

THE MURDER OF FRANK COMBS.

A TOUCHING NARRATIVE.

Gen. Leslie Combs has written a letter in relation to the death of his son, which we find published in a late number of the Louisville Journal. The General states that about two years since, he purchased a place for his son, just below the mouth of Red River, to which young Combs moved and commenced work. A few months after, a near neighbor died, and a man named O'Blennis, purchased the place and put some hands on it, but not his family. The day before young Combs visited Kentucky, in July last, he bought a small strip of land, lying between him and O'Blennis, at public sale. O'Blennis desired this land, and each had endeavored to buy it from the claimant, who refused to sell it to O'Blennis, because he had first promised to young Combs.

Gen. Combs continues:

"After my son started home last November, I received a letter from his agent, Dr. Jachs, addressed to him, advising him of the bad conduct of O'Blennis during his absence, in destroying his stock, and especially of his cruelty towards his riding horse, in forcing him with the aid of one of his negroes, over the river bank backwards into a bog, from which he could not extricate himself, and when found and pried out, he died. Shocked as I was by such inhumanity to a dumb brute, I became seriously alarmed for the safety of my son, and wrote to him to be on his guard—to have nothing personally to do with O'Blennis, but to seek a legal redress for any injuries he had sustained, if on consultation with his friends, it was deemed advisable. This course he adopted, although soon after his return to his place, he was informed by a man in the employ of O'Blennis, that the latter individual had offered to pay him if he would kill my son, and that O'Blennis himself was repeatedly absent till a late hour in the night with a double barrel gun loaded with buck-shot. My son apprised me of these alarming circumstances, and that some of his neighbors advised him to leave his place, but he said that he 'had rather die than be thus driven off;' in the meantime, however, he was preparing, under my instructions, to wind up his business as soon as possible and come off temporarily at any rate, until something could be done to render his residence safe, and but for his murder, he would have left early in January.

Things remained in this situation till the 30th of December, my son never having met O'Blennis but once, on which occasion he told him of his intention to seek legal redress for the injuries he had done him, and expressly disclaimed all intention of any personal injury to him. From this circumstance, and that nearly two months had elapsed since his return, and O'Blennis had not executed his threats, my son began to think he was only boasting, and at any rate he would not venture to attempt any open act of violence upon him. On that day my son was visiting a friend in the neighborhood, when O'Blennis rode up to the front fence, a few steps from the house, and, seeing my son in the portico, dismounted and came in without being invited by the proprietor. Soon afterwards, dinner was announced, and my son, seeing that O'Blennis had seated himself at the table, declined eating; a brief altercation ensued, when the host interfered and ordered O'Blennis to leave his house, telling him that he would not allow him thus to insult his guests. My son remained all night and until one or two o'clock the next day. In the meantime, O'Blennis had sent one of his slaves to a neighboring grocery for a gallon of whiskey, with a written order very strangely worded, showing that he had some desperate deed in contemplation. The next morning, and during the forenoon, O'Blennis was seen by several persons walking in the public road, or sitting on a log by its side armed with a double barreled gun. Along this road my son would be compelled to travel in returning home. Although aware of the difficulty between them, they did not suppose he was contemplating an attack, and therefore, did not take the trouble to notify my son of his danger; so that about one or two o'clock, when he started home, accompanied by a young gentleman, named Johnson, so far from intending or expecting an attack, he put his pistol (a small six-barrelled revolver) in his saddle bags, unloaded, and took neither powder nor ball with him.

When they arrived at O'Blennis' plantation, they saw him in the field near the road, and by the time they had come opposite to the house, he was in the yard.—Without speaking to him, or halting him, if he spoke, they passed on at a slow pace. When they had gone a few hundred yards and were in sight of Frank Combs house, they heard a horse approaching them in the rear at a rapid gait, and looking back, saw O'Blennis with a double barreled gun on his shoulder, riding at full speed.—Johnson immediately said to my son:—"O'Blennis is coming after you to shoot you," and he replied: "I expect he is."

O'Blennis rode past as fast as he could, but said nothing, and when he had gone some twenty or thirty yards, jumped down from his horse and attempted to hitch him to the fence, but failed; and immediately levelled his gun at my son and approached him; he and Johnson both jumped to the ground, and Johnson said: "Mr. O'Blennis, don't shoot him." My son exclaimed, raising his right hand, without attempting to draw any weapon:—"Stop, O'Blennis, stop!" O'Blennis made no reply, but still approached till within a few paces, my son looking him right in the face, and wholly unprotected, both barrels were then discharged, so nearly at the same time that Johnson thought but one was fired, although several persons at my son's house distinctly heard two reports. The parties were so close together that the whole load (the first one in my opinion,) entered his forehead, without touching his hat, in a circle not exceeding two inches in diameter, crushing the skull and lodging in the brain. The second load must have passed over his head as he fell, as there are marks on the fence where several shot struck it, just behind where he stood.

Johnson, filled with horror at the scene, mounted his horse and started to look for help; just as he did so he heard O'Blennis call him, and looking back, saw him standing near or over the body of my son, and heard him say something about his being armed. It was more than an hour before Judge Black and Mr. Hopkins reached the place, accompanied by Mr. Johnson. In the meantime a neighbor was accidentally passing, and saw a man lying on his face by the road side with a horse grazing near him. He supposes it must have been ten or fifteen minutes after the deed was done. He immediately dismounted and on ascertaining it was my son turned him on his back; his pulse was still beating; he groaned several times and died. Whether he was rendered insensible at the moment he was shot, or was suffering the agonies of death all this time, God only knows.

O'Blennis was subsequently arrested, and Gen. Combs concludes his touching account with this language:—"My son's body is deposited temporarily in a neighbor's grave-yard. I shall bring it home with me and bury him by the side of his mother. The sod on which his head lay when he died, is still saturated and red with blood. I shall dig it up and place it at the head of his grave in Kentucky. If he had been a boisterous, forward boy, I do not think my heart would have been so sorely bruised, but he was as mild and retiring in his manner, as he was brave and high-toned in his feelings and principles."

The funeral of young Combs took place at Lexington, on the 22d ult., and was attended by a large number of persons. The Observer has a touching notice of the last sad ceremony:—"He who, but a few months since, left his parental home, full of hope and happiness, and with bright prospects in the future, was brought back to it by an afflicted father, a mangled corpse—not killed upon the battle field, but shot down upon the public highway, by one almost old enough to be his father—his nearest neighbor—and who ought to have been his friend and protector, instead of his assassin. Oh! it was cruel for one so young and noble-hearted to be thus butchered in a distant land, with no friend or relative of his boyhood near him. Yet even in that land of strangers, so manly had been his bearing, so upright his conduct and character, that one universal burst of indignation and horror followed the footsteps of his cowardly slayer and tears of heart-felt sympathy fell from all eyes upon his bloody grave. We have rarely seen upon a similar occasion so large a multitude as filled the house and streets adjacent to it, while the funeral service was performed by the Rev. Mr. Matthews. Nor have we ever listened to a more appropriate and touching discourse and prayer. The same Reverend gentleman was at the bed-side of a dying mother; and a little more than a year since, in the same place, delivered a funeral discourse, commemorative of her high character, fortitude and piety, prematurely, as she was hurried to the tomb. All parties and classes, then, as now, united in testifying their love and regard for the deceased, and in sympathizing with the afflicted family and relatives."

Resolutions.—In the Presbyterian General Assembly, at Cincinnati, on Tuesday last, the Committee to whom memorials on the subject of slavery had been referred, submitted a Report, accompanied by the annexed resolutions:—"Resolved, First, That the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church in the United States was originally organized, and has since continued the bond of Union in the church, upon the conceded principle that the existence of domestic slavery, under the circumstances in which it is found in the Southern portion of the country, is no bar to christian communion."

"Second, That the petitions that ask the Assembly to make the holding of slaves in itself a matter of discipline, do virtually require this judicary to dissolve itself and abandon the organization under which, by the divine blessing, it has so long prospered. The tendency is evidently to separate the Northern from the Southern portion of the church; a result which every good citizen must deplore as tending to the dissolution of the Union of our beloved country, and which every enlightened christian will oppose as bringing about a ruinous and unnecessary schism between brethren who maintain a common faith."

After the reading of the Report several ineffectual attempts were made to postpone. Then amendments were offered, with a view of rendering it less defensive of slavery, but were rejected by decisive votes. The vote on adopting the report was then taken, and resulted as follows: Ayes 164, Nays 12; non-liquets 2.

RAISING A SALARY.—The New York True Sun says it is rumored that a meeting of the Purseite Clergy in that city has been held, at which it was resolved to raise \$2500 per annum for the support of Dr. Onderdonk until the General Convention of the Episcopal Church meets. A circular was also prepared to the rural clergy, requesting them to be non-committal on the subject of the Doctor's position for the present.

Roman Catholic Baptisms were condemned by the Presbyterian General Assembly at Cincinnati, 20th inst. Yeas 169; nays 6; not voting 4. Majority against recognizing the Baptisms, 159. The question was, whether the Catholic Church was a church of Christ. The Assembly has decided that it is not.

The question, may a man marry his deceased wife's sister, is up again before the Old School Presbyterian Assembly at Cincinnati.



Saturday, May 31, 1845.

We are indebted to the Hon. James Pollock for public documents, relative to Commerce, &c.

Our readers will find some interesting articles on our first page. Among them a lecture from Miter, Caille, and also one from the veritable Mrs. Caille.

Candidates, this year, are thick and numerous. Our readers will find a long list of them in another column. They will have no occasion to complain for want of an opportunity to make a choice.

In another column will be found a touching narrative of the death of the son of Gen. Leslie Combs, of Kentucky. We recollect having heard Gen. Combs during the Presidential campaign, in September last, at Philadelphia, when asked to say something of Texas, describe, among other things, the captivity and hardships endured by this boy, who had been taken prisoner in the Santa Fe expedition—incarcerated in a prison in Mexico, and often obliged to work in chains in the streets of the city, with felons and others. Mr. Combs then stated that Col. Johnson had invoked the aid of the Legislature of Kentucky, in behalf of his son, and paid a high compliment to the generous and chivalric spirit of the old hero, who had taken a deep interest in his fate. Young Combs was shortly after released by Santa Ana, mainly through the intercession of Gen. Jackson, we believe.

Mexico.—By reference to the news in another column, it will be seen that there is some probability that Santa Ana, instead of being punished as he deserves, will, in all likelihood, be restored to power. The Mexicans are mostly a bigotted and superstitious race. The terrors of the recent earthquake and the annexation of Texas are events, which, in the hands of the more designing, will all be made to conspire to the elevation of Santa Ana to his former place and power.

The weather continues changeable and unsteady. Rain is much wanted. The showers we have had were generally followed by cold and windy weather. The fruit crop, however, promises to be a fair one. Grain also wears a promising appearance.

BURGLARS.—A number of dwellings in the country, in the neighborhood of this place, have been entered within the last few weeks, and robbed of considerable sums of money. Several attempts were made in this borough, but the burglars made nothing by the operation. Persons should always be careful to guard against dangers of this kind, by placing their money in places of security.

The sale of the property of the Shamokin Coal and Iron Company took place on the 28th inst., at the house of Franklin A. Clarke, in Shamokin. The sale was pretty well attended. The different tracts, excepting the tract of 96 acres, were all purchased by the loan holders of the company. The tract on which the Anthracite Furnace is erected, was knocked off at \$20,700. The 96-acre tract, which is subject to a mortgage of about \$8,000, was bid up to \$3,100, when the sale was adjourned to the first Monday of August next, at the Court House, in this place. The portion of the land lying in Columbia county, was sold on the 29th, at Danville, for \$3,000, to the same purchasers.

The race between Fashion & Peytona came off at Camden, on Wednesday last. Fashion was victorious, taking the 1st and 2nd heat—Time, 7:48 and 7:58. The roof of the staging fell in just before the race commenced. Some 15 or 20 persons were dragged out,—some with broken limbs, and others more or less bruised.

BISHOP ELECT.—The Episcopal Convention on Friday the 23d inst., succeeded in electing a Bishop. Dr. Tyn and Dr. Bowman were the original candidates. On the 1st 2 ballots the vote stood nearly equal between Dr. Bowman and Dr. Tyn, when Dr. Tyn declined and nominated Dr. Clarke. On the third ballot between Dr. Bowman and Dr. Clarke, the former received 39 votes, just enough to nominate him by the clergy. The latter, however, refused to confirm the nomination, by a vote of 55 to 37, when Dr. Potter was taken up by the clergy by the following vote, and the election confirmed by the laity by a unanimous vote:—

- Rev. Alonzo Potter, received 41 votes.
- Rev. Horatio Potter, 17
- Rev. Henry J. Norton, 14
- Rev. Stephen H. Tyng, 1
- Rev. Samuel Bowman, 1
- Rev. Dr. Washwright, 1
- Right Rev. Bishop Freeman, (Miss.) 1
- Blank, 1

Dr. Alonzo Potter is at present the Professor of Belles Lettres and Moral Philosophy in Union College, Schenectady, New York, and was formerly the Rector of St. Paul's Church, in Boston. Dr. Potter is represented to be a ripe scholar and an ardent Christian. He was once elected to the Episcopate of Massachusetts, but declined the appointment. Whether he will accept the present one, we believe is not yet certain.

Dr. Potter is the son-in-law of the much esteemed Dr. Nott, of New York; his views on Church policy, the Philadelphia Gazette says, agree, with almost uniform coincidence, with those of our late venerated and apostolic Diocesan Bishop White; and the whole tenor of his life, as gentleman, a scholar, and a Christian, is an assurance that under his guidance the Church will command the respect of the world.

THE BATTALION, of muster day, came off in this place according to announcement, on Saturday last. The officers marshalled their forces in market square, about 12 o'clock. We could plainly see the decline of the ancient military spirit, in the accoutrements as well as the conduct of the soldiery, if the term soldiery can be properly applied to a set of jovial individuals, bent on fun and frolic, and armed with sticks, canes and umbrella handles. Captain Chapman's company, from Northumberland, were particularly uproarious while forming, and paid as little attention to the gallant Captain as to the commands of the field officers. Had he used his 'treachant blade' upon the backs of his refractory recruits, they would have richly merited the punishment. One of the men sported a shield, formed of ginger bread, as large as that of Achilles' at the siege of Troy. Among the Sunbury company we looked, but looked in vain for something like a weapon of war. There was not even an apology for a firelock in the whole company. The officers of the Battalion were, however, generally well equipped and made a handsome appearance. The bucksters were more numerous than heretofore. The 'flying horses' also did a swimming business.

On Monday the Mahony Battalion came off. It is well worth a visit from those who have never been 'there to see.' There was a perfect jam in the street, as well as in every room in the house. We observed one striking difference between the Mahony and Sunbury Battalions. The former were generally well equipped with good rifles or other fire arms. We also observed a handsome company of Riflemen, called the 'Jackson Riflemen,' which is highly creditable to the military gentlemen who compose it. The company is under the command of the following officers:—Martin Drumbell, Captain; William Cariss, 1st Lieutenant; Jacob Hetrick, 2d Lieutenant. The Captain informed us that his company now numbered sixty-one, rank and file, and are perfectly independent, having furnished their uniforms, arms, and every thing else, at their own expense. If called out in defence of their country, we have no doubt they would show themselves worthy of the name of American Freemen. Captain Jacob Hoffa is also about raising a company, to be called the Washington Guards.

BAIL ABSOLUTE.—By a late Act of Assembly, bail, in cases of appeal from the judgment of the Justices of the Peace and from awards of arbitrators and also bail for the stay of executions before Justices shall be bail absolute. The Act will go into effect on the 1st of June, 1845.

By the late Act of Assembly, the Reporter of the decisions of the Supreme Court, is to publish the decisions so that they be contained annually in two volumes, if necessary, in law calf binding, not to contain the minority opinions, nor less than 550 pages, which are not to be sold for more than \$4 per annum. This will save lawyers from \$4 to \$6 per volume. Robert M. Barr, of Reading, has been appointed the Reporter, by the Governor.

CHEAP TRAVELLING.—The fare from New York to Albany, 160 miles, is down to 25 cents; from Albany to Boston, 300 miles, \$2 50.

EXPEDITIOUS TRAVELLING.—Travellers now pass from New York to Detroit, by way of Albany and Buffalo, in fifty hours.

MR. CUSHING, it is said, is now engaged in preparing a work descriptive of the countries, people and scenes falling under his observation whilst engaged in his late mission to China.

The 'Union' announces that the President has determined, in all appointments to Consularships, to nominate American Citizens, where it is possible.

DR. TYNG, the Phila. Inquirer says, tendered his resignation to the vestry of the church of the Epiphany on Saturday last, and preached his farewell sermon on Sunday. He will preach at St. George's, in New York city, on Saturday night.

A SCHEME FOR FORWARDING THE WHOLE MAIL, at the rate of sixty miles an hour, the Washington correspondent of the Journal of Commerce says, is now in agitation. Experiments are soon to be made, which will demonstrate its entire feasibility. It will be a cheap mode of transporting the mail—and is far preferable even to the atmospheric railroad talked of in England.

Babe, the Pirate, the New York Tribune says suffers much under the state of uncertainty which hangs around him, in consequence of his frequent reprieves. He says his mind is nearly gone, and he doubts if he should ever be a man again, where he is to be pardoned. He has now only fourteen days to live, if he be not again reprieved; and he says that he would rather be hung at once than suffer as he has done all the horrors of anticipation, heightened by the occasional gleams of hope.

A Washington correspondent of the New York Journal of Commerce writes:—I notice that, among other improvements and discoveries, the use of galvanism in promoting the growth of plants, is spoken of as something new. The Tribune mentions an experiment wherein a plant was made to grow three-fourths of an inch in twelve hours, by this means. But I am credibly informed that this mode of forcing rapid vegetation has been known and practised in the East Indies from time immemorial.—It is practised in India by the jugglers and the Fakirs for the entertainment of the vulgar. A gentleman now here, mentioned to me some extraordinary exhibitions of the kind, which he saw in India, a year or two ago. In these instances, the seeds were put in the ground, covered with a basket, frequently watered, &c., and the plants grew six inches in half an hour.

GRAND LARCENY.—Green, the reformed gambler, says that the game of faro is 20 per cent stronger than stealing.

American Bible Society.

The following is an extract of the speech of the Rev. Mr. Todd, at the late meeting of the American Bible Society, in New York:

"That universal diffusion of the Scriptures over which the heart exults, and for which we pray, has always been dreaded by the powers of darkness. But ever since Moses wrote, the Scriptures have been the manna of the Church; and when deep persecutions drive her to the stake, Bishop Latimer will enter the Bible with him to the flames; and the poor blind girl burned at the age of 22, will cheer her soul through the dark valley of death, by quoting the Bible till the flames chase her spirit up to God; and when the church is driven into the mountains—as were the Waldenses—she will carry the Bible with her to the hills. It is affecting to read the history of those days, and to hear a Roman catholic historian complain in bitter terms that those poor mountaineers used to go out in the character of pedlars, that they might give away the Word of God secretly, and thus, as he says, spread heresy! Long, long before a Bible Society was formed or thought of, these poor, pious men, were up and down the mountains and valleys in the character of pedlars, in order to distribute the Word of God. And I am sure this audience will be willing to hear this simple story of these glorious though persecuted saints:

"Oh! lady, fair, these silks of mine Are richest and rare: The richest web of the Indian loom, Which beauty's self might wear; And those pearls are pure and mild to behold, And with radiant light they vie; I have brought them with me a weary name,— Will my gentle lady buy?"

"And the lady smiled on the worn old man, 'Thro' the dark and clustering curls Which veiled her brow, and she stooped to view His curls and glittering pearls. And she placed their price in the old man's hand, And lightly she turned away; But she paused—at the wanderer's earnest call— My gentle lady, stay!"

"Oh! lady, fair, I have yet a gem, Which a purer lustre flings Than the diamond flash of the jeweled crown, On the lofty brow of kings; A wonderful pearl of exceeding price, Whose virtues shall not decay; Whose light shall be as a spell to thee, And a blessing on thy way!"

"The lady glanced at the mirroring steel, Where her youthful form was seen, Where her eyes shone clear, and her dark locks waved, Her clasped pearls between: Bring forth thy pearl of exceeding worth, Thou traveller grey and old; And name the price of thy precious gem, And my pages shall count thy gold."

"The cloud went off from the pilgrim's brow, As a small and a meagre book, Unchanged by gold or diamond gem, From his folding robe he took; Here, lady fair, is the pearl of price— May it prove as such to thee! Nay, keep thy gold—I ask it not— For the word of God is free!"

"The hoary traveller went his way— But the gift he left behind Hath had its pure and perfect work On the high-born maiden's mind; And she hath turned from her pride of sin To the loveliness of truth, And given her human heart to God In the beautiful hour of youth."

"And she hath left the old gray halls Where an evil fate had power, And the courtly knights of her father's train And the maidens of her bower; And she hath gone to the Vaudois vale, By lordly feet untrod, Where the poor and the needy of the earth are rich In the perfect love of God!"

Murder in Chester County.

The Philadelphia Spirit of the Times, of yesterday, contains an account of an awful murder, committed by a man named Jabez Boyd, in the neighborhood of West Chester, on Sunday morning last, the particulars of which are as follows:—Mr. Patton, a very respectable farmer of the neighborhood, in connection with a portion of his family, started to church, leaving the house and an infant child in charge of his son William, a lad of 14 years of age and a bound girl of 15. About half-past ten o'clock Boyd, who had formerly resided near Mr. Patton, entered the house, carefully locked the doors, and deliberately beat out the brains of the boy with a pair of tongs, and threw the boy into the fire, which was burning on the hearth. The girl, with a singular presence of mind, snatched the infant from the cradle the moment the boy was attacked and escaped with it through the back window of the house, giving the alarm to the neighbors who immediately assembled and found the murdered party. The body of the lifeless boy was discovered partially consumed, and a cupboard in which Mr. P kept his money broken open and rifled of its contents, which consisted of about \$30 in silver and gold. It is presumed the intention of Boyd was to murder both the boy and the girl, take the money and then set fire to the house. He is a man of low character, having been imprisoned in West Chester, about three years ago, upon the charge of larceny, when he broke jail, and escaped. He was pursued, and arrested at his father's house, and committed to prison to await the demands of justice.

A two story brick house has been raised in Barclay street, opposite St. Peter's Church, by being lifted nearly thirty feet. The house has been raised by machinery, and two lower stories are to be built beneath the upper ones.—N. Y. Tribune.

Interesting from Mexico.

PROBABLE RESTORATION OF SANTA ANA.—Dates from Vera Cruz have been received at N. York to the 2d inst. The American squadron of four vessels was still at Vera Cruz. The U. S. Squadron consisting of the steamship Princeton and other vessels, under the command of Commodore Stockton, had arrived at Vera Cruz. The usual friendly salutes were exchanged between the American and the Mexican fortifications.

The British Minister for Texas had arrived at Vera Cruz in a vessel of war from Galveston, and proceeded by express to the city of Mexico. The friends of Santa Anna are rapidly extending their influence throughout the Republic, and his restoration to power is looked upon as highly probable, if not certain. The late earthquake, which was very destructive to property and life in the Villa de Rio Blanco, swallowing the inhabitants as though huge monsters were feasting upon human beings, was one of the causes which have tended to produce this extraordinary change in public opinion, the Clergy having preached upon it as an evidence of the wrath of Heaven towards the people of Mexico for their ingratitude to a great chief. The New York Sun says:—"The influence of Signor Almonte, the former private Secretary of Santa Anna, and late Minister in the United States, has also been exerted in favor of the fallen President. The next arrival may bring us accounts of Santa Anna's peaceful restoration to power. In the meantime the acting Government has sent to Texas an ultimatum, offering independence guaranteed by France and England, provided Texas rejects annexation, which offer, being de facto a recognition of independence, will be rejected; and the present Government of Mexico becoming unpopular at home, advocates in favor of Santa Anna; Texas then comes into the Union, and we pay a few hundred thousand to Santa Anna, to heal the wound inflicted upon Mexican honor by the course of the provisional administration. Such appears to be the probable course of events, and the restoration of Santa Anna, though acceptable to England and France, may prove advantageous to all parties.

The Mexican Congress remained in session. The President had proposed a loan of three millions of dollars, to meet the expenses of a war with the United States, should Texas agree to annexation. The people are exceedingly anxious for a war with the United States.

A Paris letter says that the French Chambers will make the grant of nearly four million of dollars, required by the Government for the armament of the fortifications surrounding that capital, and adds:—"The 2300 pieces of cannon to be planted about them, and the fixed garrison of fifty thousand men, stifle the Parisians. The Radicals and Liberals originally cried vehemently and incessantly for the fortifications; now, they discover that the costs are not adequately prepared for defence, and that the chief danger for France is from maritime approach."

CIRCULATION OF RELIGIOUS PAPERS.—At a late meeting of the Sunday School Union of the Methodist Episcopal Church in New York, the Secretary reported that the circulation of the Sunday School Advocate was already 48,000, and was rapidly approaching 50,000, and therefore the largest in the country."

BALTIMORE MARKET.

Office of the BALTIMORE AMERICAN, May 26. GRAIN.—The demand for Wheat is less active—A small lot of good Md. red was sold to-day at 98 cts. We quote good to best reds 97 & 100 cents, which shows a decline of about 2 cents per bushel. There is no Pennsylvania Wheat at market for two or three days past. Sales of Corn at 36 & 37 cents for white, and 40 cents for yellow. We quote Oats at 24 & 26 cents, which is an improvement.

WHISKEY.—Holders to-day offered to sell hhd. at 204, and bids, at 214 cents. Small sales were made at these rates.

CONSTANT EXERCISE.—When constant exercise cannot be used, from any cause, the occasional use of opening medicine, such as Brendel's Vegetable Universal Pills, is absolutely requisite. Thus the fluids of the blood, the fountain of life, are kept free from those impurities which would prevent its steady current ministering health. The morbid humors are prevented from becoming mixed with it. It is nature which is thus assisted through the means and outlets which she has provided for herself. Daily use of these Pills will never be injurious, because the longer they are used the less is required to produce an operation. They are the only medicine known which possess this quality. Reference can be given to some of our most respected citizens, whom they have cured of a host of local diseases.

Purchase of H. B. Masser, Sunbury, or of the agents, published in another part of this paper.

WARRIED.

In this place, on the 27th inst., at the house of Deacon John Buid, by the Rev. D. Trites, Dr. D. T. Trites to Miss S. H., daughter of Mr. N. Garrison of Maryland, both of this borough.

On the 20th inst., by the Rev. J. H. Worrel, Mr. Manos Hory of Augusta township, to Miss HENRY VANKY, of Shamokin.

On the 28th ult., by the same, Mr. HARRY SYDNER to Miss MARY ANN RAINE, both of Rushtownship.

DIED.

In Augusta township, on Thursday morning last, Mr. JACOB GASS, aged about 62 years.

"Washington Fire Company." THE members of the "Washington Fire Company" are requested to meet at the City House, on Monday Evening, June 2, at 7 o'clock precisely. Punctual attendance is required. May 31. D. W. SHINDEL, Sec.

"Good Intent Fire Company." A SPECIAL MEETING of the Company will be held on Tuesday evening next, at 7 o'clock at the Court House. Punctual attendance is required. CHAS. S. WEISER, Secretary. May 31, 1845.