



LEVI L. TATE, : : : : EDITOR.

BLOOMSBURG, PA.

SATURDAY MORNING, DECEMBER 22, 1860.

Appointments by the Governor.

Wellington H. Ent, to be Notary Public for the county of Columbia, to reside at Bloomsburg.

Isaac Greer and Peter Hughes, to be Notaries Public for the county of Montour, to reside at Danville.

WE are indebted to the politeness of Messrs. JENKINS & SMITH, of Pittsburgh, for a handsomely printed and very interesting Catalogue of the Iron City Commercial College.

NEXT Tuesday will be Christmas day, and the young folks are anxiously looking forward to its recurrence, in anticipation of the annual visit of their good genius, Santa Claus.

EX-MINISTER PICKENS has been elected Governor of South Carolina, in place of Wm. H. Gist, whose term is about expiring. Mr. Pickens was chosen by the Legislature on the seventh ballot.

REV. J. R. DIMM, the devoted and faithful Pastor of the Bloomsburg Evangelical Church, has been engaged the past several weeks, in holding a Protracted Meeting with the people of his charge.

THE President's message is condemned by extremists from both North and South, while the conservative Members of Congress, including those from the border slave States, approve in the main of the general principles enunciated.

WE LEARN from Washington, that the Hon. Lewis Cass has tendered his resignation as Secretary of State, and that the Hon. Jeremiah S. Black, late Attorney General, has been appointed in his stead. Edward M. Stanton, of Pittsburg, succeeding Judge Black as Attorney-General.

THE GENESSEE FARMER, published for thirty years, by Jos. Harris, Esq., at Rochester, New York, is furnished at only 50cts per annum. It is both a good and cheap paper for the Farmer. Having last week given the Genessee Farmer, some tall notices, we need only here remark, that its circulation exceeds twenty thousand, and it is sent to 4,373 Post offices, per se, over the world.

CENSUS OF THE UNITED STATES.—The total population of the United States, as indicated by full returns of the census received at Washington, is 31,000,000, an increase since the census of 1850 of upwards of 7,000,000 persons. The new ratio of representation in the House of Representatives, rendered necessary by this increase of population, will be about one member to every 133,000 inhabitants.

DAY OF NATIONAL HUMILIATION.—President Buchanan's proclamation, appointing the 4th of January next as a day of national humiliation, fasting, and prayer, will be found in our paper of to-day. In his proclamation the President thus officially acknowledges the dangers to the Union, and the little dependence to be placed upon human wisdom or the arm of man. He therefore, like the fathers of the country, advises an appeal to the great Fountain of all wisdom, and to the Omnipotent arm, to work out our salvation as a nation.

PETITIONS are being extensively signed by our citizens here and elsewhere in the County of Columbia, asking the Legislature of Pennsylvania to speedily repeal the obnoxious enactments against the Fugitive Slave Laws. We trust it will be accomplished at an early day of the incoming Session. Every act, in contravention of the fundamental principles of the Constitution, in every State of the Union, should at once be eradicated from the Statute books of their respective Commonwealths.

CONFIRMATIONS.—The President on Wednesday appointed Philip F. Thomas, Commissioner of Patents, as Secretary of the Treasury, in place of Hon. Howell Cobb, and the Senate at once confirmed the appointment. The appointment of the Hon. John B. Weller, as Minister to Mexico, was also confirmed. In consequence of Mr. Thomas' retirement from the Patent Office, Mr. S. T. Shugert, of Pennsylvania, long the efficient Chief Clerk, becomes the acting Commissioner.

MOORE'S RURAL NEW YORKER, published at Rochester, N. Y., at \$2 00 per annum, is a large, handsome and valuable Agricultural Journal. We scarcely know what to say, for the Rural New Yorker, beyond the fact that it is unexcelled for taste, neatness and interest, in the great agricultural enterprise of the age, and is eminently worthy of liberal patronage.—Mr. Moore, the Editor, proposes making important improvements and has offered valuable inducements to all subscribers who commence the New Year, 1861, with the twelfth volume of the Rural New Yorker.

The South Carolina Convention.

THE SMALL-POX RAGING.

ADJOURNMENT TO CHARLESTON.

COLUMBIA, S. C., Dec. 17.—This city is full of strangers, and the Delegates to the State Convention have generally arrived. There is a great display of Palmetto flags and cockades, but no great excitement, as the whole feeling is for immediate secession.

A heavy, almost obscuring fog hangs like a pall over Columbia, creating a general gloom.

The small-pox panic is intense, among both citizens and strangers.

Many members of the Legislature have gone home.

A strong effort will be made to-day to adjourn the Legislature and Convention to Charleston. If not successful, then the Convention will probably pass the ordinance of secession promptly, and adjourn to-day.

COLUMBIA, Dec. 17.—The Convention assembled at noon.

Gen. Jamison was elected temporary Chairman.

The call of delegates from the several districts and parishes was ordered, so they might enroll their names.

A written invitation to the Convention was received from the Legislature to participate in the inauguration of the Governor at 2 o'clock, P. M. Laid on the table till the Convention organized.

The enrolling of names was then continued.

The outside attendance at the Convention is small. Some of the members of the Convention are young in appearance, but it is generally composed of middle-aged men. So far, the proceedings have been calm and unimpassioned.

In the Legislature nothing is transpiring in either branch. The inauguration ceremonies take place at two o'clock.

COLUMBIA, Dec. 17.—There is hardly a doubt about the small pox being an epidemic here. It also prevails in Camden. A general stampede from Columbia may be anticipated and then the disease may spread over the State.

PERMANENT ORGANIZATION.

COLUMBIA, Dec. 17.—The South Carolina Sovereign Convention, which is assembled in the Baptist Church, had four ballots for permanent President.

On the third ballot Gov. Gist received 38 votes, Senator Chesnut 17, Mr. Orr 32, Gen. Jamison 64—some few scattering.

On the fourth ballot, Gov. Gist resigning.

Gen. Jamison received 118

Mr. Orr, 30

Scattering, 3

Gen. D. F. Jamison, of Barnwell, on taking the chair, said, he had not language to express his thanks for the honor conferred, as no higher could be given him than as presiding officer of this Convention. He considered that this Convention was engaged in the most important duty that ever devolved on South Carolina, and the result, God only knows; and he would implore God to help the State. That it may turn out to the honor and glory of South Carolina was his fervent wish and last prayer. I feel unaccustomed, he said, to the duties of presiding over a body like this. I have long since left deliberative bodies. I must ask your indulgence for what I may be wanting. I said I had nothing to say. I can't say anything. I can't express my feelings.

A resolution was offered that when the Convention adjourn to meet in Charleston, to-morrow, at 4 o'clock, P. M.

The resolution created considerable debate.

Mr. Miles appealed to the Convention not to adjourn to Charleston, but to remain here, regardless of the small pox, or other physical or moral causes, and discharge the duties required by South Carolina. He urged that the other States would jeer at our timidity in such a crisis, and if the moral power of the present movement is to be of effect in other sympathizing States we must not adjourn to Charleston.

Mr. Cochran, of Abbeville, said he would never consent to leave Columbia until the ordinance of secession was passed. He urged the members to stand up to all the responsibilities of their position, and remain and perfect their work.

Mr. Keitt said he was as ardently devoted to secession as any man, and was determined to go with the Convention until the action was complete; but he urged an adjournment to Charleston. He would never consent to hurrying through the proceedings of the Convention, and gave notice that no ordinance shall be passed with his consent until every point was duly considered in all its bearings, and after a full and fair investigation and discussion. We are engaged in a high and patriotic duty, which demands that the members of this Convention should be in a location where their minds could fairly grapple with the important issues involved, and not be agitated by a fearful, loathsome pestilence, when no necessity required it.

Several other members engaged in the discussion, pro and con, Mr. Inglis and Mr. Engle warmly supporting the resolution to adjourn.

The motion to adjourn to Charleston was finally carried by a large majority.

A resolution was offered to supply the vacancy in St. Michael's District; Agreed to.

Ex-Gov. Adams offered a resolution, inviting the Commissioners from Alabama, (Mr. Elmore), and Mississippi, (Mr. Hooker,) to seats on the floor of the Convention, and also to address the body to night at 7 o'clock. Adopted.

A motion was made to invite Hon. Howell Cobb to a seat on the floor.

A member objected, because Mr. Cobb was not an accredited Commissioner.

The motion, however, prevailed, with a few dissenting voices.

The Convention then took a recess from 5 1/2 to 7 o'clock.

EVENING SESSION.

COLUMBIA, Dec. 17.—The Convention reassembled at seven o'clock, President Jamison in the chair.

Mr. Inglis offered a resolution that a Committee of — members be appointed to draft an ordinance suitable to be adopted by this Convention in order to accomplish the purpose of secession. Also, Resolved, That individual members desirous of submitting for the consideration of the Convention any draft or scheme, be requested to hand the same in without delay to the said Committee.

Resolved, That the acts of the General Assembly of this State providing for the assembling of this Convention, be referred to the same Committee, with instructions to report thereon.

The Chair named a Clerk, Messenger, and Doorkeeper.

Ex-Governor Adams then introduced the Commissioners from Alabama and Mississippi.

They were received with much applause in the galleries.

Mr. Elmore, of Alabama, then addressed the Convention, and was followed by Mr. Hooker, of Mississippi. Both speeches were moderate, the speakers stating that they acted by the authority of the Governors of their respective States in accordance with the desires of a majority of the people.

The resolutions of Mr. Inglis were then voted on.

The first was adopted—yeas 157; no nays.

On the second resolution Mr. Gadbury moved to fill up the blank with twenty-one.

Mr. Rhett moved to amend by inserting other matters for the consideration of the Committee which may be presented to them.

Mr. Barnwell—The Committee will have the right to report on the whole subject. Everything should first be submitted to the Committee.

Mr. Inglis—The object will be accomplished without the amendment.

Mr. Rhett—That Committee can originate anything with itself; for instance, an address that comes from any one of this body will have a fair consideration.

Mr. Cheves—The great aim and object is to avoid every side of the question in which there may be a division. We have proof this evening that there is but a single voice within the State of South Carolina. The business of the Convention will be expedited by confining it to secession. Our first aim is to break the chain of this Union. The next point will be to study the direction.

Mr. Hayne—The proposition, as I understand it, is that a Committee of twenty-one shall be appointed, to take into consideration the various measures that may be introduced for the consideration of this Convention; that they shall receive all schemes, from whatever quarter they may come, and shall have the privilege to do whatever pertains to the business of the Convention, with a view of recommending to this Convention whatsoever action they may see proper to for its consideration or proposition for discussion. So far as our separation is concerned, simply the secession of South Carolina from the present Government, I take it that there has been a sufficient expression of opinion here upon this occasion to guide that Committee. Secession is a subject upon which all agree unanimously. Let the Committee be composed greater intellect.

Mr. Brady—Let there be separate work for separate Committees, and a separate Committee for the consideration of the questions, What is the Executive authority? What are the requirements of citizenship? &c. It is necessary to have the mass of the Convention actively at work, each Committee at its peculiar province.

Mr. Calhoun—The Committee itself must be divided. The Convention will have enough to do to put things in proper shape. By referring them to different Committees there would be a clashing.

Mr. Middleton—In character it would be more difficult to obtain a majority of a large committee than a majority of a small committee. He trusted the agreement would not be agreed to.

Mr. Hudson moved to lay the amendment on the table.

Mr. Cheves moved to lay that motion on the table.

Mr. Withers—Some of the members of this Convention are better adapted for one part than another. The agriculturist will not do to examine commercial statistics and bearings, and vice versa. It is important that there should be a sameness in the proceedings. If it is the intention to convert the Convention into a Debating Society I do not agree with the plan. If it is the object to consider how to pull

down one Government and build up another—to determine our foreign and domestic relations, and matters about changing the Constitution of South Carolina—it is certain that a committee of twenty-one, no matter how able, can consider everything. I ask whether it is prudent for us to submit to the dictates of any one committee!

Mr. Gregg said committees were appointed to expedite business. They were necessary to prevent the Convention from becoming a debating society. He advocated the amendment.

Mr. Ward moved to amend by making the Committee consist of seven.

Mr. Wardlaw moved for twenty-one members.

Mr. Ward's motion was carried, and the resolution adopted.

Mr. Manigant offered a resolution earnestly requesting the Commissioners from Alabama and Mississippi to meet the Convention at Charleston. Carried.

Mr. Pope moved the thanks of the Convention to the Baptist denomination for the use of their building. Carried.

The credentials of the Commissioners were ordered to be spread on the minutes.

Mr. Keitt then moved that the Convention adjourn. Agreed to.

And at 10-22 the Convention stood adjourned to meet at Charleston to-morrow.

ADJOURNMENT OF THE LEGISLATURE.—THE SMALL-POX.

Columbia, Dec. 17.—Fourteen cases of small-pox were reported on Sunday, and seven to-day. Cases are only reported where the symptoms and developments clearly indicate the disease.

The Legislature has adjourned to meet at Charleston, on Thursday.

INAUGURATION OF THE GOVERNOR.

Columbia, Dec. 17.—The inauguration of the Governor, to-day, attracted a large crowd, and many ladies occupied the gallery of the Representative Hall. Governor Pickens read his inaugural address, which contained sentiments decidedly firm for secession. He was warmly applauded.

In the rear of Governor Pickens, at the Speaker's stand, was Howell Cobb, and also Messrs. Elmore and Hooker, the Commissioners from Alabama and Mississippi.

To the People of the United States.

A RECOMMENDATION.

Numerous appeals have been made to me by pious and patriotic associations and citizens, in view of the present distracted and dangerous condition of our country, to recommend that a day be set apart for HUMILIATION, FASTING, AND PRAYER throughout the Union. In compliance with their request, and my own sense of duty, I designate,

Friday, the 4th of January, 1861,

for this purpose, and recommend that the people assemble on that day, according to their several forms of worship, to keep it as a solemn Fast.

The Union of the States is at the present moment threatened with alarming and immediate danger—panic and distress of a fearful character prevail throughout the land—our laboring population are without employment, and consequently deprived of the means of earning their bread—in-deed, hope seems to have deserted the minds of men. All classes are in a state of confusion and dismay; and the wisest counsels of our best and purest men are wholly disregarded.

In this, the hour of our calamity and peril, to whom shall we resort for relief but to the God of our Fathers? His Omnipotent Arm only can save us from the awful effects of our own crimes and follies—our own ingratitude and guilt, towards our Heavenly Father.

Let us, then, with deep contrition and penitent sorrow, unite in humbling ourselves before the Most High, in confessing our individual and national sins, and in acknowledging the justice of our punishment. Let us implore Him to remove from our hearts that false pride of opinion which would impel us to persevere in wrong for the sake of consistency, rather than yield a just submission to the unforeseen exigencies by which we are now surrounded. Let us, with deep reverence, beseech Him to restore the friendship and good will which prevailed, in former days, among the people of the several States; and, above all, to save us from the horrors of civil war and "blood-guiltiness." Let our fervent prayers ascend to His Throne, that He would not desert us in this hour of extreme peril, but remember us as He did our Fathers in the darkest days of the Revolution, and preserve our Constitution and our Union, the work of their hands, for ages yet to come. An Omnipotent Providence may overrule existing evils for permanent good. He can make the wrath of man to praise Him, and the remainder of wrath He can restrain. Let me invoke every individual, in whatever sphere of life he may be placed, to feel a personal responsibility to God and his country for keeping this day holy, and for contributing all in his power to remove our actual and impending calamities.

JAMES BUCHANAN.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 14, 1860.

WALKER'S REMAINS.—The Mobile Register of the 4th, announces the return of Capt. West, who went to Truxillo to obtain the remains of General Walker. He was unsuccessful, in consequence of the prohibition contained in the laws of Honduras against the exhumation of bodies.

CENSUS OF PENNSYLVANIA—1850 AND 1860.

Table with columns: COUNTY, POPULATION IN 1850, POPULATION IN 1860, INCREASE IN 10 YEARS, DEATHS IN 1860, PERMITS INDUSTRIAL DWELLING IN 1860. Includes Eastern District and Western District.

In 21 Counties 1,220,053 1,558,153 338,100 16,172 12,159 287,840

Table with columns: COUNTY, POPULATION IN 1850, POPULATION IN 1860, INCREASE IN 10 YEARS, DEATHS IN 1860, PERMITS INDUSTRIAL DWELLING IN 1860. Includes 44 Western Counties and 65 Counties in all.

In 44 Counties 1,090,728 1,354,338 263,610

21 Eastern Counties 1,220,053 1,558,153 338,100

44 Western Counties 1,090,728 1,354,338 263,610

65 Counties in all 2,310,881 2,912,491 601,710

In the enumeration of "dwellings," no account is taken of stores. Buildings in which there are no families residing are not included, unless they are used for work-shops, and then not unless goods worth \$500 are made in them yearly.

Under the general head of "industrial establishments" are included manufactories, workshops, &c., with the condition noted above. The No. of Farms is not stated for the Eastern District, in our copy—and the last column, in the Western District, are not added up. There are doubtless errors, also, of figures, in copying—but the aggregates are probably correct—at any rate, until Congress publishes the whole, officially, the above will serve very well to satisfy public curiosity. The old settled, purely farming counties, like Fayette, &c., have increased the least; the Mining counties, like Luzerne, Schuylkill, &c., the fastest, and the Manufacturing districts next. The Cities, and the new farming lands in the Northwest, have also made large advances in population and wealth. The result still shows us second, but far in advance of the third, State in the Union; and whatever ratio of representation is adopted, we shall probably still retain our numbers in Congress and in the Electoral College.

The Crisis.

A New York paper, in estimating the cost of the present political and financial difficulties of the country, presents the following table of facts and figures as the amount of loss sustained in the comparatively short time intervening between the day before the election and the 15th inst., or within the short space of six weeks.

Table with columns: LOSS AT THE SOUTH, LOSS AT THE NORTH, Total.

Flour at tidewater, New York, \$1,000,000
Wheat at tidewater, New York, 800,000
Corn at tidewater, New York, 300,000
Flour in the interior, 20,000,000
Wheat in the interior, 10,000,000
Old and new corn in the interior, 10,000,000
Pork in the interior, 750,000
Imported and domestic articles, iron, woollens, &c., 20,000,000
Loss to manufacturers by suspensions, half-work, less interest on money, &c., 10,000,000
Decline in railroad shares and bonds, State, county and city bonds, bank capital and shares, 102,000,000
Decline in wool, 3,700,000
Loss on real and personal estate in New York, 150,000,000
Loss on real and personal estate in the interior free States and cities, 150,000,000
Total, \$478,620,000

Grand total of losses in the North and South, 659,120,000

It is possible that this estimate is, in some of the items, exaggerated, while in others it is below the mark. We think that it is exaggerated as it regards the depreciation in the value of lands and negroes at the South, and that it is below the mark in several items of loss at the North.

We remark that although the writer estimates the loss to the manufacturer, he has made no estimate of the loss to the hundreds of thousands of the industrial classes, who are thrown out of employment in consequence of the arrest of all manufacturing enterprise, and the paralysis of all trade.

If only two hundred thousand persons at the North (and that is a small estimate) have been deprived of employment in consequence of the election of Lincoln, that alone would amount to a loss of \$19,000,000.

However, this estimate will be found in the main correct, and may be properly submitted to the intelligence of the country.

But if in addition to this pecuniary loss, the result of all these "triumphs of Republicanism thus far" shall prove to be a dissolution of the Union, who shall then calculate the cost at which this people shall have purchased their abolition whistle!

This is a startling balance sheet, and in its contemplation, into what utter and contemptible insignificance sink all the miserable fanatical abstractions of the Republican or Abolition party.

TERRIBLE TRAGEDY.—The Fort Wayne (Ind.) Times says that a most terrible and fatal accident, with consequences still more terrible, occurred in Adams county the other day. The story is at once the briefest and most awful we have read in many a year. A woman about to churn butter, threw some boiling water in the churn, into which one of the children had, unnoticed by the mother, placed an infant, and it was instantly scalded to death. In her frenzy the mother seized a chair and inflicted a death blow upon the little girl. After realizing what she had done she threw herself into the well and was drowned.

"REMOVED BY DYSPESIA TO A NEAR SKELETON."—Cured by "Barberr's Holland Bitters." Mr. A. Matchett, a trader probably as well known as any man in Western Pennsylvania, states as follows: "I met with a farmer in Armstrong county who was reduced by Dyspepsia to a mere skeleton. I persuaded him to buy a bottle of Barberr's Holland Bitters, believing it would cure him. Meeting him some months after, what was my astonishment at finding him a hale hearty man; he told me he now weighed 300 pounds, and that this wonderful change had been produced by Barberr's Holland Bitters to which he attributed solely his restoration."

Letter from Washington.

Correspondence of the Patriot and Union.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 13, 1860.

Mr. Bigler of Pennsylvania, by unanimous consent of the Senate, yesterday introduced a new tariff bill, having satisfied himself that the Morrill bill, which passed the House of Representatives last session, cannot pass the Senate. This bill of Mr. Bigler raises the rates on all articles included in the schedules as they now stand, and charges specific, instead of ad valorem duties, on all other leading articles. It is an important bill for the iron manufacturers of Pennsylvania, as well as all others interested in any other species of manufacturing.

The appointment of the Hon. Philip F. Thomas to the Secretaryship of the Treasury is well received here. He possesses rare administrative abilities, has had much experience, and is one of the most attentive and laborious public officers in Washington. He was at one time, Governor, then Controller, of the State of Maryland, and under the administration of President Pierce held the position of Collector of the Customs at the port of Baltimore. In private life he is a bland, elegant gentleman, of the most prepossessing and winning address. His nomination was confirmed yesterday by the Senate without a word of debate, and without the usual reference to a committee; a compliment alike to the President and the nominee.

At the time of his appointment as Secretary of the Treasury he held the position of Commissioner of Patents, the duties of which he discharged with signal fidelity and promptitude.

The Hon. John B. Weller, of California, formerly of Ohio, was confirmed as Minister to Mexico yesterday afternoon, in place of Minister M. Lane, resigned. Mr. Weller is a gentleman well known in public life, and possesses, in an eminent degree, the necessary qualifications for a successful Minister at any court; the only difficulty, or at least one of the greatest difficulties he will find, when he goes to Mexico, will be a Court to treat with. The distracted condition of the Mexican people at present, must make it anything but a desirable place to go; but if anybody can affect any good in Mexico, John B. Weller is the right man to send there at this time.

The secession movement is going on with the same steady determination that has marked its progress ever since Congress assembled, and still the Republicans seem determined not to yield a feather's weight in their course of wrong and outrage upon the rights of the Southern people, until the die is cast, and the last hopes of the country and the Union expire. The idea, eliminated in my letter a few days ago, of forming a Republic of the Southern States, the City of New York, and all the territory known as Southern New York, the States of New Jersey and Pennsylvania, and the Great West, leaving Northern New York to go to the New England States, and form a Republic for themselves, is gaining ground here rapidly. Depend upon it, that if the people are goaded much further in this business, they will so regulate things as to effectually punish the New England States for their evasive harping on the nigger. They will get enough of agitation before they are done with this business.

It is a wonder the Republican wisemen, now in Congress from the Northern States, do not become alarmed at the signs of popular disapproval, as exhibited even in Boston and elsewhere in Massachusetts, at the recent charter elections. They are very much alarmed, and it takes the utmost efforts of dragging out by Wilson, Sumner, Wade, Seward and other prominent Republican leaders, to keep the flock together. They are bound to break soon, however, and the Republican campfires will go out forever, amid the plaudits of the people.

Mr. Wigfall has got through, and Mr. Wade, of Ohio, will have the floor on Monday next, to which time the Senate stands adjourned. Mr. Wade is an able and fearless man, and will most probably make one of the most ultra speeches that has yet been made by any man on the Republican side of the Chamber. He is an out-and-out Abolitionist, but in his sentiments is perfectly sincere, which cannot be said of many of the men who prate about Abolition these times.

MARRIAGES.

On the 6th inst., by I. H. Belter, Esq., Mr. SAMUEL JACOBY, of Mt. Pleasant, to Miss LUCINDA M. LEMON, of the same place.

On the 16th inst., by Rev. E. Wade, Mr. JOHN C. LAURACH, of Fishing Creek Columbia County, to Miss SARAH M. EVELAND, of Huntington, Luzerne Co.

At the residence of the bride's father, in Harrisburg, recently, by the Rev. Dr. Jones of Philadelphia, ELISHA A. LEE, of Easton, Pa., to SARAH B. PACKER, daughter of Governor Packard.

DEATHS.

In the borough of Danville on Tuesday December 11th, 1860, of consumption, Mr. ISAIAH S. THORNTON, in the 46th year of his age.

In Hughesville Lyeoning co., on the 11th inst., Mrs. MARGARET BIDDLE wife of Gen. George Biddle and daughter of Mr. Abraham Biddle, of Wolf twp., aged about 45 years.

In Muncy twp., on the 3d inst., Mrs. MARY HALL, wife of Joseph Hall, in the 74th year of her age.