

CALIFORNIA NEWS.

ARRIVAL OF THE ILLINOIS.

Nearly \$2,000,000 in Gold. The War in China. Movement of the Forces.

The steamship Illinois arrived at New York, yesterday, with San Francisco papers, the mails to the 16th ultimo, and 563 passengers. The Illinois has \$1,935,714 in gold. The accounts from the mines, are generally very satisfactory.

The duel between Gwin and McCorkle, Senator and Representative in Congress, has ended harmlessly.

Two more duels have been fought near San Francisco. One took place on the 11th, between Edward Toby, a clerk in the Assistant Board of Aldermen, and Dr. A. B. Crane, resulting in the latter being shot through the body. The weapons were smooth-bored duelling pistols; the distance fifteen paces. Dr. Crane died on the 12th, at the Oriental Hotel.

The other was fought by Mr. Nugent, Editor of the Herald, and Alderman Hayes, with rifles, at twenty paces. At the second fire Nugent received his adversary's ball in the right arm, above the elbow. The ball passed through his arm, shattering the bone, and entered his side, and passed out near the point of the shoulder. It is feared that his arm will have to be amputated, though the surgeons hope to be able to save it. The wound in his side is not of a serious character.

The Indians about Sonora are said to be exceedingly troublesome. Complaints are made that they are in the habit of stealing animals from farmers, and running them off into the defiles of the mountains. A short time since they stole a span of horses valued at \$500, which, in despite of immediate pursuit made by a party of Americans, they succeeded in carrying them off. They number 600 men. One of the sufferers was anxious to raise a force of sixty men to chastise them.

Laborers are in active demand, in Stockton, particularly. Harvest hands and mowers are advertised for one hundred dollars per month.

A scaffold is being erected in order to fell the great tree on the Stanislaus River. A section of it will be got out, if possible, to send to the World's Fair in New York.

feated on the 5th of April by the Imperial forces, about thirty miles south of Nankin.

The foreign residents of Shanghai have termed themselves into a volunteer corps, to resist any attack. Col. Marshall, U. S. Commissioner, attempted to ascend the river to Nankin, in the steamer Susquehanna, but the river was too shallow, and he had to return to Shanghai.

The Lieutenant-Governor of Kiang-su has addressed formal applications to the Consuls and Commissioners of foreign nations asking for aid against the insurgents. He makes special application to the British Commissioner, and then proceeds to say:

"If the Commissioner of the American nation, with those from Portugal, France, Denmark and Hamburg, should also have arrived at Shanghai, I hope that they will send messages, and despatch their ships of war and steamers, or merchant vessels in a combined fleet, to surround and exterminate the enemy, so that with one blow the insurrection may be annihilated; thus tranquillizing the people's mind, promoting commercial intercourse, and removing all hindrances to the intercommunication of official despatches."

The safe paper speaking of the character of the insurrection, says: The true state of the case seems to me that they are proud Confucianists, determined to establish the ancient manners and customs prevalent under the Han and Ming dynasty, and so exaggerated against the Manchows that they are likely to look with disgust upon anything foreign; and while they are bent upon rooting out Buddhism, they would be as little disposed to favor Christianity.

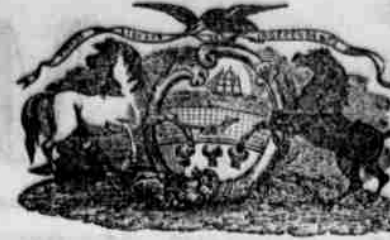
We have letters, last night, from Sochow, detailing their cruelties to the Manchow women when they took Nanking. Having decapitated 700 of those unfortunate into a building, under pretence of getting them married to Chinese people, they ruthlessly set fire to the whole, and reduced them to ashes. They then registered the inmates of every house in Nanking, and the next day went through the city, comparing the lists with the inhabitants found in each dwelling, when if they found more that the number given in, (a very likely case) they killed the odd number.

They then pressed every Chinese into the army, from 15 to 45, killing the children as useless, appropriating the younger women, and making the older ones cooks and scullions. This may be a mere report, exaggerated by the fears of the Chinese; still, the indiscriminate slaughter of the Buddhist priests gives some color to it.

Another railroad accident—A TRAIN RUN INTO BRANDYWINE CREEK—TWO LIVES LOST.

Another distressing accident occurred on the Philadelphia and Baltimore Railroad, yesterday morning, which was attended by the immediate death of two of the employees of the Company, and the partial destruction of a valuable first-class locomotive. The particulars of the accident, so far as they could be gathered on the 8th inst., on the spot, from general report and from evidence adduced before the Coroner's jury, are substantially as follows:

Yesterday morning, at about twenty-five minutes to 3 o'clock, the through freight train from Baltimore, on approaching the drawbridge across the Brandywine creek, on the outskirts of Wilmington, received from the bridge tender the usual signal that the draw was closed and went ahead; but unfortunately, the keeper of the bridge had given the wrong signal—the draw was open—and as a consequence, the locomotive, tender and cars, with their unsuspecting officers, were hurled through the open draw into the stream beneath. Three platform cars loaded with cross ties, followed the locomotive and tender. The tide was up and although every effort was immediately made by the conductor and brakeman of the train, who escaped by jumping from the cars, to rescue the engineer and fireman, nothing could be discovered of them until morning, when their bodies were found beneath the wreck of the cars. They had evidently drowned by being held under water by the wreck above them, though had they been extricated immediately they would, in all probability have died, as both were much crushed.



THE AMERICAN.

SATURDAY, JULY 16, 1853.

H. B. MASSER, Editor and Proprietor.

TO ADVERTISERS.—The circulation of the Sunbury American among the different towns on the Susquehanna is not exceeded if equaled by any paper published in North or Pennsylvania.

DEMOCRATIC STATE NOMINATIONS.

FOR CANAL COMMISSIONER: THOMAS FORSYTH, Of Philadelphia County. FOR AUDITOR GENERAL: EPHRAIM BANKS, Of Mifflin County. FOR SURVEYOR GENERAL: J. PORTER BRAWLEY, Of Crawford County.

EDITOR'S TABLE.

MILLINBURG ACADEMY.—We refer our readers to the advertisement of A. C. FISHER, Esq., who has taken charge of the Millinburg Academy. Mr. Fisher is well known in this vicinity as a teacher well qualified for the station, while the location of the Academy is both healthy and pleasant.

THE KNICKERBOCKER MAGAZINE.—The July number of this excellent periodical, begins with the Forty Second volume. With this number, the Publisher commences giving 16 more pages in each number, thus giving 200 pages a year to the work. The high reputation that this truly American periodical has sustained, for many years, under the editorship of Louis Gaylord Clark, and previously under his brother, Willis Gaylord Clark, is the best evidence of its merit. It is published monthly in New York, at \$3 per annum.

These will be preaching in the M. E. Church on Sunday evening at 8 o'clock.

LAND WARRANTS.—Persons having Land Warrants for sale, can dispose of them for cash, by applying at this office.

THE MAILES.

When our government, in its wisdom, established our postal system, it was foolishly supposed that the contractors would deliver the mails regularly and in reasonable time, as they were bound to do, or rather, as they agreed to do, for their bonds are mere waste paper and easily snapped asunder. But as this is decidedly a great country, mail contractors and other dignitaries of government, are, as the lawyers would say, *ex rei necessitate*, or from the necessity of the thing, also great men and are not, of course, responsible for the small matter of the non delivery of the mails, when it does not occur oftener than once a week, especially as the people only are concerned in the matter. Perhaps, however they may think that since the establishment of the Magnetic Telegraph, the mail coaches have no business to convey intelligence, and that the contract with the government is, virtually, only an exclusive privilege to carry passengers, over whose persons, time, property and baggage, they have unlimited control. A few days since we received a bundle of letters from the post office, some of which had made a greater circuit than any of our Telegraph lines, but unfortunately not so rapidly. One letter containing an important advertisement, mailed at Pottsville on Wednesday, arrived here on Saturday following, and was, of course, too late for the paper. Time three days—Distance forty miles. Another from Cattawissa—Time three days and distance twenty miles. Another from Michigan, distant eight hundred miles, was only a day longer on the road than the Pottsville letter. But that came by rail road nearly all the way. Perhaps the Postmasters, on the routes are also sometimes to blame. A few evenings since the driver on the Pottsville route, brought in the wrong mail, and therefore did not think it necessary to stop at the post office in this place. Our letters and papers had to lay over, of course, 24 hours.

☞ The Supreme Court for the middle district, will commence its session, at this place, on Monday, the 18th inst. As a greater portion of the northern counties have been cut off and attached to the Philadelphia district, the session will be a short one, and continue, perhaps, only one week. The injunction case restraining the city of Reading against subscribing to the stock of the Harrisburg and Reading rail road will be argued at this term.

☞ THE STEAM TOW AND FERRY BOAT.—By an advertisement in another column it will be seen that the books of the Steam Tow and Ferry Boat, will be opened at the House of James Covert, in this place, on Saturday, the 30th inst. The boat will be ready for her boiler in about four weeks, and entirely completed about the 1st of September. Her boiler is now on the way and her engine will be ready on the 1st of August next.

☞ PRESIDENT PIERCE on his way to New York, to be present of the opening of the Crystal Palace or World's Fair, which took place on Thursday last, met with a handsome reception in Baltimore and Philadelphia, at which places he stopped on his route.

JOHN G. MONTGOMERY AND THE BRIBERY CASE.

The Danville papers of the 9th inst., came to us with a *pronunciamento* signed by John G. Montgomery Esq., of Danville, addressed to the people of Northumberland county, in reply to an editorial article in our paper of the 2d inst., on the bribery prosecution. In its pretensions, this document would do no discredit to one of the subordinates of Santa Anna, or, to that renowned hero himself. But unfortunately, like the manifestoes of his great prototype, most of the facts in Mr. Montgomery's epistle are made to order, or exist only in a disturbed imagination.

Mr. Montgomery sets out by charging us with "halting between two opinions for several months, fearing the indignation of the people on one hand, and the ire of the corruptionists on the other, and at last taking our stand in favor of the latter." In this community, and wherever we are known, or our paper is read, this charge will carry with it its own refutation, and no man knows its falsity better than Mr. Montgomery himself. At the mass meeting held in Sunbury in March, Mr. Montgomery and several citizens from Danville were present, "for a purpose," no doubt, known to himself. He was exceedingly restless and considerably excited, and as he had a hand in preparing the resolutions in Danville, he doubtless took great interest in the proceedings, even though he was not then "one of counsel of the people." At that meeting Mr. Montgomery called us aside, and urged us to come out against "the corruptionists" as he called them, saying if we did not, our paper would be proscribed. We told Mr. Montgomery distinctly that we were opposed to the principle of county subscriptions, and had so stated in our columns, but that we never had a doubt that this subscription would prove a good and profitable investment, and as the act of the Commissioners was a legal one, we could never countenance the foul doctrine of reprobation, and further, that we always had been in the habit of pursuing a course that we thought right, independent of party, clique, or individuals, and when we could no longer do that, the Press might go to the— and we would go to something else. Mr. Montgomery then requested us to recollect his prediction, viz: that our paper would go down or be proscribed in a very few years. We then replied that these same predictions had been made once a year, for twelve years, or since this paper was established, and that we had gone on increasing every year, notwithstanding these prophecies. The truth is, we were always somewhat skeptical on the subject of the prophecies and patriots of the present day, and Mr. Montgomery must excuse us, when we tell him that we have no faith in modern prophets, from Jos. Smith down to himself. Mr. Montgomery doubtless recollects this conversation, if not, others present do. We only refer to it now to show the fallacy of his charge that we halted between two opinions, as well as the treachery of his own memory.

We have nothing to say in regard to the "committee of safety," who reported the testimony of Mr. Albert, except that one of them thought there was very little in it, and that we fully concur in the remark made by Judge Pollock before the Justice, that "he would not confine a dog in his kennel, for one moment, on such evidence."

Mr. Montgomery then proceeds to say that "indictments were sent to the Grand Jury at the April Sessions, which were ignored, but not, as Mr. Masser says for 'want of evidence,'" as I will clearly show, but for cause well known to you, and which I am free to say, reflect dishonor on a majority of the Grand Jury.

Yet, strange to say, Mr. Montgomery does not only, not "clearly show" what these causes were, but actually never refers to them afterwards. We don't say what kind of "logic" Mr. Montgomery has "in his cranium," but if he designates this good logic, we humbly confess that we are not lawyer enough to comprehend it, especially when he attempts to fasten dishonor, by its application, upon so respectable a body of men as the Grand Jury of this county. Hadibras himself would hardly recognize him a true disciple of his school, although he may be

One of that stubborn crew, Of egotists (we will not say erring) scribes, whom all men great To be the true church militant.

Mr. Montgomery also states that our "denial of the force of the evidence, although made for a purpose, reflects upon the integrity of the Justice." Here Mr. Montgomery's logic is again at fault. If such is the case, then no man can differ from his neighbor, without fixing upon him the imputation of being a rogue. Besides, in the face of all this Mr. Montgomery charges the majority of the Grand Jury with having dishonored themselves for thinking differently from himself. Such is the inconsistency of man!

great conservator of the morals of the people of this county, we would advise him to compile a system of ethics as well as of logic, for home consumption. It might have a tendency, at least, to reduce the conflicting and antagonistic elements of his own *harmonious* and virtuous atmosphere, in which he plays an important part, to some sort of system. We must, however, close for want of space, but before doing so, we cannot resist giving our readers the benefit of the closing paragraph of this extraordinary manifesto. It is so decidedly Santa Anna-ish—so Mexican-like in its character, that it would be unjust to withhold it. Here it is:

But, if contrary to my expectations, it shall be found that the people of my native county have not the moral courage to repel the attempts to reduce them to a state of vassalage, by means of a grinding taxation for the benefit of desperate speculators; and that under their administration of justice criminals cannot be overthrown, either by the strong arm of the law or by the majestic power of the ballot-box—then I must consider them a degraded people, unworthy the fame of their heroic ancestors, and will be prepared to bid them farewell—farewell forever.

BURNING FLUID AND DEATH.

We stated some time ago, upon Professor Stillman's authority, that more deaths had occurred within a few years, from the use of fluid lamps in the United States, than from steamboat explosions and rail road accidents. The Philadelphia Bulletin of Saturday contains the following account of two accidents that occurred in one evening, in that city, and when we reflect that such records are found in the papers of almost every city and large town in the Union, we are not surprised at the statement.

ANOTHER WARNING.—The alarm of fire between nine and ten o'clock last evening, was caused by the slight burning of the house of Mr. Wm. Sanders, at the corner of Wood and Duke streets, Kensington. The origin of the fire was the explosion of a camphene lamp. The damage to the house was slight, and fortunately none of the inmates were injured.

DEED FROM MEN ISORIES.—Agnes Maria Opa, the unfortunate woman who was badly burned by a fluid lamp being overturned in her lap, died last evening at the Hospital. She suffered great agony.

But, says the advocates of these worse than powder magazines, these accidents are all the result of carelessness. But this is not true, and if it were, the excuse is no better than that of the individual whose house was blown up by gunpowder. He said he had kept gunpowder in his house, in open vessels, for twenty years and never met with an accident before. It was as harmless as so much sand, if you only keep children and careless persons from it, and suffer no fire or sparks to come near it. The philosophy of the one was about as good as the other, and therefore there can be no harm in keeping gunpowder in your house, provided you are careful.

☞ We are pleased to see, among the improvements of the town, that Mr. Geo. Rohrbach is rebuilding and improving his Foundry and Machine Shop. Mr. Rohrbach is an old and experienced founder, and we learn that he has as much work as he can attend to.

☞ STEAM ENGINES.—We observed a few days since on the river bank two 20 horse power engines and two sets of boilers, marked for the Carbon Run Improvement Company, who are actively engaged in our Shamokin Coal region, in putting up coal breakers and making other preparations for mining and transporting coal to market.

☞ The Philadelphia and Sunbury Railroad Company, are pushing forward their work with great vigor. They have one hundred and eighty men employed in laying the track between this place and Shamokin in another week. One of the locomotives and the passenger cars, will arrive next week. The judiciousness of the opening, one of which will be held here, and the other at Shamokin, will come off about the close of the present month.

All coal passing from the mines over the Mine Hill road is weighed by the scales on that road. The Reading road takes that weight as correct, and does not re-weigh. Several miners join in the employment of one or more clerks to attend to their interests at the scales, to fill up bills of lading with the weight, and consign the coal as directed. Their clerk has a desk in the register office; and it appears that this clerk's register of the weight has been taken by the Reading Railroad agent as a correct duplicate of the Mine Hill scale weight; saving himself the trouble of examining the register itself at the scale office.

The aforesaid miners, perceiving the chance to cheat, got their clerk to alter the figures, and make false returns; to make the weight less on coal consigned to their brother partners in Philadelphia, and greater on coal sent to their friends along the line of the road. The party who receives coal always pays the freight. By this process the partner in Philadelphia would receive 100 tons of coal, and pay freight on only, perhaps, 94 tons; making at present rates, 6x1.70=\$10.20 on every train of 100 tons; cheating the railroad to that extent daily for years.

The Pottsville Journal says that in some instances, forty tons (\$68 00) are said to have been cheating on a single train; which would greatly increase the amount we are supposing. In the case of any friend on the line or on Broad street, they would ship him 100 tons, and call it, say 110; so that their confiding friend would have to pay them the price of the coal, and to the Railroad Company the price of the freight on ten tons cheating, viz: \$21.10x10=\$211.00 on every 100 tons!

The two principal parties being very extensively dealers, have been able, by selling apparently cheap, to keep the whole coal trade of the Schuylkill in a depressed and unprofitable state, to the ruinous loss of every one engaged in it except themselves.

Foreign News.

ARRIVAL OF THE ATLANTIC. LATER FROM EUROPE.

Cotton Steady—Advances in Brazil—Terrible Earthquake in Persia—Twelve Thousand Persons Killed!

The steamship Atlantic, with Liverpool dates to the 20th ult., arrived at New York on Saturday with 140 passengers.

The steamship City of Manchester arrived at Liverpool on Monday evening, 27th ult. ENGLAND.

The papers say but little about Turkish affairs; but there is a general belief that peace will be maintained. The rates of insurance for voyages to the Danube are, however, advancing 10 per cent.

President Van Buren is on a visit to Birmingham. Mr. Howe is making the tour of Wales. The Crops in Ireland are luxuriant, and the weather generally throughout the Kingdom is favorable. In the north England rain is wanted.

FRANCE. The proposed action of France in regard to the Turkish question is not known officially. It is reported that the Emperor has prepared a formal note to Russia, demanding to know whether peace or war was wanted. France being ready for either. The report adds that Napoleon has consented to withhold the note, at the earnest entreaty of M. Kisseloff, the Russian Minister.

RUSSIA AND TURKEY. Hostilities have not yet taken place, and the general belief gains ground, in both France and England, that there will be none. PERSIA. Dates from Erzerum to the 2d of June, announce the occurrence of an extraordinary earthquake, by which 12,000 persons were killed in one night. The plague subsequently broke out from the unburied corpses of the dead.

In addition to this calamity, inundations have taken place at Teheran, and the cholera is carrying off its inhabitants, while the country near Leghohn is overrun with locusts.

Baltimore Market. July 11, 1853.

GRAIN.—At the Corn and Flour Exchange this morning about 7000 bushels new Wheat were offered. The qualities were not generally satisfactory to millers, and the operations were not extensive. Sales of good to prime white were made at 106 1/2 cents; do. do. red 100 1/2 cts. The demand for Corn was active. About 5000 bushels were offered.—Sales were made at 60 cents for white, and 62 cents for yellow. A small lot of very choice white sold at 62 cts. We still quote Pennsylvania Rye at 80 cents, the quotations for Oats remain as before, viz: 38 1/2 cts for Virginia, and 42 1/2 cts. for Pennsylvania.

New Advertisements. To the Voters of Northumberland County. The subscriber hereby announces to his fellow citizens, that he is a candidate for the office of COUNTY TREASURER, and promises, if elected, to discharge the duties of the office faithfully and impartially. FRANCIS DUCHER, Sunbury, July 16, 1853.

To the Voters of Northumberland County. I announce myself to your consideration as a candidate for the office of COUNTY COMMISSIONER, at the approaching election. Should I be elected, I promise to discharge the duties of the office faithfully and to the best interests of the county. SIMON SNYDER, Upper Augusta, July 16, 1853.

NOTICE. THE books for subscription to the stock of the Shamokin Steam Ferry, and Tow Boat Company, will be opened at the house of James Covert in the Borough of Sunbury, Northumberland county, Pa., on Saturday, the 30th day of July inst., at 9 o'clock, A. M. HENRY DONNEL, And others, Commissioners. Sunbury, July 16, 1853.

Midlinburg Academy. Midlinburg, Union County, Penna. A. C. FISHER, Principal. MISS ELIZABETH K. HOUGH, Principal of Female Department.

The Summer Term of this flourishing Institute will commence on MONDAY, JULY 25, 1853. The course of instruction will be thorough and practical. Mathematics and the Ancient Languages, as well as other branches, will be taught, as far as practicable, on the analytic method.—Daily use will be made of the blackboard. Orthography, Reading, English Composition, and Declamation will receive their full share of attention. Drafting, Construction of Maps, Use of Compass, &c., will be taught to students in Surveying and Civil Engineering.

Lessons in Music, Drawing, Oil Painting, Water Colors, Ac., Owing, Needle Work, French and Botany will be given by the Preceptors, who are graduates of Castleton Female Seminary, Vermont, and comes recommended by the Principals of that Institution, as "a young lady of agreeable manners and high literary attainments." Young ladies and gentlemen who desire to become teachers, will find this Institution an efficient school for preparation, since there will be counted with it, during the great part of the year, a Teachers' Institute, the members of which will have the opportunity of attending an Evening Course of Lectures on School Teaching, and acquiring a practical knowledge of the art, under the supervision of the Principals.

The government of the Institute is based upon the law of universal love, which enjoins upon all —to do to others as they would think it right that others should do to them. Hence the rules will be mild, though strictly enforced; and parents and guardians may rest assured, that the moral habits of study, and general deportment of the students will be carefully attended to. The building is now undergoing a complete renovation. It will be painted, furnished with new desks, a bell, convenient recitation rooms, &c. Millinburg is a thriving and healthy town. Its inhabitants are moral, intelligent and enterprising. Its streets have been recently graded and paved. It is, in every respect, a pleasant and desirable retreat for students. We, therefore, trust that the friends of education will deem the Academy worthy of their liberal support.

- ☞ The price of board, in the best of private families, does not exceed \$1.50 per week. N. B. Students may enter the Academy at any time during the term; yet it is desirable that they be present, if possible, on the first day, Millinburg, July 16, 1853.—6m.
- List of Letters REMAINING IN THE POST OFFICE at Northumberland, June 30, 1853.
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|---|--------------------|---|------------------------|
| A | Allen Wm | L | Lyons Thomas |
| B | Bradford A G | M | McCluckie Michael |
| C | Clark Samuel | N | Nelson Samuel |
| D | Dunmore L | O | Owens Deborah |
| E | Eckert Albert | P | Peacock Wm |
| F | Fisher Elizabeth | Q | Quinn John |
| G | Grant George | R | Ryan M J |
| H | Hagerly F D 2 | S | Shaw Joseph |
| I | Hutchinson Margt A | T | Thompson Wm |
| J | Hahn John J | U | Union Geo |
| K | Kieckerbecker A | V | Vastine Elizabeth |
| L | Lewis James | W | Ward John |
| M | Margt A | X | X |
| N | Nelson Samuel | Y | Young L W |
| O | Owens Deborah | Z | Zimmerman W E |
| P | Peacock Wm | | MARGARET WEIMER, P. M. |

- List of Letters REMAINING IN THE POST OFFICE at SUNBURY, June 30, 1853.
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|---|--------------------|---|-------------------|
| A | Armstrong Geo | N | Nelson Samuel |
| B | Barton John | O | Owens Deborah |
| C | Casey John | P | Peacock Wm |
| D | Dunmore L | Q | Quinn John |
| E | Eckert Albert | R | Ryan M J |
| F | Fisher Elizabeth | S | Shaw Joseph |
| G | Grant George | T | Thompson Wm |
| H | Hagerly F D 2 | U | Union Geo |
| I | Hutchinson Margt A | V | Vastine Elizabeth |
| J | Hahn John J | W | Ward John |
| K | Kieckerbecker A | X | X |
| L | Lewis James | Y | Young L W |
| M | Margt A | Z | Zimmerman W E |

VERBUM SAP.—A word to the wise is sufficient, says the ancient proverb, and we can briefly say this word by telling all this community now suffering from the heats of summer that their discomfort may be in a great measure alleviated by going and getting a splendid summer suit at Rockhill & Wilson's Clothing Store, No. 111 Chestnut street, corner of Franklin Place, Philadelphia.

DEED. At Selinsgrove, on the 11th inst., Mr. JACOB SCHOLL aged about 43 years. At the request of the deceased, his body was interred (by the honors of L. O. O. F. of which order he was a worthy member) at Northumberland, where he formerly resided.

The Markets.

Philadelphia Market. July 13, 1853. FLOUR and MEAL.—The flour market is quiet; mixed Western at \$4 1/2, and for Western, recently inspected, \$4 1/2. Rye Flour and Corn Meal are dull; the former is held at \$3 7/8; sales of fresh ground Pennsylvania Corn Meal at \$2 63.