LOWELL AS IT WAS, AND AS IT IS.

From a work recently published under the above title, by the Rev. Henry A. Miles, we umke the following extracts, which may prove interesting to those connected with manufactures in this city. Philadelphia is soon destined to become the Manchester and Birmingham of the Union.

Statistics of Lowell-Taken in 1845. Population. Employed in and about mills, or connec-

tell with mechanical employment-Females. 2.915-9.235 Churches,

Houses belonging to the Corporation. Canital stock invested 1,459,100 vds. Weekly make of cloth. 75;808,800 vds. Which is per annum, This is nearly enough to belt the globe twice

Yearly consumption of cotton. 01.100 bales. Printed calico annually made, 14,000,000 vds CONSUMPTION ANNUALLY.

12.500 tons 3.276 cords 47,000 galls. Thurroal. 600,000 bush 500 000 lbs Paid out for labor per annum, \$1,500,000

By arrangements now making and made which will brobably be soon completed the business of Lowell will be extended to the amount of 20 per cent.

A great amount and variety of other business is done in Lowell, besides that of the incorporated companies. Mechanical skill and ingemulty here naturally concentrate, and the best of artisans and of workmanship, in almost all branches of mechanical industry, may be here found. The extensive powder works of Oliver M. Whipple, are still in successful operation, making 885,000 lbs. of powder per annum. The Lowell bleschery, with a capital of \$50,-Util), carries on a large business for an establishment of that kind. Besides these, Lowell has a flannel mill, a blanket mill, paper mill, planing machines, a card factory, a whip factory, reed mischines, foundry, grist and saw mills, sash and door manufactory, lock manufactories, carriage manufactory, and loom harness shops -all these together employing about five hundsed hands, and a capital of \$600,000.

A LOWELL WOOLLEN MILL

But one establishment in this city is approprinted to the manufacture of woollen cloth. This is the Middlesex Company, Their wool comes from the States of Vermont, New Hampshire, New York, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Illinois, Missouri, and some, recently, from the Territury of Wisconsin. The quanity which is here annually manufactured equals the produce of four hundred thousand sheep. Received into the company's store-room, it is first assorted into steven different kinds, secording to degress of fluctures. The wool is then dyed; after which at passes through the picker. From the picker at is taken successively to the carding, spinning, chine from ten to sixteen times. The fine gloss and individual wealth. of the cloth is then put upon it by steam; and after another careful examination by the "linters," it is marked, pressed, measured, done up in papers, boxed and sent to Boston.

The large mill of this company is seven stories high, one hundred and fifty-eight long, and farty-six feet wide. Another, of nearly the same size, is soon to be erected. The quantity of broadcloth and-cassimeres annually made, is about one hundred and fourteen thousand yards distance from Dunkirk to this place, would be of the former, and six hundred and twenty thousand yards of the latter. Some af the yearly expenses attending this are as follows : logwood, six thousand dollars; indigo, twenty-two thousand dellare; glue, five thousand dollare; soap, eight thousand dollars; packing boxes, one thousand six hundred dollars; wrapping paper, one thousand dollars. Sales of cloth have amounted to eight hundred thousand dollars per year. The whole importation of cassimares from England to the United States, in 1844, was seven thousand pieces; while this company alone manufactured, in that year, snore than twenty thousand pieces.

European Steam Navigation.

The New York Marror translates from a German paper, an interesting summary of German steam nov gation and of European steam navipation generally, 2400 steam boots ply the sens and rivers of Europe, with a power of 222,000 horses. Of these, Great Britain and Ireland have 1200 beats, with 60 per cent of the horse power. France has 400 steamboats, and 22 per cent, of the power of the European steam- States. All ideas of hostility have ceased, and hoats, and Germany has 8 per cent, of the same, leaving 10 per cent, for the rest of Europe, finally adjusted without any difficulty. English capital, and coal and iron, and harbors, are the reason of her preponderance. The numher of boats and the horse power is constantly on the increase in Germany, chiefly for river navigation, 180 steamboats fogularly presignte the rivers of Germany, with capital of about \$5,500,000. The whole European capital in steamboats is estimated at \$140,000,000. Of the English 13(X) boats, not fewer than 700, according to the work of Count Reden. from which these statistics are taken, are sea-boats. We are not told whether or not this includes her consting steamers, but we suppose it does, as she would hardly have 700 packets to foreign ports. It is less than thirty years cince the steam navigation of the Rhine did not begin till ; growth is truly wonderful.



THE AMERICAN.

Saturday, November 29, 1845.

V. R. PALMER, Esq., at his Real Estate and Coal Office, corner of 3d and Chronut Streets, Philadelphia, is authorized to act as Agent, and receipt for all monies due this office, for muscription or advertising.

Also at his Office No. 160 Nassan Street, New York.

And S. E. Corner of Baltimore and Calvert sta Rattimore.

EF A few 20 lb. kegs of printing ink can be istered. had at this office, at Phila lelphia prices, for cash.

CF Congress will meet on Monday next. We shall lay before our readers the proceedings next

DF THE WEATHER in the beginning of the week was very cold. A few more such nights as we had on Monday and Tuesday last, would have closed the canals. The weather has since moderated, and we trust the large number of boats now on the canals, will be enabled to re-

THE JACKSON DESIGNAT - The Muney Olive Brauch has been removed to Williamsport. and is now published under the title of the Jack

ricultural paper, just started at Lancaster, edited

COT ANTHRACITE FURNACIS. - There are now four anthracite furnaces in appealion between Philadelphia and Pottsville. Last spring there were but two, and by next spring, there will be eleven in operation. Should the rail road be completed between Shamokin and Pottsville, we should not be surprised to see a dozen on that route in less than three years.

C'P THE RISE OF WHEAT AND ITS EFFECTS. Our Canals, even at this late date, are crowded with boats loaded with wheat on their way to market. Our Selinsgrove neighbors alone have sent off 60,000 bushels. The whole crop of this country is estimated at 120 millions of bushels. of which we can spare probably 50 millions. The consumption of England is about 170 millions of bushels. The last crop will leave a deficiency of about 70 millions. In Belgium, and in the ports of the Baltic and the Black Sea, from whence England has heretofore received her sup- , widely popular book. plies, require all they have for home consumpdressing and weaving rooms. The cloth is then tion. The United States is, therefore, the only horied, as it is called, by which is meant a country from whence the deficiency can be supcareful temoval of all imperfect threads; and piled. This will bring into this country about the next processes are those of scouring and ful 60 millions of dollars. The rise since August and works afterwards till late at night, often till ding. At this stage of the manufacture, the last on the crep, is about 65 millions of dollars, near morning. cloth scapsked to the "gig," or papping ma- while the actual profit on the exports to foreign chine, by which the nop is raised; after which markets alone, will not be less than 30 millions it is shorn, passing through the shearing ma- of dollars. This adds just so much to our national

> The Pennsylvanian and some few others of the Philadelphia papers, are urging the propriety of allowing the New York and Eric Rail Road Company, the right of way through Pike county, in this state. They propose to unite Philadelphia with the New York road at Elmira by way of the Williamsport and Elmira rail road, and the contemplated road from Williamsport, by way of the Danville and Pottsville zail road. The about 293 miles or about 438 miles, to Philadelphia. The distance from Philadelphia to Erie, by way of the Sunbury and Erie rail road, is 425 miles. As the Erie harbor is infinitely preferable to Dunkirk or any other on the Lake, on account of the navigation being open much earlier and later in the spring and fall, it would be folly to abandon the Erie route, which has, besides many other advantages in location, as well as the immense mineral wealth that it would open along

> BANKS .- There will be applications to the mext session of the Legislature for a number of new banks, and renewal of bank charters. The increase of banking capital, if these institutions are all chartered, will be over six millions of

Mexico .- The news from Mexico is of a pacific character. The government and the people, are disposed to negotiate with the United in a short time, we shall see the Texas question

Coring Mear - Inaddition to the recipe we published last week for curing meat, we add the following from the Reading Eagle, a German paper, which we have translated for the benefit

To 100 lbs. of pork, take 7 lbs. of ground Liverpool sait, (for beef, 6 lbs. are sufficient,) 1 oz. salt-petre, & oz. pearlash, 1 pt. best sugar house molasses, 4 galloas rain or soft water.

Boil the whole in a kettle, and skim off all the impurities. Then fill up again with water to make up the original quantity before boiling. Rub fine salt over the meat, for the purpose of extracting the blood. Pack the large pieces at the bottom. Between each layer of meat, lay a thin first steamer navigated a German river. The stick of oak or hickory wood, to enable the pickel to penetrate. The pickel should be poured on 1827, nor that of the Upper Elbe till 1837. Its cold Let it remain in pickel six weeks, or longer if desired.

TARGE CONVENTION AT HOLLIDAYSBURG. -As some of the whig papers have represented the proceedings of this convention, as opposed to the present tariff, we think it proper to lay before our readers, the principal resolutions adopted on this subject. The convention was attended by some of the most prominent men of the state. The convention was temporarily organized, by the appointment of Col. Henry C. Ever. of Union, as President, and R. M. Riddle, of Atlegheny, and Mr. McDowell, of Cambria, as Se cretaries. David R. Porter, was afterwards chosen to preside over the convention. The following were the resolutions adopted in favor of the tariff. It will be seen that they sustain the present tariff thoroughly:

Resolved. That we are opposed to a horizontal or twenty per cent. ad valuem tariff, inasmuch as it neither affords fair, just, or adequate protection to many of the state of Pennsylvania, nor can it afford revenue sufficient to defray the expenses of the Government economically admin-

Revolved. That the Tariff of 1812 has yielded sufficient revenue to defray the expenses of the government economically administered, and has afforded "fair and just protection to all the great interests of the whole Union, embracing Agriculture, Manufactures, the Mechanic Arts, Commerce and Navigation."

Recolved. That justice and sound policy forbid the Federal Government to repeal, or in any way after or modify the Tariff of 1842, so long as the same yields sufficient revenue to defray the exnenses of the government.

Resolved. That this convention therefore respectfully demand at the hands of the Congress of the Union, the general protection which is their inheritance. That the existing system of reveone having fulfilled its great object, it is highly important that the laws on such subjects as the The Languager Farmer is a handsome Ag. | Tariff should be permanent in their character. which would be a guarantee to the enterprize of the country and the investment of capital.

> Replied, That the President is requested to transmit the proceedings and resolutions of this Convention to our Senators and Representatives in Congress, earnestly orging their influence and co operation in carrying out the principles and views contained therein.

> Tur Propostrion to call a Convention to revise the Constitution of New York, has been adopted by a large vote of the people-the Tribune thinks by 150,000 majority.

THE Losses by the fire of July 10th, in New York, have been so far investigated as to show that they amount to an aggregate of over seven

The Providence Journal says that the Hon. CALED CUSHING is preparing for the Press a History of the American Embassy to China. It will be an attractive, interesting and we doubt not, a

PRESIDENT POLK rises at daylight, and takes an early walk and an early breakfast-works till 12-gives audience till two-dines early-

remiums of the Chester county Agricultural Solety have awarded a premiom to Mr. Paschall Morris, of Fast Bradferd, who raised a field of Indian Corn of ten acres which averaged 102 bushels to the acre. - Part of the field averaged 110 bushels to the acre !

raised in Rock Co. Illinois, the present year, verberated from every part of the empire. 700,000 bushels of wheat. The population of the county is anly 7000-

A WATER CURE ESTABLISHMENT, under the name of the "Brattleboro" Infirmary," with a capital of \$50,000, was incorperated at the recent session of the Vermont Legislature. The charvote, was obtained on most favorable terms.

Locks are Clocks-New Haven is becoming quite a manufacturing place for certain articles. Nige different styles of door locks, with numerous new latches, knobs and tremmings are now made to a great extent in that city; Many improvements have been introduced in the manufacture of these articles, and the works are large and rapidly increasing. One estabhishment uses annually 500,000 feet of pine lumber, 200,000 feet of mahogany and other vedollars. This will never do. Banks where they neers, 200 tons of oron, 100,000 lbs. of brass. are necessary, and when properly conducted, are 300 casks of nads, 1500 boxes of glass, 1500 useful institutions. But too many banks are a gallons varuish, 15,000 ibs of wire, 10 000 lbs. of glue, 30,000 plates of looking glass, besides other things too numerous to mention. It employs 75 hands at \$20,000 per anoum, and makes 200 clocks per day, or 500,000 a year. Every part of the clock is made by machinery.

> There's not a look, a word of thine, My soul bath e'er forgot; Thou ne'er hast bade a ringlet shine, Nor giv'n thy locks one graceful twine,

Which I remember not!

There never yet a murmur fell

Consign'd in sweets away!

From that beloved tongue, Which did not, with a lingering spell Upon my charmed senses dwell, Like something heaven had sung! Ah! that I could, at once, forget All, all that haunts me so-And yet, thou witching girl !- and yet, To die were sweeter, than to let Such lov'd remembrance go No; no; if this fond heart must see Its faithful pulse decay, Oh let it die remembering thee, And, like the burnt aroma, be

ARRIVAL OF THE

STEAMSHIP BRITANNIA Thirteen Days Later from Europe.

The Steamship Britannia arrived at Boston on Thursday evening, with thirteen days later news. We are indebted to Adams & Co. for papers. The news we received in New York, by an express exclusively for the Herald,

The Britannia sailed from Liverpool on the 4th inst., and we have papers from that city to that date, from London to the 3d, and Paris to the 1st, inclusive.

Our accounts in a commercial and financial point of view, are more important than they have been for the last twenty years. A terrible revulsion has commenced in England, greater than that of 1825, and similar to that of 1837 in the United States. This revulsion has been produced by the combined influence of a bad harvest all over England and Europe, a bad momentary system, and the unthinking inflation in railway

All stocks, and every staple is going downexcept the price of breadstuffs, which the impending famine enhances and improves. The terrible movement is just in its commencement. The first blow has been struck-and in Ireland. the agitator O'Connell is already using it for the purpose of opposition to the union

The English government seems to be in a state of alarm, and Sir Robert Peel is calling cabinet after cabinet, to deliberate on the opening of the ports, and best means to meet impending famine Cotton is down-corn is up-and the excitement caused by the revolution is increasing every day What the result may be, no one can tell-per hans it is the "beginning of the end" of the fo nancial and political superstructure of England

Treatment Rammay Reversion. - The rail way mania has received its quietus. Something like a panic has overtaken the speculators in iron highways. Now that the reaction has come it brings in its train ruin and devastation, and bankruptcy to thousands.

The wreck of fortune and of character which this temporary insanity has produced, will be felt long after the causes that produced it have passed away. As a proof of the extent to which this huge system of swindling has been carried. it may be mentioned that even ladies were not exempt from its influence. The female friends and relatives of those who pulled the wires of certain imposing puppet schemes, were in the daily habit of haunting the purlieus and offices of the share-brokers in the Metropolis, to watch the market, in order to turn their letters of allotments to the best account ! One of the railway papers mentions a certain batch, of female speculators who contrived to realize, by this kind of chicanery, during the height of the mania, the astounding sum of £500,000.

FAMINE EXPECTED IN ENGLAND .- Hitherto. the cycle of the seasons has befriended fir Robert Peel. Four good harvests in successon have filled his exchequer-filled the stomachs of the lieges-made his nation prosperous-the people contented. Alas! the scene is changed-the evil day has come upon kim, and has found him unprepared to face it. Famine-gaunt, horrible. destroying famine - seems impending. Fears have seized the public mind.

In Ireland matters look appalling-in England gloomy. The granaries of the continent are exhausted. The corn fields of the Vistula, the Danube, and the Elbe, are barely sufficient for the local wants of the inhabitants. The nation is in commotion; and the cry of "Open the ports and ROCK Co., Lilling's Wavest-There has been let in corn, duty free !" is heard, on all sides, re-

The "pressure from without" has made itself heard in Downing street; and faith in the sliding scale-Peel's sliding scale-is gone for ever. A third of the potatoe crop in Ireland is destroyed. The government has sent scientific professors to the scene of the mischief, and the awful truth is out that this large portion of the people's foodter, which passed both branches by a very large the escalent that Cobbett abhorred-is unfit for

What is to be done in this terrible, this unlooked-for emergency? "Open the ports!" is the exclamation, and there stands the shivering Premier like a reed in the wind, paralyzed between affection for his sliding scale and the horrors of public famine There he is, balancing 120,000 mineral kooks are made there annually. the pros and cons. But necessity is superior to consistency, superior even to law. The ports

O'Connell, who assumes to be the tribune of the Irish people, goes beyond this. He demands a grant of public money, to the extent of a million and a half, to be expended in the purchase of food-he calls for a tax of fifty per cent, on the absentees, and a tax of ten per cent, on the residents-he asks for the prohibition of corn and provision of distilleries consuming grain.

Large demands these-will they be conceded ! A day or two will solve the question; and in the mean time speculation will find a wide margin for the exercise of its ingenuity.

The sliding scale-that cunning scheme to make food artificially dear-is in the crisis of its fate. Swept away now, as it will be, its re-imposition, with the views which the public entertain, and which conservative and even agricultural members have tardily adopted, will be found impossible. It is gone forever.

house of Sir Robert Peel, as the Premier could not leave his home, owing to an attack of gout in the foot. At this meeting the question of the opening of the ports was no doubt discussed in all its bearings, and expectation was on the qui the substance of his testimony. His cross-examrive to know the result. Another Cabinet Coun- ination had not been finished when our informcil was held at Sir Robert Peel's house the following day, and the result of this, as of the preceding meeting, still remains a mystery. People have been anxiously looking to the London

The Cabinet is said to be divided on the point | be the death of her.

at issue, but no one presumes to think that the ports will not be opened. It is the only thing of the government must speedily be known because if corn is to come in duty free, every day adds to the difficulty, as the time of the year is As regards the former, however, owing to the scarcity which prevails among our continental neighbors, and the high price which grain com-

mands there, much cannot be expected. hada. The proof of the scarcity exists in the to Mrs. Baxter, if he could get rid of Mrs. Johnfact, that most of the continental powers have al. | son, he would marry her-that if he could disready opened their ports for the self same object, pose of her as easy as he did of Mrs. Boult, he and it is justly said, "Why should England be | would do it-that he knew a couple of fellows tinental rulers for theirs ?"

The great fact in all probability is, that Peel is unwilling to act till he is armed with the strongest possible reasons for doing so; and in order to put cavil out of the question, he is said to be curtains were drawn over the windows to the waiting for the report of the scientific commissioners, whom he has sent to Ireland to investi- fastened; that she reached her hand inside and gate the potatoe disease. Some say that Parliament will be immediately summoned to consider what ought to be done in the present emergency.

can be opened, and as no announcement of such a meeting has yet been made, some days, it is probable, may clapse before the policy of the [It is supposed that Mrs. Baxter will positively Cabinet will be made public. The state of things in these kingdoms at the present time. free, or at the lowest nominal duty, must have came to her mother's house when she was alone,

As a proof of the diversity of opinion which prevails in the Cabinet on the subject of rescindng the Corn Laws, even for a temporary purose, we may mention that another meeting was held at the house of Sir Robert Peel yesterday at-

ASTOUNDING DEVELOPMENTS.

THE LATE OUTRAGE IN GREENE -- We noticed a day or two ago the arrest and confinement in iail at Binghamton, N. Y., of John Johnson, of Greene, on suspicion of being concerned in the came back with a flour bag partly filled ; nurder of a Mrs. Burdick, the particulars of that he then took the bonnet from her face, unwhich we have published. Johnson is nearly 70 tied hor hands, tied the cord round her waist years of age, and estimated to be worth \$70,000. It appears by the evidence already adduced that Johnson had outraged the person of Mrs. Boult. and that to hide his guilt she was murdered or abducted. Mrs. Burdick being supposed to have knowledge of Johnson's guilt, an attempt was made, as our readers already know, to get rid of her. We find in the Oxford Times the following singular account :- Ledger.

"Last Sunday evening, John Johnson, of Greene, was arrested by the Sheriff of Broome county, upon a warrant charging him with the murder of the wife of James Boult, formerly of Triangle, in Broome county, in May, 1844, or of being accessary to her murder. He was taken to Binghamton, and his examination was com menced before Judge Seymour and Justice Kattel of that place, on Tuesday.

Greene. He is over 60 years of age, and is estimated to be worth \$70,000. He has employed as his counsel Hon. John A. Collier and Hon. D. and Mr. Johnson, and that she did not tell what S. Dickinson, who are detending him on the ex- she knew before she was carried away. amination. We are indebted to a gentleman who arrived vesterday from Binghamton, for the facts which follow, and who heard the testimony dick will swear on the examination as substan-

The first witness sworn was James Boult, of Greene He testified that he moved upon Johnson's farm in Triangle, in April, 1841; that Johnson carried his wife from Greene to Triangle when he moved, and had left the house into which he moved before he got there; that he soon after discovered a change in the appearance and conduct of his wife-that she appeared dejected and unwell, and for that reason he called Dr. Purple to see her; that about three weeks after he moved, a man told him Johnson desired to see him at Greene : that he went and saw him at that place one Saturday in the fore-part of May; that he told Johnson his wife said he had outraged her person on the day he carried her to Triangle, and that she said he put a part of a Buffalo skin in her mouth to prevent her cries, and that she said he (Johnson) told her that if ever she told it the would be the death of her, or would destroy her in some way, and that she promised him she would never tell of it if he would let her go.

The witness stated that Johnson first replied he had done wrong, but as for stuffing the buffalo skin in her mouth, he had done no such thing ; that he said several times, "I have done wrong, that he was willing to settle it with him, and said that he had land and dollars and cents, and wanted him to name what he would take to settle it; that he refused to settle with him, and that Johnson then said that he had got property. and if he went to law about it, he would carry it to the farthest extent, and that he (Boult) stood no chance if he went to law; that he had this conversation with Johnson on Saturday, and that the next Monday morning before daylight his wife went out of his house, and had never been seen or heard of since; that the most thorough search had been made for her, and no trace of A Cabinet Council was held on Friday, at the her could be found; that it was about the middle of May, 1844, she disappeared.

A great many facts and circumstances were sworn to by this witness, which we have no room to mention. We have endeavored to give

We are informed that Boult's daughter, who is about 15 years of age, overheard a conversation between Johnson and her mother a few days Gazette, expecting to see an official intimation after their arrival at Triangle, in which Johnof the Government policy, but they have looked son said to her if she ever told her husband of what he had done, he (Johnson) would kill her or

Mrs. Burdick, who was taken from the house where she lived in Greene, in September last, about which people talk-"Out of the fullness blindfolded, gagged, and carried to a swamp, and of the heart the mouth speaketh." The decision there thrown into a ditch, (the particulars of which have heretofore been published.) was so much injured that she became deranged but she has now regained her reason, and upon her testirapidly approaching when not only the Baltic, mony the prosecution is mainly founded. She but the St. Lawrence will be closed by the ice. has not as yet (we suppose) been sworn on the examination, but she made an affidavit before the warrant was issued, in which we are informed, she states that in August last she overheard a conversation between Johnson and her mother, (the The great hope is in the United States and Ca- widow Baxter of Greene,) in which Johnson said less considerate for its citizens than are the con- | below Binghamton, he thought he could get to do it-that they disposed of Mrs. Boult.

That she (Mrs. Burdick) heard this conversation while standing on the door-steps to the house in Greene, where her mother lived; that the house at the time; that both outside doors were uninttoned one door and went into the house that Johnson then asked her if she had heard what he had said; that she answered yes; that A Privy Council must be called ere the ports Johnson told her if she ever told of it he would kill her or be the means of her death; and that she then promised him she would not tell of itcontradict this story on outh t

We are told that Mrs. Burdick says about with the certainty of "thread stuffs" coming in three weeks after this conversation, Johnson a considerable effect on the price of those com- and inquired for her mother; that she told him modities in the United States and Canadian mar- her mother had not got home from Norwich; that he said what shall I do? that she asked him if he had any worlt for her to do-any sewing; that he said no, but business of more importance, and said she (Mrs. Burdick) must do it for him; that she then attempted to escape; that Johnson then seized an age, and said he would kill her if she left the room; and before he (Johnson) left he led her into the kitchen, tied her hands behind her with a clothes-line, and tied her to a bed-post, ried a bonnet over her fice, and then went out doors, and long enough so she could go to the fire while tied to the bed-post; that he then took a quantity of human bones out of the bag, among which was the head bones and others; that he told her they were Mrs. Boult's bones, and said she must burn them; that she fainted; that Johnson then burnt the bones; that he held an axe over her head, made her get on her knees, and said he was afraid she would tell of it, and that he was a mind to kill her on the spot; that she bagged for her life; that he said he would destroy her as he had Mrs. Boult, and born her up as she had seen her bones burn, if she told of it; that if he was hung, he had friends that would kill her; and that she knew it, as she had just seen with her own eyes; that he than united her and went away.

> Mrs. Burdick further ther on the Saturday, and also on the Sunday before her abduction, that she would expose her

There are a great many rumors affoat, which we shall not publish; and whether Mrs. Burtially as in her affidavit, and whether she care be sustained, we do not know, except from hear-

We shall not endorse the forgoing statement decidedly, but shall leave our readers to form their own judgment upon its truth or falsity. If the investigation developes a different state of facts, we shall embrace the first opportunity to correct errors and wrong impressions. The matter, in its best aspect now, looks horrid enough, in all conscience, - Oxford (N. Y.)

BALTIMORE MARKET.

Office of the BALTIMORE AMERICAN, Nov. 24. GRAIN .- Sales of Wheat were made to day at 32 a 135 ets. for good to prime reds, and 128 a 132 for ordinary to good. Sales of white, not suitable for family flour, at 135 cts.

Corn has advanced considerably. To day there where sales of new white at 72 a 73 cts. and of new yellow at 74 a 75 cts.

No Rye at market. We quote Oats at 39 a 40

WHISKEY .- Sales to-day of hhds. at 27 cts. and of bbls. at 28 ets. The stock is light and there is a better feeling in market. The above rates would not probably be now taken.

THOSE WHO ARE SUFFERING FROM REMITTING or intermitting Bilious Complaints, should read the following, and be guided thereby :

Cause of Pain .- Pain is the consequence of the exertion of the organ or part where it is present to throw off morbid or corrupt humors, for no pain can exist but from the presence of those matters which are of an unhealthy character. When we have pain in the head, in the bowels, or in any part of the body, it only proves the presence of matters which the blood is trying to remove, and it is this struggle which is the occasion of pain. To be bled only relieves the anguish in proportion as the amount of life is reduced, and the same may be said of all lulling or soothing remedies. Not so with Brandreth's Pills; they at once go to the assistance of the blood in aiding it to discharge bad humors, to conquer the Death Principle. To reslieve pain in this way does not leave any bad effects. The Life Principle is not reduced, nor are the teeth destroyed; but all the organs are cleansed

and their health insured. ar Purchase of H. B. Masser, Sunburg, or of the egent, published in another part of this paper.