

## THE BEAUTY OF AMERICAN WOMEN.

Mr. Mackay, an English barrister, has published his travels in the United States. The following is an extract in relation to the beauty of American Women:

"There are two points in which it is seldom equalled, never excelled—the classic chasteness and delicacy of the features, and the smallness and exquisite symmetry of the extremities. In the latter respect, particularly, the American ladies are singularly fortunate. I have seldom seen one, delicately brought up, had not a fine hand. The feet are also generally very small and exquisitely moulded, particularly those of a Maryland girl; who well aware of their attractiveness, has a thousand little coquetish ways of her own of temptingly exhibiting them. That in the American women are most deficient is roundness of figure. But it is a mistake to suppose that well-rounded forms are not to be found in America. Whilst this is the characteristic of English beauty, it is not so prominent a feature in America. In New England, in the mountainous districts of Pennsylvania and Maryland, and in the central valley of Virginia, the female form is generally speaking, as well rounded and developed as it is here; whilst a New England complexion is, in nine cases out of ten, a match for an English one. This, however, cannot be said of the American ladies as a class. They are, in the majority of cases, over delicate and languid; a defect chiefly superinduced by their want of exercise. An English girl will go through as much exercise in a forenoon, without dreaming of fatigue, as an American will in a day, and be overcome by the exertion. It is also true, that American is more evanescent than English beauty, particularly in the South, where it seems to fade ere it has well bloomed. But it is much more lasting in the north and northeast; a remark which will apply to the whole region north of the Potomac, and east of the Lakes, and I have known instances of Philadelphia beauty as lovely and enduring as any that hardy climate can produce."

To CURE STAMMERING.—First.—Commence speaking while the breath is going out and speak very slow.—The stammerer always attempts to speak while drawing the breath, and cannot succeed until he begins to respire, or the breath is going out.

Second.—Place the tongue flat on the bottom of the mouth, before attempting to speak for the tongue of the stammerer inclines to the roof of the mouth, and there adheres, while he is striving to speak by drawing in the breath, but is disappointed.

Third.—Begin by attempting short sentences and easy words; as the Lord's Prayer, and commence by placing the tongue on the bottom of the mouth.

Fourth.—The operator may commence with easy words to pronounce, and then proceed to hard words.

AN EXTRAORDINARY BALLOON ASCENSION AND DECEASE.—A Frenchman, named Verdalle, ascended from New Orleans on the 11th inst., in a balloon, with his head downwards and after going through numerous "shock rope" evolutions, he rose about a mile, when the balloon exploded, and precipitated him to the earth from a distance of 7000 feet! The Bee says, other papers say several hundreds and, what is more astonishing, he was not the least injured. He owed his miraculous escape from death to a rose bush in the garden where he landed. The wind being very strong, the balloon was in a measure kept up in such a manner as to break the fall. Mr. V. was very compeed, and exclaimed, on rising from the rose bush, and picking up a rose that he knocked off in the fall, "Ay, ay, sauer, this is a very sweet spot!"—Ledger.

LEGISLATIVE DECENCY.—The Legislature of Ohio seems ambitious of acquiring a respectable character. The most offensive, profane and vulgar language is used by the members towards each other. One member in a debate, a few days ago, called another a "miserable devil," and another very politely requested a member to "shut his mouth and stop a bungle." Such language might do in the tap-room, but is scarcely classic enough for Legislative halls. However, the people are to blame in electing such men, though we should be very sorry to think that in all things they were faithful representatives of their constituents.—Phila. Ledger.

GUN COTTON AS A LOCOMOTIVE POWER.—A late English paper announces that experiments had been made to test the value of gun cotton as a propelling power, and with considerable success. It appears that this explosive material, when twisted or matted, burns slowly, or at any rate as slowly as wished, depending on the tightness of the twist, or the extent of compression. Thus consumed, the product is made to pass into a vulcanized globe, 1 1/2 inch thick, which expands considerably, and thence acting on pistons, drives the wheels of a mail phaeton or a Bath chair.

A PARENT'S WEALTH.—A gentleman of Washington city called at the White House a few days since, accompanied by his family, consisting of three sons and six daughters, to pay his respects to President Taylor. They received very cordially, and after shaking hands with each, he turned to the father and remarked: "Sir, you are a rich man—a nation's strength consists in the number of her people, and parent's wealth in the number of his children." This is a remark worthy of a student of Esop.

NEWSPAPER POSTAGE.—The postage upon newspapers dropped into the post-office by individuals, is now reduced to one cent for any part of the same State, and a half cent additional for distances over 100 miles out of State—the postage to be pre-paid as formerly except when sent from the office of publication. The postage heretofore, it will be recollected, was three cents in advance.

GENERAL TAYLOR, according to the Washington Union, good-humoredly said to the swarm of office-seekers around him on Thursday—Gentlemen I have nothing to give you except my own office, to which you are perfectly welcome.



THE AMERICAN.  
SUNBURY.  
SATURDAY, MARCH 24, 1849.  
H. B. MASSER, Editor and Proprietor.

Persons indebted to the office of the American up to April 1849, are notified to make final settlement with H. B. Masser, in whose hands the books of the late firm are left for collection.

REMOVAL.—The office of the "American" has been removed to the building formerly occupied by Dr. J. B. Masser in Market street opposite the Post Office.—The law office of H. B. Masser, the editor, is in the front room below.

We have not been able to despatch our Shamokin packages for several weeks past, but as the cars have commenced running on the rail road, the difficulty will be remedied.

NAVIGATION ON OUR CANALS has been resumed. The freshets on the Susquehanna, this season, have been very moderate. The canals we presume, have escaped without any injury whatever. The weather as might be expected is variable and often unpleasant. The roads are improving and in a few days will become tolerably good, if the weather should continue favorable.

A horse thief who had stolen a horse in Lancaster county, was arrested last week at Northumberland, and lodged in the jail at this place. A hand bill describing the horse, offering a reward of thirty dollars had reached the place a few hours previous.

As the horse and rider came over the West Branch bridge, Mr. Beidelspach observed them, and had his suspicions aroused from the resemblance of the animal to the description. In company with several others he followed him a short distance out of town, when the thief left the horse, and took to the woods. He was, however, soon arrested and lodged in jail, as above stated.

RESIGNATION OF THE SECRETARY OF COMMONWEALTH.—It is rumored that Townsend Haines, Secretary to the Governor has resigned. Judge Reed, Wm. M. Watts and Judge Strohm, are spoken of to fill the place of Mr. Haines.

BANKS.—The Legislature has resolved to charter no new Banks this session, the Committee having reported against them. The North Branch canal bill has not yet passed. The Legislature has resolved to adjourn on the 10th of April next—probably the wisest resolve that they have adopted this session.

The correspondent of the Philadelphia Sun writing from Harrisburg, strongly insinuates that the Senator from this district is not the most talented member of the Legislature.

THE SHAMOKIN COAL TRADE.—The Coal trade from the Shamokin region has commenced. The first train of cars came to this place on Wednesday last and the Messrs. Fegelys have commenced their regular shipments of coal from this port.—The Shamokin coal is gradually increasing in reputation, wherever it is introduced.

As a fuel for stoves, and for burning lime, &c. it is not equalled by any coal sent to market. The extension of the rail road a few miles, would reach some veins of a harder character, and also of a quality, admirably adapted for Furnaces. If the rail road was relaid with iron rails, and iron the business should prosper, we might soon expect to see several hundred thousand tons of coal carried over the road and shipped from this place. The Shamokin region is destined to look up in spite of every obstacle. Nature has lavished upon it advantages that cannot long be overlooked.

We cannot consent to enter into a discussion with the Miltonian. We can excuse stolid ignorance or stereotyped dullness, but not dishonesty and prevarication. We stated in positive terms, that Mr. Covert never showed us his duplicate, or said one word to us about taxes due him from any individual, excepting Mr. Frick, and yet the editor says we acknowledge that Mr. Covert "did run to us and tell us about who owed taxes in Milton." We leave every honorable man to make his own comments and judge what motives could induce such misrepresentations.

We are indebted to Job R. Tyson, Esq., of Philadelphia, for a copy of his "Discourse delivered on the first anniversary of the Girard College, for Orphans." It is an elegant, chaste and classical production, such a one as might have been expected from the pen of Mr. Tyson. The address was highly commended by the Press at the time of its delivery, and fully sustains the reputation of the author as a chaste and classic writer.

ADVERTISEMENTS.—We refer our readers to a number of new business advertisements that have appeared in our columns the past few weeks. Advertisers as well as the people begin to give the benefits of this system, as the means of extending their business.

## THE CANAL COMMISSIONERS.

Mr. Longstreth having been absent nearly all winter, on account of his health, the business is conducted by Mr. Power and Mr. Painter, who it seems are not on the best of terms. The Legislature, a short time since, called on the Commissioners for the reports of the supervisors &c., an estimate of the amount of expenses for motive power, debts and repairs. Mr. Power being absent at the time, Mr. Painter took the papers to his own room and made out a report, which at a meeting of the board, on Saturday last, he asked to be read. Mr. Power refused not only to concur in the report, but would not agree that it should be read. Mr. Painter then sent it to the House on his own account. Mr. Power, in reply, sent a communication to the House, stating that his reasons for not signing the report of Mr. Painter was that the resolution was passed on the 9th of March, immediately sent in to the Board, taken from the files of the office by Mr. Painter and its contents studiously concealed by him until Saturday last, when he presented a draft of a report which, under such insulting conduct he refused either to read or sign. His refusal to sign that report, in addition to the reasons stated, he says, was based upon strong presumptive evidence that it was clandestinely prepared out of the place of discharging official business by persons in no wise connected with the improvements of the commonwealth, who have recently through the columns of the newspaper press evinced a greater disposition to malign public officers than to promote the public.

Mr. Painter replies in a card to "the public," in which he denies that he had any improper motives, and states that he did not press a decision but offered to give Mr. Power time to examine the report, who peremptorily refused either to sign it, or hear it read. The Legislature have laid both communications on the table, and have made another call on the Board, for the information, with what success, has not yet been determined.

We stated on the authority of Webster, that the County Auditors were right in including books, &c., under the head "stationery." The editor of the Miltonian denies this, and in the simplicity of his nature, refers to his quarter dollar pocket edition of Webster, for the proof, innocently supposing that a dictionary is a dictionary all the world over, and that that the labors of the great lexicographer were all comprised in that small volume. To a mind of ordinary discernment, however, the " &c.," at the end of the definition, viz: "paper, ink, quills, &c.," would have suggested something more than was embraced in the definition. We will endeavor to enlighten the writer by the following definition from Webster's larger work:

"STATIONER.—A bookseller; one who sells books, paper, quills, inkstands, pencils and other furniture for writing."

In Johnson's and Walker's dictionary it is defined as follows:

"STATIONARY.—Books, papers, and other commodities for writing."

The Camden and Amboy Rail road Company having been restricted in their charges on their rail road, now make it up by charging higher rates over the bay to New York, a distance of 30 miles. John M. Read, Esq., of Philadelphia, has given an opinion on the subject, of which the Harrisburg Keystone speaks as follows:

"We have read with no little gratification, a very learned and able opinion of John M. Read, Esq., of Philadelphia, against the right of the legislature of New Jersey, to impose tolls upon the navigable waters between New York and South Amboy," in which, we think, he demonstrates most conclusively that no state has the power to charge tolls upon navigable waters, but that they are public highways, free to all persons, without any tax, duty, impost or toll, levied by any other power than Congress; unless the state, or those acting under its authority, have made improvements therein, necessary to its navigation and use.

One of the New York German papers contains a proclamation from the German Americans to their German brethren in old Fatherland, offering a reward for the destruction of all the sovereigns and potentates of Germany, as follows:

For destroying the Emperor of Austria 30,000 guilders  
For destroying the King of Prussia 25,000 do.  
For destroying any other king prince or duke 15,000 do.  
For the head of the common hangman, Windischgratz 10,000 do.  
We believe we can justify these measures before the world, because they are open and against men destructive to the common race of men, whose hearts are hardened against every feeling of justice, and whose actions are not better than those of common thieves and murderers.

We further believe, and it is our firm conviction, that it is the most holy duty of every freeman to help to banish them from the earth and to root out their majesties from among the people, and they who help to this work ought to be highly honored and esteemed, each one of them as a William Tell.

For the punctual payment of these rewards, as soon as the door or doors of the deed are properly identified, to be paid to them or their heirs, we pledge our fortunes and our honors. In the name of the Union, L. A. WOLLENWEBER.

Corresponding Secretary, No. 277 North Third street, Philadelphia, to whom all applications and letters (post paid) must be addressed.

The Packets commenced running on Monday last between Harrisburg and Williamsport.

Did the editor of the Miltonian ever know or hear of instance in the State, where the Commissioners published any other statement than the Auditors' Report? Such testimony would be worth something, even in the columns of the Miltonian.

The Scalpel, a Journal of Health, adapted to popular and professional reading, and the exposure of quackery, edited by Edward H. Dixon, M. D., New York.

This is a new and most excellent medical work published quarterly by the editor at one dollar per annum, containing about 50 pages, and for sale by Dewitt and Daventport, Tribune buildings, and other booksellers in New York.

The U. S. Senate will probably continue in session for several weeks. The Protocol and Mr. Bancroft's new commercial treaty will be dissected.

## PENNSYLVANIA LEGISLATURE.

HARRISBURG, March 17.

SENATE.—Mr. Konigsmacher, on leave, read in place, a bill for the relief of the sutries of Frederick Hambricht.

The bill to limit the hours of labor and to prevent the employment in factories of children under thirteen years of age, was taken up on second reading, and discussed by Messrs. Streeter, Stine, Small, Forsyth, Konigsmacher, Brooke, Sankey, Smyser and Darsie, (Speaker). After being amended by Mr. Streeter so as to provide that sixty hours' labor shall be deemed equivalent to one week's work, (yeas 14, nays 11) the bill was read a third time and passed. Adjourned.

HOUSE.—On motion of Mr. Gordon, the bill to extend the charter of the Farmers' and Drivers' Bank of Waynesburg, was taken up in Committee of the Whole and reported to the House, with amendments.

Mr. Luckenbach moved to amend the bill by adding a new section, requiring the Bank to keep its notes at par in Pittsburg.

Messrs. Roberts, H. S. Evans, Cort and Gordon opposed, and Messrs. Luckenbach, Eschman, Hoover and Swartzwelder advocated the amendment.

On the question, Will the House agree to the amendment? it was determined in the affirmative—yeas 34, nays 31.

The bill was then read a third time and passed. Yeas 41, nays 18.

On motion of Mr. Cort, the House proceeded to consider the joint resolution for the final adjournment of the Legislature, fixing the 10th of April as the day for adjournment.—The resolution was read a second time and agreed to. Yeas 71, nays 10.

The rule was suspended and the resolution read a third time and passed. Yeas 73, nays 5.

## HARRISBURG, March 19.

SENATE.—The bill to encourage manufacturing, mining, mechanical and chemical operations in this Commonwealth being on second reading, it was amended, by providing that no such company shall go into operation until 50 per cent. of the capital shall be paid in. The bill was referred to a select committee to see if it is to make it apply to companies for the manufacture of silk, wool, cotton, flax and iron; which was agreed to.

HOUSE.—The Speaker laid before the House a communication from Israel Painter, transmitting information called for by a resolution of the 9th instant, relative to debts for motive power, expenses and repairs, the last annual report of supervisors, &c., and stating that in the absence of one of the Canal Commissioners, the two remaining members of the board were unable to agree upon a reply.

The Speaker then laid before the House a communication from James M. Power, in reference to the disagreement of the Canal Board.

Mr. Grittinger moved that the communications from the individual Canal Commissioners be not received by the House, but that the Board be requested to furnish an official reply to the resolution of the 9th of March.

Mr. Pearce moved to amend the motion by inserting, in lieu thereof, that 200 copies of the said communications be printed.

Mr. R. R. Smith moved to amend, by striking it out and inserting that the further consideration of the subject be postponed until Saturday next, and that the Clerk be instructed to inform the Board of Canal Commissioners that the House of Representatives require an answer to the Resolution (passed March 9th) on or before that day, which was agreed to. The resolution as amended was agreed to.

## Extra Session of the Senate.

WASHINGTON, March 19.

The Senate met to-day at the usual hour, Mr. Acheson in the chair. The proceedings in open session were without interest.

On motion of Mr. Webster, the Senate went into Executive session, during which it is said that nearly all the nominations heretofore sent in by the President were confirmed.

Mr. McGough, nominated as Governor of the new territory of Minnesota, was rejected by a vote of 22 to 25.

One or two others were laid over for further consideration.

Mr. Benton submitted a resolution relating to the Protocol to the Mexican treaty, and spoke thereon until after 3 o'clock.

MANIAC SUICIDE.—An old man 70 years of age, named Titus Bishop, committed suicide at Madison, Conn., from religious frenzy, which had reduced him to despair in regard to his future state. Upon the beam to which he hung himself he wrote: "I am an apostate angel."

A MELTING TIME.—The N. Y. Mirror estimates that the dresses of those who attended the great Whig Inauguration Ball at Washington, suffered to the amount of some twenty thousand dollars from the droppings of the spurious spermaceti candles.

THE PITTSBURGH BOARD OF TRADE, at a recent meeting, passed resolutions petitioning the Pennsylvania Legislature to grant \$400,000 for putting the Portage Railroad in complete order, in view of the completion of the great Central railroad to Hollidaysburg, by the Spring of 1850.

[From the Phila. Ledger.]  
FROM WASHINGTON.  
WASHINGTON, March 17th, 1849.  
"A prep behind the curtain."

Scarcely is the new President seated in the White House before thoughts of the succession begin to agitate political circles.—Some shrewd politicians believe that Mr. Crittenden is the man on whom Gen'l Taylor's cloak, (not the military cloak,) is destined to fall, while Mr. Clayton, Mr. Seward, and last, though not least, in the computation of chances, Mr. Millard Fillmore, have each their backers and political partisans.

As to Ex-governor Seward and Millard Fillmore, the war of the white and red roses, in New York, is now transferred to the city of Washington. The administration will alternately pour a drop of comfort now into Mr. Seward's cup and now into Mr. Fillmore's; and yet fill none full enough to shake the thirst of either. Mr. Polk tried in vain to satisfy the rival Democratic factions of the Empire State; and Gen. Taylor, or rather Mr. Clayton, with all his political shrewdness and sagacity, will scarcely meet with greater success.

## LATEST FROM THE PACIFIC.

Arrival of the California at Acapulco.—The Report of her Loss without the least Foundation.

We have been favored by a friend with the perusal of a letter from Acapulco, via Vera Cruz, from which we make the following extracts:—

ACAPULCO, Feb. 11, 1849.

The general impression is, from the various reports, accounts and information obtained along this coast, that we get all the good news from the gold diggings, the bad being left for our arrival. From authentic accounts brought by the English frigate Herald, to the 26th November last, we learn that some persons were averaging from \$30 to \$40 per day, but the majority, from sixty to ninety days through, did not realize \$15 per day.—Goods were low, with a few exceptions of some articles that were scarce.

During the wet season, say the last four months, some two to three thousand miners had arrived at San Francisco and Monterey, and such a scene of gambling, dissipation and fighting was never witnessed before. \* \* \* Acapulco differs from the cities of Granada—in the first, duties are oppressive; in the latter, merely nominal. The women of Panama all dress well; here they are poor and dress badly. There are all kinds of fruit on this coast, and the natives make it an important item of consumption. Our stoppage here was a great relief to me, and a good bath, with a fine cup of chocolate, has made me feel like a new man after my crowded passage on steamer to Chagres, thrown into a steerage, with not half the room allowed by a special act of Congress in all cases of emigrant or passenger ships. I have never seen, read or heard of ought to compare to our situation. I was two nights in my hammock with the sea beating over the vessel and my fellow passengers lying in water two or three inches deep. Hogs, goats, cows, and some bulls, all on deck with us—it really cannot be described. I could write sheets on various subjects connected with this voyage, but as many papers are represented on board, you will see long and interesting reports.—N. O. Picayune, evening 10th inst.

## CIVIL AND DIPLOMATIC APPROPRIATIONS.

The following are the sums appropriated for the civil and diplomatic expenses of Government, for the year ending June 30th, 1850:

Legislative compensation, mileage, &c.	\$1,165,506 50
Library of Congress.	13,300 00
Salaries of President and Vice President.	30,000 00
Treasury Department.	64,600 00
War Department.	476,128 25
Navy Department.	190,846 39
Post Office Department.	91,970 00
Surveyors General and Clerks.	181,470 00
Mint and Branches.	62,710 00
Government in Oregon.	124,746 00
Judiciary.	32,600 00
Miscellaneous.	586,300 00
Light House Establishment,*	1,293,404 95
Hospitals.	558,201 70
Surveys of Public Lands.	131,001 00
Intercourse with Foreign Nations.	123,050 00
Purchasing Washington's and Monroe's papers.	504,493 92
	49,000 00
Total.	\$5,670,330 71

\* Including \$29,802 61 for completing the light house on Brandywine Shoal, Delaware Bay.

## APPOINTMENTS BY THE PRESIDENT.

The Baltimore Sun of Saturday contains the following list of appointments sent to the Senate on Friday:

G. W. McGough, of Indiana, has been nominated Governor of Minnesota; Wm. Carey Jones, of the District of Columbia, Secretary to the Mexican Commissioners; Charles Rockwell, of Connecticut, has been nominated Commissioner of Customs; Allen A. Hale, of Tennessee, Register of the Treasury, in place of Graham, resigned; Z. N. Ring, Surveyor of the port of New York, in place of Purdy, resigned; Edwin Boyle, Postmaster at Annapolis.

Mr. LeRoy (brother-in-law of Daniel Webster) will be nominated Navy Agent in New York, and Mr. Fuller, of the N. Y. Mirror, U. S. Marshal, in the place of Eli Moore.—Many commissions that have expired remain now vacant.

William Sloanaker, Navy Agent at Philadelphia, from 15th day of March, 1849, vice S. D. Patterson, whose commission will then expire.

The Virginia House of Delegates have passed resolutions instructing the Governor to place at the disposal of the county of Accomac, one hundred muskets and four pieces of cannon, to defend their oysters against the Pennsylvania intruders.

A bill has been reported in the House of Delegates, of Virginia, to abolish public executions.

GEN. TAYLOR ON DUELLING.—The Washington correspondent of the New York Express, says:

"One of the good stories of the day, and one most creditable to the President and administration, is connected with the application for the restoration of two midshipmen, dismissed by Mr. Polk, for being engaged in a duel. The Secretary of the Navy, in Cabinet meeting this morning, informed the President that the midshipmen ought not to be restored. So thought the Cabinet. "If for my very glad of it," said the President, "for if the whole Cabinet had thought otherwise, I would not have consented to re-appoint these gentlemen. I hate duels, I hate fighting, I hate wars, and will have no duelling men about me, if I can help it."

Right in the President. If men in the public service value their own services so little that they may at any time deprive the Government of them by being killed in a duel, the Government ought to take them at their own estimation of their value and give them leave to remain in private life all their days.

ENORMOUS CHEESE.—The London papers mention the arrival there of an enormous cheese. The milk of seven hundred cows was used in making it, and it weighs 1,474 pounds. It is thirteen feet in circumference, four feet and a quarter in diameter, and eighteen feet in circumference, four feet and a quarter in diameter, and eighteen inches in thickness. It was made by Messrs. Austin & Stone, farmers of Austing, Ohio, United States of America, and was offered for and obtained a prize in New York.

A CITIZEN went into a bookseller's shop in Paris, the other day, and asked for the "New Constitution." The bookseller replied—"It didn't deal in such ephemeral publications."

THE OHIO LEGISLATURE has passed a bill authorizing the construction of a bridge across the river, at Cincinnati.

THE FISHERIES are about to commence in the neighborhood of Elkton, Md., and the Democrat of Saturday says—Fresh herring made their appearance in our market yesterday.

RED REPUBLICANS FOR CALIFORNIA.—A company of Cherokee Indians, numbering not less than a hundred, are to rendezvous, by the first day of April, on the south side of Arkansas river, where all necessary officers will be elected by the company.

## DIED.

At Northumberland, on the 13th inst., Mrs. SARAH, consort of Christopher Woods, Esq., aged about 35 years.

In Upper Augusta township, on the 18th inst. Mr. NEHEMIAH BACON, aged 53 years.

In Upper Augusta township, on the 19th inst. Mr. GEORGE HILE, aged about 40 years.

On the 14th inst., in Upper Augusta, EUGENIO KINCAID, only son of William and Mary Reed, aged about 4 years.

How short, how fleeting is the hour

On earth, to mortals given,

Scarce blown ere death had nipped the flower,

To bloom afresh in Heaven.

## PHILADELPHIA MARKET.

MARCH 22, 1849.

WHEAT—Red is worth 105 a 108 cents; white is held at 110 a 112c.

RYE—Pennsylvania is worth 66c.

CORN—New Penna. yellow is held at 50c; white 53c weight.

OATS—Southern is held at about 30 a 32c.

WHISKY.—Sales in hhds at 22c and in bbls at 24 cents.

## PRICE CURRENT.

Corrected weekly by Henry Masser.

WHEAT.	100
RYE.	26
CORN.	56
OATS.	33
BUTTER.	14
EGGS.	10
PORK.	10
FLAXSEED.	125
TALLOW.	10
BEANS.	25
PEAS.	25
HUCKLE FLAX.	62
DRY APPLES.	62
DO. PEACHES.	200

## WHARTON'S HOTEL.

MRS. WHARTON respectfully informs the public that she will continue to keep a house of public entertainment, at the old stand, corner of Market and River street, in Sunbury, and respectfully solicits from her old friends and others, a continuance of their patronage.

Sunbury, March 24, 1849.—

Estate of Daniel Hoffman, dec'd.  
NOTICE is hereby given, that letters of Administration have been granted to the subscriber, on the estate of Daniel Hoffman, late of Sunbury, dec'd. Persons indebted to said estate or having claims against the same, are requested to present the same for settlement to the subscriber.

HENRY MASSER, Adm'r.

Sunbury, March 24, 1849.—6t

## BRIGADE INSPECTOR.

DR. J. J. Updegraff, offers himself to the electors of 1st Brigade and 8th division, as a candidate for the office of