

Mr. Hall and his Challenge.

Mr. Editor:—It is with reluctance that I reply to the communication of Mr. Hall in the last number of your paper. It is not the man, but the cause, which I have already advocated in your columns, that must be my apology for again obtruding myself upon public notice.

An inefficient antagonist will always choose the platform instead of the pen, because it is more difficult for the people in a running debate to weigh words and detect sophisms, and, cradle-like, he can "escape under cover of his ambiguities. I know Mr. Hall's disposition too well to give him such an advantage—for let him be beaten and silenced, (which is no hard task.) he would run through the country with his perversions of the debate proclaiming himself victor.

But why, some will ask, not engage in an oral discussion with Mr. Hall? Because, in the first place, there is no necessity, as the subject is already being discussed in the American, if the aim of Mr. Hall is the establishment of truth, he has already the medium through which he can present all his arguments. But, secondly, written controversy will be apt to be more full and fair. It is better for the controversialists, because they can mature their ideas, and express them more accurately, in the study than on the platform. It is better for the people, as they can peruse at their leisure what is written, and thus understand it thoroughly. It also prevents a dishonest disputant from perverting the assertions he has made, or securing his detection.

But in the next place, the conditions on which Mr. Hall suspended the debate would have prevented me from engaging in it. In the first place he required that his opponent should be "a gentleman, a man of good moral character, and a clergyman of standing." I claim all these qualifications. But of course I would require them all in my opponent. In my estimation however, Mr. Hall is no gentleman; nor, do I consider him a clergyman sound in the faith, and of course not in good standing; but, as to his moral character, I leave those to judge who heard him on last Wednesday night.

In the second place he required that my church should be opened for the discussion. That would have been impossible, as I can never suffer Mr. Hall to open his mouth in my pulpit or church, while I believe him to be radically unsound in the faith.

But the following are the particular reasons why I declined the challenge: First, Mr. Hall felt that I was getting the advantage of him, in the way of argument, in the American, and he wanted to slip away if he could, and cover his ignorance in a noisy debate. But I am not going to yield the advantage which I feel that I have got. Secondly, I do not choose to give any unnecessary notoriety either to him or his cause in this pedobaptist region. Thirdly, because oral debates usually degenerate into personalities and abuse which reflect no credit on the cause of religion. Lastly, because I feel that I am quite near enough to Mr. Hall with the American between us—a closer contact would not be at all agreeable to my feelings; and I know no honor would be gained by a personal debate, though the victory should be ever so complete and brilliant.

Mr. Hall has a long tongue, but he is an illiterate man. I know he carries with him half a dozen Lexicons, and understands nothing of the Greek language. He is emphatically the Scholar armed, while his head is empty. The very heading of his piece, "challenged and accepted," shows that he is ignorant of the construction of the English. He said that he had examined twenty-seven Lexicons. I wish he would favor us with their names.

But now for the awful alternative. He says if I do not accept the challenge that he will commence a review of my communications in the Baptist Lecture room and continue for several evenings. What a fearful threat! But he did execute it in part, not, however, during several evenings, for he exhausted his slang in one evening. But whence did he draw his text? was it from the Mormon Bible, or the New Testament Bible? Whatever was the Book, the text was William R. Smith, and they say that the fellow did spout away at rail-road rate and hot as steam. The effects he produced were various. Some laughed, and even grinned approbation, others frowned and left the house. Some said that he must be a learned man so lumbered was he with dictionaries, others said he had much more tongue than brains, some said that he used me up very decently, others, that he was a great blackguard.

Now amid the discordant opinions, as to the character of his performance, those who did not hear him must judge as best they can. But my opinion is, there was one auditor who was very much pleased—the Devil. W. R. S.

A PENSION.—By a late act of Congress, the widow of David Williams, one of the captors of Major Andrew, who resides in the town of Broome, Schoharie county, N. Y. received about \$2000. She is to receive \$200 a year, commencing at the time of her husband's death, and the \$2000 was the amount due at the time the money was drawn.

From the N. Y. Observer.

On the Death of Dr. Webster.

BY MISS E. B. SIBOURNEY.

A great and good man fall'd. Suddenly, Yet well prepared, he quit his hold on time And to the house not made with hands, goes forth. Life still was sweet, for round his pleasant home, Spring showered her buds, and fill'd each shadowing bough.

With living Music, while beside his hearth Love with a changeless smile his coming hail'd. In calm research, And toils that multiply the letter'd page, Years swept so lightly by, that age forgot Its wonted tax,—and he had never paid That subsidy which weighs the spirit down,—

Wrinkle,—nor failing steps,—nor cold glance On passing things. Still 'twas his joy to seek For other goods, and leave behind such deeds As live and bracken for posterity. He loved his country with a patriot's warmth, For he remembered well those days of dread Conflict, and peril, and adversity!

Which stronger knit the soul than prosperous times, And, mid his parting hours, were thoughts of her, Hopes for her welfare, prayers in her behalf, From earnest lips.

I saw his open grave, 'Neath the deep shadow of funeral trees, And the dense throng that did him honor there, Statesman, and sage and scholar,—not alone Brows marked with thought, but hands with toil embrown'd.

Did show the pulse of the public heart, Sorrowing for him. And it was sweet to see, With raptur'd port, the children from the schools, Rang two and two,—in long procession wild, Following the bier.

'Tis meet that you should feel, Buds from my country's stem; that one is gone Who freely to the forming mind had given A better gift, than hoards of glittering ore, For robbery and rust.

'Tis well to mourn, Such benefactors, and your tribute pay Of reverence to virtue and age,— Knowledge, and truth, and unrelaxing industry, And christian faith.

These are true wealth my sons, True glory,—and beside his sepulchre, So soon to close upon its sacred trust, Ask for that Holy Spirit which doth move Unto good works,—but when ye sleep in clay, Your memory may be lost by many hearts, Like this for whom we mourn.

COINCIDENCE.—We were struck, the other day, in looking at a work called the "Lives of the Presidents" with a few curious coincidences of numbers which relate to the line of five presidents, beginning and ending with an Adams. Here is a table, for instance, of the periods in which they were born and went out of office:

Table with 3 columns: Born, Name, Retired. Rows include John Adams (1735-1801), Thomas Jefferson (1743-1809), James Madison (1751-1817), James Monroe (1759-1825), and J. Quincy Adams (1767-1829).

Now, it will be seen by this, that Jefferson was born just eight years after his predecessor Adams; Madison eight years after his predecessor Jefferson; Monroe eight years after Madison; and John Quincy Adams eight years after Monroe. Another curious fact to be observed is, that Adams was just sixty-six years old when he retired; Jefferson was sixty-six; Madison was sixty-six; Monroe was sixty-six; and John Quincy Adams, had he been elected to a second term, would have been sixty-six. Adams, Jefferson and Monroe all died on the 4th of July.—N. Y. Post.

AMERICAN TARS ABANDON.—A correspondent of the Evening Post states that Admiral Brown, who for many years past has been the life and soul of the Buenos Ayres Navy, was born in one of the Eastern sea-ports of the U. States, whence he sailed in a whale ship, and in due time rose to the rank of commander. His parents were natives of Ireland. Commodore Coe, who commanded the Monte Vilean Navy, is also an American, a native of New Jersey. Admiral Wooster, who for a long time commanded the Chilean Navy, and does now, for aught we know to the contrary, is an American, and hailed from New Haven. Commodore Moore, who commands the Texian Navy, or recently did, is an American, from the District of Columbia.

A WATERPOUT.—During the squall of Sunday afternoon, a beautiful waterspout was formed in the bay, which was distinctly seen by a great many persons in the city. A gentleman who had stationed himself in one of the turrets of the University, to watch the coming of the storm, informs us that he saw the formation of the spout, and it was one of the most peculiar and striking scenes he ever saw. A dark mass of cloud collected in a particular spot near the water, and gradually took the shape of a funnel. Immediately below it, the water of the bay appeared to raise up in the form of a cone, or inverted funnel, until it met the point of the other cone, the two thus forming a figure resembling that of an hour glass. The phenomena continued for several minutes, and was observed, we are told, from other parts of the city.—N. Y. Post.

ILLEGITIMATE BIRTHS.—Mr. Wilde, in his recent work on Austria, states, on the authority of Prof. Bernoulli, of Basel, that the proportion of illegitimate to legitimate births in the city of Vienna, in 1816, was one in 224; and he asserts it to be recorded, that in 1838 the number of illegitimate births in Munich exceeded the legitimate births by 270! So says the Medical News of this city, a very useful work, by the by.—Phil. Ledger.

CUTTING OFF THE PENSION.—Mr. Hume, of the British House of Commons, has given notice of a resolution to stop the pension allowed to the Duke of Cumberland, while he is King of Hanover. It appears that this independent sovereign draws from the British government the proper salary of £21,000 per annum, which he enjoyed when a Duke.



THE AMERICAN.

Saturday, July 15, 1843.

FOR SALE.—A fresh supply of printing paper, viz: 100 reams similar in size and quality to the sheet on which this is printed. Also 60 reams of super royal, 21 by 28 inches, all of which will be sold at the mill price.

Y. B. PALMER, Esq., at his Real Estate and Coal office, No. 159 Pine Street below Third, two squares south of the Exchange, Philadelphia, is authorized to act as Agent, and to receive and receipt for all monies due this office, for subscription or advertising.

We have received a communication from the Rev. Wm. S. Hall, but too late for insertion in this week's paper.

MISSING.—The Saturday Museum of last week.

The Supreme Court is now in session at this place. The Judges are all present. They have, however, less business before them than at any previous term for some years past.

HARVESTING.—Our harvest this season is probably a week later than usual. Our farmers have just commenced taking off their crops, many fields will not, however, be sufficiently ripe for eight or ten days.

As the election approaches, the question of our next Congressman begins to attract some attention. In this week's paper are two communications upon this subject. One recommends the Hon. John Snyder, our present member, for re-election, and the other recommends Gen. Greene. A meeting was recently held in Union county, by the friends of Gen. Greene. Mr. Snyder's friends have also commenced making active preparations for the ensuing campaign.

SHINPLASTERS.—The merchants and a number of the citizens of this place have put a stop to the circulation of this trash. They resolved not to take any after Tuesday last the 11th inst. There is silver enough in the country for every purpose. These notes are generally issued for the benefit of a few individuals or boroughs, so deeply in debt that they cannot raise money in any other way. Unless people take a decided stand against this nuisance, they never will be able to abate it. The borough of Bellefonte, we are informed, has issued about \$20,000, Lycoming and Clinton counties more than they can redeem; and as they are all getting into bad repute, each borough and town endeavors to destroy the character of the others. Our readers are probably not aware that any person who issues or circulates, either directly or indirectly, one of these shinplasters, is liable to a penalty of five dollars for every offence, or every note passed, to be recovered by any person suing for the same, as debts of like amount are by law recoverable, one half for his own use, and the other half for the use of the overseers of the poor of the borough or township where the offence shall have been committed.

CAMP DE KALB.—We learn from the committee of invitation and arrangements, that Gen. R. H. Hammond, of Milton, has been tendered, and has accepted the command of the troops, to be assembled at Camp De Kalb, at Pottsville, on the 16th of August next. Twenty-five companies have already reported themselves. General Hammond is an accomplished officer, and we are pleased to notice his appointment. Camp De Kalb, we presume, will be a splendid affair.

At the sale of stocks at Northumberland, on the 24th ult., 5 shares Northumberland Bridge stock sold at \$1—par value \$25; 5 shares Danville Bridge at \$2—par value \$25; 10 shares Milton Bridge \$4 and 6—par value \$25; 400 shares of Lewisburg Bridge at prices varying from \$13 to \$17—par value \$50; 35 shares Centre Turnpike Company from 4 to 4.25—par value \$50; 65 shares Pennsylvania Bank stock at \$156—par value \$400, &c.

THE SUPREME COURT, of this state, will meet at Sunbury, on Tuesday, the 11th of July. We presume not many years will elapse before this court will be held regularly at Williamsport, in the place of Sunbury. The sooner the better.—Lycoming Gaz.

We are not surprised that some folks presume much in this presumptuous age. The Millerite Temple, we presume, will also be transferred to Williamsport before the "second Advent," as that place, or rather some of its great men, imagine themselves nearer the clouds than any other people in this republican world.

THE CABINET.—The new Cabinet of President Tyler has been at last organized, as follows: Hon. Abel P. Upsher, Secretary of State. Hon. John C. Spencer, Secretary of the Treasury. Hon. J. M. Porter, Secretary of War. Hon. David Henshaw, Secretary of the Navy. Hon. Charles A. Wickliffe, Postmaster General. Hon. John Nelson, Attorney General.

WASHINGTON ALLSTON, the painter and poet died at his residence in Cambridge, Massachusetts, on Saturday last. Mr. Allston was the most eminent painter in this country. He was engaged for the last fifteen years on a scriptural piece, supposed to be "Belshazzar's Feast."

The Philadelphia Ledger Establishment.

Any one who has passed in the neighborhood of third and chestnut streets, in Philadelphia, after 10 o'clock at night, could not fail to have heard the constant clinking of machinery, in the basement of a large six story house, known as the "Ledger Buildings," on the corner. It is there that the Public Ledger is printed. The sheets are issued from two double cylinder Napier Presses, from which they fall almost as readily as leaves from the forest trees in autumn. Each of these Presses throw off between three and four thousand sheets per hour. On the same floor, in a range with these presses, is one of still larger dimensions, upon which the "United States Saturday Post" is printed. This Press is a most splendid specimen of the mechanical arts, and, as the proprietor informed us, upwards of four thousand dollars. These Presses are worked by a steam Engine. Every thing connected with them moves with as much regularity and order as clock work. The number of sheets printed every night, and circulated early next morning, amount to eighteen or twenty thousand, or upwards of forty reams. The Ledger was first established eight or ten years since, by three enterprising Journeymen Printers, Messrs. Swain, Able and Simmons, the present proprietors, who by dint of industry, skill and perseverance have succeeded in building up one of the greatest enterprises of the kind in the Union. The Ledger professes to be entirely neutral in politics, but is often suspected for leaning towards democracy.

'E'en its failings lean to virtue's side." If a falling it can be called, for surely we shall find no fault on account of its advocacy of democratic principles. It would well repay any of our brethren of the Press, or others who feel an interest in such matters, to visit the above establishment—the obliging proprietors of which, will, we are confident, show them every attention.

THE LYCOMING SENTINEL has been discontinued. The Gazette, of last week, announces its dissolution in an obituary notice, calculated to excite the ire at least, if not the sympathies, of its friends. The Sentinel was established but three or four months since. It is no easy matter now a days to establish and sustain a newspaper as it should be.

A RICH DINNER.—We often hear of rich and splendid entertainments on the 4th of July, but we seldom hear of so rich a dinner as the following, recorded by the Philadelphia North American:

"A gentleman residing in the vicinity of this city, invited his children—three daughters and a son—to dine with him on the fourth of July. In the course of the meal, a package was placed before each of the four, containing securities to the amount of two hundred thousand dollars—making, of course, in the aggregate eight hundred thousand dollars."

ARREST OF JOE SMITH.—It appears from the following, that this notorious impostor and swindler has at last been arrested, and if justice is meted out to him as he deserves, he will no doubt have assigned to him comfortable quarters in the Penitentiary, instead of the great Temple now building at Nauvoo:

ARREST OF JOE SMITH.—The St. Louis Standard of the 30th ult., confirms the story of Smith's arrest. It says, the steamer Osprey, arrived last evening, reports that Joe Smith, the Mormon Prophet, had been arrested at Ottawa, on the Illinois river, on a requisition made by the Governor of this State. A large number of armed men left Nauvoo for Ottawa, by land, and 115 men started in the steamer Maid of Iowa, for the same place. By the steamer Rapids, arrived to-day, we learn that great excitement prevailed among the Mormons in regard to the capture of their leader."

Repeal Meeting.

A special meeting of the "Baltimore Repeal Association" was recently held in that city, for the purpose of expressing their sentiments in relation to the "late extraordinary speech of DANIEL O'CONNELL, delivered before the Loyal Repeal Association of Dublin." Mr. M. R. McNALLY, the Chairman of the Executive Committee, reported the following preamble and resolutions, which were adopted with but one dissenting voice:

Resolved, That in the opinion of the Baltimore Repeal Association, it becomes us, for our own protection, for the benefit of Ireland, and for the respect and honor we owe to our own adopted country, to proclaim our sentiments promptly and fearlessly in relation to the insult that has been heaped upon America and her domestic institutions.

Resolved, That such as we might be inclined to screen its author from intended malice, and throw over the indecency of the act the veil of haste and unguardedness of expression; yet from his declared conviction of the consequence that would ensue from it in this country, we cannot avoid regarding it as a bold and daring insult offered to a country to which he owed the debt of gratitude and not the insouciance of language.

Resolved, That however familiar Mr. O'Connell may flatter himself to be, in relation to the subject of slavery throughout our land, in the opinion of this Association, neither he, nor the Irish people, know what is the real state of slavery in America, but that the deception of the condition of the slaves in this country, and the disregard of their comfort as given to Mr. O'Connell is false and libellous; that the absence of restraint, the appliances of comfort, and the social enjoyments of the slave here are freedom, luxury and enjoyment, compared with the condition of the workers of the mines and of other operatives of Great Britain.

Resolved, That the idea which O'Connell would promulgate as a fact in relation to the slaves of the South that "they are treated not as human beings, but as the brute beast that expires and then ceases to have any other existence," is insulting to the character of American people, a base calumny against the humanity and the pure sense of human obligation that are the characteristics of the Southern people.

Resolved, That this Association has yet to learn that the proprietor of slaves, who feeds and clothes, and protects them, and when disease has struck them down calls in the physician and clergyman to attend them, deserves no higher grade in society than the pick pocket or the petty larceny scoundrel.

MISCELLANY.

Editorial, Condensed and Selected.

In thirteen counties in the State of Michigan there are no less than three hundred and eighty-six flouring grist and saw mills.

The Old Fellows of Great Britain and other places are said to number between 300,000, and 400,000.

New Mode of Making Soap.—The Westminster Carillonian mentions the manufacture of a barrel of soap by Mrs. Moul, of that town, without the aid of fire. The whole process of change from lye to soap is effected by the heat of the sun, without any trouble. It must be regarded as an economical improvement on the old process.

Hard Case.—An editor and printer down South offers to sell his whole establishment for a clean shirt and a meal of victuals. He says he has lived on promises till his very whiskers have stopped growing.

In a late article Miller says—"Get ready, and if Christ comes, you will be glad and rejoice; and if he does not come, then we must wait till he does."

Hair Oil.—A Missouri editor tells of a bottle of grease sent to him for a puff. He says he applied a little of it on a lump of butter and the next morning found the aforesaid lump, when he went to eat it, full of little hairs.

Extensive Reading.—The Editor of a Daily, who receives fifty to sixty exchanges per day, reads or examines about twenty-five yards of reading matter per day. This makes near an acre of print per year. Thos. Rickie must have read over a small farm.

Fitness.—A man by the name of Mudd has been appointed Street Inspector at Washington City. Nothing could be more appropriate.

Influenza.—Upwards of one hundred of the sailors on board the Pennsylvania have been attacked with the influenza.

Cruelty to Children.—"Does your mother ever whip you, Jim?" "No, she never whips me, but she washes my face every morning."

FOR THE AMERICAN.

MR. EDITOR.—In looking over a file of newspapers, published in this place, more than twenty years since, I came across the following Parody, the original manuscript of which is also in my possession. Your "Old Bachelor" correspondent of last week, will, no doubt, be very much surprised, to find that his ideas have been so fully anticipated. I know by the gown that so gracefully twirled 'round that small waist, that a corset was there; and I said, if there's pain to be felt in this world, The body thus braced up must have its full share.

'Twas noon! and on benches and porches around, Squads of young dandies reposed in the shade; She strutted along, and I heard not a sound, Save the hems and the coughs that the bystanders made.

And here, with this coquetted James I said, Who was hateful to soul and offensive to eye, Who would kick when I coaxed her and swear when I blam'd;

How henpeck'd I'd live and how wretchedly die By the side of that sharp-edge, distorting the hips, And pinching her up, distressed to recline; And to know that I sighed on a coquette's stale lips Which thousands had sigh'd on, perhaps, before mine.

FOR THE AMERICAN.

MR. EDITOR.—I find in looking over the papers, that several new candidates are spoken of for Congress at the ensuing election. Without pretending to impeach the democracy of the several gentlemen alluded to, in permitting these names to be thus used, I think this course contrary to all the usages of the party. Mr. SNYDER, our present member, has served but one term of two years. He is, therefore, entitled to another term if we are to be governed by the customs heretofore sanctioned by the democratic party. For Gen. Green, his competitor, who I understand is using extraordinary exertions to secure his nomination, I have the highest respect, and would gladly yield him my support under other circumstances. In regard to Mr. Jordan, I would cheerfully accord to him my support, if I thought Northumberland county entitled to the member. Mr. Snyder's devotion to the principles of the democratic party cannot be denied. It would therefore, I think, be doing him great injustice to desert him without just cause.

OLD NORTHUMBERLAND.

OUR CONGRESSMAN.

The Constitution has wisely provided, that those who are elected to represent us in the Congress of the Union, should periodically surrender their trust, and submit their acts to the judgment of their constituents. That period has again arrived, and we will be called in October next, either to re-select our late Congressmen, John Snyder, or to supply his place by the choice of another. Our government is strictly representative. The people are the source of all power, and he to whom any portion of it is delegated is bound fairly to represent and carry out the wishes of his constituents. When he ceases to do so, a fundamental principle of republican government is violated, and public opinion is seized and controlled by the self-will, and perhaps selfish and narrow views, of a single individual. Has our late representative been guided by the voice of his constituents, or has he been governed in legislating upon subjects in which the people are deeply interested, merely by his own opinions and prejudices? This is an important inquiry, and one which every citizen has not only the right, but it is in some measure his duty to make, before he casts his vote. I do not intend to review Mr. Snyder's whole course of action, in Congress, during the period he has represented us; that would be a task for which I have not time, and which I consider entirely unnecessary. If he has acted in direct opposition to the will of his constituents, upon a measure of more vital importance to the prosper-

ty of the country than perhaps any other while he held a seat in Congress, he ought not to be re-elected. That the Tariff was such a measure no one will deny, and it is equally undeniable that nineteenth of the people he was elected to represent in favor of a tariff, which, while it affords a revenue adequate to the wants of the government, will protect and foster domestic manufactures, and a food a home market for our agricultural products.

I have not a record of Mr. Snyder's votes, and therefore cannot refer to them particularly, but it is well known that he was opposed to a discriminating tariff, and acted with the Southern nullifier. In his speech upon the subject he avows himself in favor of an ad valorem duty, sufficient to meet the expenses of government, which is the free trade doctrine, and which would entirely destroy our manufactures, and make us dependent on Great Britain.

It is said that Mr. Snyder ought to be re-elected, because it is the custom of the Democratic party to send persons to Congress for two terms. That is true only when he properly represents his constituents, but when he acts in direct opposition to the opinions and wishes, no usage ought to induce his re-election. Nay, it would be absolutely folly, and destructive of the idea of representation, to re-elect him. Again, it is said that Union county is entitled to the candidate. Very well. Still, while they have quite as able and good Democrats as Mr. Snyder, they ought not to expect us to vote for a man who entertains opinions directly hostile to our own interests. Gen. ABBOT GREEN, of that county, is spoken of as a candidate. He is a tariff man and a consistent democrat, and would make an able and faithful representative. His nomination would give entire satisfaction to the people of this county. A DEMOCRAT.

PROPERTY FULFILLED.—When the Tremor Theatre, Boston, was built, about seventeen years ago, the Rev. Dr. Beecher predicted that he should live to preach in it. The prediction has been literally accomplished. The Rev. doctor did preach there, to an overflowing audience, on Wednesday evening. The text was from the second epistle of St. Paul to Timothy, third chapter, and first verse, and the evils of the theatre formed the subject of the discourse.

The Boston Post says, "a few seemed to be more taken up with the novel appearance of the place in which we presume, they found themselves for the first time, than with the words of the preacher and we noticed some gentlemen in whom the force of habit was so strong, that they sat in the box through the whole of the sermon with their hats on."

In the course of the Doctor's remarks, he gave the following tolerably accurate description of the stage dress of the "divine Fanny": "Her pants were in such close imitation of nature as baffled discrimination between costume and flesh—with her short over-dress rising as she whirled around amid shouts of applause which might have made the Devil blush, and female virtue, had it been there, burn with indignation, and hang her head in shame.—Phil. Ledger.

RESCUED FROM DROWNING BY A DOG.—Francis A. Ball, of New London, Conn., fell into the Thames the other day, and being unable to swim, would have been drowned but for his dog, a large Newfoundland, who jumped in after his master, seized him by the collar, held his head and face above the water, and brought him to the shore in safety. The grateful master immediately bargained for a splendid collar for the noble animal, upon which it to be engraved the particulars of the heroic act. Phil. Ledger.

RAILROAD ACCIDENT AT HOLLIDAYSBURG, PA.—We learn from the Hollidaysburg Register that on Friday night, the 22d ultimo, a great explosion took place in the tunnel of the Allegheny Portage Railroad. Some cars laden with whiskey and bacon had been run into the tunnel in the evening, where they were left for the night; but in coming along a spark from the locomotive had got into one of them and remained unobserved. Towards morning it had increased to a flame, and, reaching the contents of the barrels, an explosion of tremendous violence occurred, rending the cars into a thousand atoms and disengaging huge masses of rock above, which filled the tunnel to such an extent as to render it impassable for a day or two.

AMERICAN RAILROAD IRON.—This important and costly item in the consumption of the country, will in due time, we doubt not, be furnished from our own mines and by our own labor and enterprise.—We learn from the Pittsburg American that the proprietors of the Great Western Iron Works, at Brady's Run, have just contracted to furnish 800 tons of rail road iron for the Michigan Central rail road.

STEALING A CHILD.—In 1841, a half-breed Indian child was stolen from Washington county, Arkansas, and sold as a slave at Platte, in Missouri, for \$300. By the assistance of the county Court, its distracted mother has recovered her child.—Lou. Republic.

BALTIMORE MARKET.

Office of the BALTIMORE MARKET, July 10. GRAIN.—We note the sale of 1800 bushels Pennsylvania red Wheat to-day at 113 1/2 cts. This is the only parcel in market since our last. A sale of 2000 bushels Penn. Rye at 59 1/2 cts. Sales also of M. Rye at 50 cts. We note sales of Md. white Corn at 52 1/2 cts. and of yellow at 54 1/2 cts. Oats are worth 24 1/2 cts. as in quality. FLOUR.—Susquehanna Flour is held at \$3 50, but we hear of no transactions. WHISKEY.—Is in better demand, and prices have improved. We note sales of hds. at 22 cts. and of bbls. at 23 1/2 cts.

DRIED CHERRIES for sale by

July 15, 1843. H. B. MASSER.