

A Ship Struck by Lightning.

The ship Westminster, on her late passage from London to New York, was struck by lightning. The occurrence is thus described by a passenger.

At 10 o'clock, of the 14th instant, I was standing in the round house with the door open, watching the storm and music upon the mighty works of God's hands as manifested in the warring elements. I could see the lightnings flash through the clouds of spray, from the crest of the waves, but the war of the storm prevented my hearing the thunder. Suddenly a ball of electric fluid burst apparently over the galley with a report like that of a piece of ordnance followed instantly with such a peal of thunder as made the ship tremble. Fortunately we had just hoisted the ship too, and the watch were all aft hauling upon the main sheet—they felt the shock, and described it as resembling the stroke of a billet of wood upon the leg. Captain Hovey was standing upon the quarter deck holding on with his right hand by the main top-sail halyard, and was struck senseless upon the deck. He however soon recovered his footing, but found his right hand, arm and side benumbed by the stroke. I was about eight feet from him concealed from view by the angle of the round house, which was filled with sulphurous gas, but I felt nothing of the shock.

AN IMPORTANT DISCOVERY.—A means of instantly stopping a horse when he runs away has been discovered in France. It is simple. A sudden transition from light to total darkness, is the principle. It is contrived, by means of a spring connected with the reins, to cover the horses' eyes. This was done in an instance when the animals were at the top of their speed, and the result was their instantaneous stoppage; for the light being suddenly excluded, horses no more rush forward, says the discoverer, without seeing their way, than would a man afflicted with blindness. The theory of the invention is so reasonable that we are strongly disposed to believe in the utility of it, and we sincerely trust that we may not be disappointed.

SUPERIOR BREAD.—Melt 2 oz. of butter in a pint of warm water, then add a small tea-spoonful of yeast. Now beat well the yolks of 3 eggs and stir them in, then beat the whites to a stiff froth and stir them in also. They must be the last put in. Beat the whole well together for 8 to 10 minutes, or until the mixture will not adhere to the spoon. Fill the pans about three quarters full and set it to rise, which will take from 3 to 4 hours. It must be baked in the pans in which it is set to rise, and is to be eaten moderately warm.

A DUTCHMAN'S COUNTY LADY.

SOAP-STONE GRIDDLES.—As the season of pancakes is coming on, it may be interesting to some of your readers to know, that a griddle made of soap-stone is greatly superior to the ordinary kind made of cast iron. They require less greasing, and are not subject to the frequent changes of heat and cold which occur to the thin iron ones. They should be of any size required, and about 1/2 to 1 inch in thickness. I have one in use, and the cakes baked on it are better than from the ordinary kind, and is giving greater satisfaction to those in the culinary department.—Exchange.

The editor of the 'Baltimore Farmer and Gardener' says, that the best remedy he ever tried in his family for a cough or cold, is a decoction of the leaves of the pine tree, sweetened with loaf sugar, to be freely drank warm when going to bed at night, and cold through the day.

A CLERICAL SCUFFLE.—A Demarara paper of the 10th ult., gives an account of a scuffle in a Catholic Church of that colony, between the Bishop and a Dr. Clifton, also a Catholic. The Doctor committed a breach of canonical rule, by standing within the railing of the altar while reading prayers. The Bishop collared the Doctor and ordered a policeman to take charge of him, the result of all which was cross actions at law, and both parties were bound over for trial.

ATTEMPT TO DECOY SLAVES.—An attempt was made in Washington city, on Friday evening, to decoy away eight or ten slaves, and take them to Canada. A colored man, named Thomas Smallwood, is supposed to be the author of the attempt. A bundle of letters was secured, directed to slaves in Washington, dated at Toronto, and signed by negroes who once lived at the former place, but who have run away from time to time, and are now residents there. One of these letters (the latest) is dated 29th October last, and advise them to escape from this "land of bondage" and go there and join them "on Queen Victoria's lands." The officers took possession of the horses and wagon, as well as all the slaves. The latter were all committed to jail.

A FEMALE SAILOR.—The Bangor Whig says "On Tuesday morning there was found, upon the wharf near the toll-bridge, a woman's entire clothing and several locks of hair. These articles were soon identified as belonging to Mercy A. Worthington, a girl about 18 years of age. It is supposed that she assumed the garb of a sailor, and has abandoned home and friends and virtue, for a bleak and vicious voyage on the tempter of life. Such a course must inevitably bring with it a daily and hourly punishment, and is most likely to end in open disgrace, degradation and ruin."

Mrs. Jane Vandergriff, advertising her husband, says—"Large whalers are a sure indication of a rogue." We will take the lady's word for it.



THE AMERICAN.

Saturday, Dec. 2, 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.

V. B. PALMER, Esq., at his Real Estate and Coal office, No. 59 Pine Street, Philadelphia, is authorized to act as Agent, and to receive and receipt for all monies due this office, for subscription or advertising.

APPOINTMENT BY THE ATTORNEY GENERAL.—G. W. Graham, Esq., to be Prosecuting Attorney for Union county, in the place of John Porter, Esq. removed. The appointment of Mr. Graham has given very general satisfaction.

The construction of a Rail Road between Shamokin and Pottsville or Minersville, so as to form a continuous Rail Road throughout the Susquehanna at this place, to Philadelphia, begins to attract considerable attention. The completion of this road is not only highly important to the Reading Rail Road, but will be of immense advantage to Philadelphia, as we will endeavor to show hereafter.

The Milton Ledger contains the proceedings of a suit, which the editor of that paper instituted against E. Y. BRIGHT, Esq., for five dollars, for printing tickets in 1842. The Justice, Henry Frick, Esq., however, after hearing witness on both sides, decided, the plaintiff had no cause of action. The editor says, that "this, no doubt, was the result of justice and equity." We know nothing of the case, personally, and cannot conceive the ground of complaint on the part of the Ledger against Mr. Bright, unless it is because the editor has been defeated on his own dunghill. If there has been any error, he should blame the Justice or the witnesses, and not the defendant.

Since the above was written, Mr. Bright has requested us to say that he never authorized Mr. Porter to print tickets, and that he proved by one of the editors of the Miltonian, that he declared, at the time he had his tickets printed at that office, that Porter should not print any of his tickets. He also proved that Porter's tickets were not correctly printed, and could not be used.

Congress will meet on Monday next. A full quorum, it is thought, will be present, when the Message of the President will be read. It is said that the President will certainly recommend the annexation of Texas to the United States. This will be like throwing a fire brand into the House. The Southern members will generally favor the measure, whilst the northern and eastern members, with some from the west will never consent to it, especially as Texas would become a slave state.

DAILY PAPER AT HARRISBURG.—The editors of the Democratic Union, published at Harrisburg, will publish a daily paper during the session, which will contain the full proceedings of the legislature. The following are the terms: DAILY during the session (Super Royal size) \$3 00 SEMI-WEEKLY (Double Royal size) 2 00 WEEKLY permanent subscribers, (twice a week during the session) 3 00 Subscription left at this office, will be forwarded to the editors.

HENRY BEERLEN, Esq., of Harrisburg, is spoken of as one of the candidates for Clerk in the House of Representatives at Washington.

A new company has been formed for the purpose of running a line of Steam Packet Canal Boats on the main line, between Pittsburg and Philadelphia. They will run through in 52 hours.

Some villains recently set fire to the Court House in Carlisle. The fire was confined to the room in which Judge Hepburn had his library, and did not materially injure the building. The Judges' loss, however, in the destruction of his books amounts to about \$1000.

A THIEFISH DOG.—While in Philadelphia a few weeks since, we heard a singular financial operation talked of, which we do not recollect to have seen reported in any of the city papers. An honest porter had been sent by his employer to the Bank of the Northern Liberties on some business. On his return home, when about a square from the Bank, in Callowhill street, he looked around and observed a large pocket book in the mouth of his dog. He took it from him, and on examination discovered that it contained a large number of Bank notes, supposed to have been about \$10,000. He immediately returned the pocket-book and money to the Bank. The only way the officers could account for the "abstraction" was, that the dog had entered the enclosure and taken the pocket book out of a large iron safe, in which it had been deposited, and which had been left standing open.

TEXAS.—The last news from Texas contradicts the story that President Houston was conveying the British Government, to throw Texas into the hands of that power. The British, however, have laid a claim for 20 millions of acres of land, which they have determined to resist.

A Frenchman and his wife, lately attempted to smuggle eight hundred gold and silver watches into New York. A large number of them were ingeniously quitted in the petticoat of the wife. The five traders at once set up the cry of "a high tariff," when in fact, the duty on these watches, was almost nominal, only 7 1/2 per cent.

Great Doings at the Union County Meeting.

We were present at a large meeting, held at New Berlin on Tuesday last, by the Democracy of Union county. The proceedings were of an ordinary character. Colonel BARKER was appointed chairman, assisted by the usual number of officers. After several speeches had been delivered upon various topics, Jacob Reichly called upon John Porter, Esq., of the Ledger, for a speech. Mr. Porter, however, declined, alleging that his demerit had received such a shock recently, (alluding to his removal from the office of Prosecuting Attorney) that he hardly knew where he stood. He then, in return, called upon Mr. Reichly for a speech. Mr. Reichly objected, stating that Mr. Porter had no right to make a motion, as he was no democrat. Mr. Porter, in his reply, acknowledged that his demerit of late had become somewhat shattered and disordered, and that he found some difficulty in determining exactly where he stood, or to what side he belonged. The chairman here interposed, and suggested to the gentleman the propriety of tossing up a chip in order that he might determine by the wet or dry side to what party he actually did belong, or, in other words, that he might be enabled thus to "define his position." This suggestion was received by the meeting with rounds of applause. At this stage of the proceedings the committee entered and reported a number of resolutions. Among them was one, approving the conduct of the Hon. John Snyder, and claiming for Union county the next candidate for Congress. Another, approving of a judicious tariff, and still another, approving of the removal of John Porter, Esq., as Prosecuting Attorney, and the appointment of G. W. Graham, Esq., in his place. After the resolutions were disposed of, Captain Hummel addressed the meeting in a spirited dutch speech, at the conclusion of which the meeting adjourned.

POSTAGE.—Congress will be petitioned this winter from every section of the Union, for a reduction of postage on letters and newspapers. The present rates of postage are so high, as to drive out of the mails our great thoroughfares, at least two thirds of the letters and papers. A large meeting was recently held at New York on this subject. A uniform postage of 5 cents on all letters not exceeding half an ounce was recommended, and a half cent on papers. The Harrisburg Union proposes rates of 5, 10, and 15 cts., according to distance. We object to this, as those who live at a great distance have greater necessity for frequent correspondence and should not be taxed for it. In regard to newspapers, the postage should not be more than a quarter of a cent, when carried within the county. This rate would produce a greater revenue than the present rates, since not more than one fourth of the papers now distributed enter the mail.

IMMENSE SACRIFICE.—The splendid Marble Banking House and Lot, situate on Chestnut street, Philadelphia, belonging to the late Bank of the United States, was sold at Auction on Tuesday last, by order of the Trustees, for \$25,000. Hardly sufficient to pay for the steps in front of the building.—Pottsville Emporium.

SOMETHING of a mistake, friend Palmer. The lot alone, of the U. S. Bank, which has a front of 150 feet in Chestnut street, would sell for \$150,000. The price asked for the whole is \$300,000. There is some talk that the General Government is about to purchase it. The sale referred to is part of the lot and marble building adjoining the Bank of the U. S. States.

READING RAILROAD.—The last Miners' Journal says that the President of the Company, Mr. Ciper, has gone to England for the purpose of making arrangements for the iron of the second track. This fact, when taken in connexion with the receipts as published from week to week, argues a prosperous and encouraging state of existence for the company.

NORRISTOWN RAILROAD.—Norrstown Railroad shares have recently risen considerably in price, which is attributed, says the Ledger, "to a rumor that the Reading Railroad Company purposes to purchase the Norristown road, or to use it, and thus wholly avoid the State works. Such an employment of the road would certainly give the shares increased value but that such an union is likely to occur, our readers are as capable of judging as ourselves.

STEAM ON THE CANAL.—We have been struck with a statement in the Lancaster (Pa.) Union, relative to a voyage of an iron steamer, the Pioneer, from New York, via Philadelphia, to Lancaster, with an assorted cargo, consigned to John N. Lane, Myers & Son, Joseph Howitt, and others in that city.

The Pioneer left Philadelphia on Friday, the 3d ult., descended the Delaware at the rate of ten knots an hour, passed through the Chesapeake and Delaware Canal, crossed the bay to Havre de Grace, and ascended the Tide Water and Susquehanna Canal to Columbia, at the rate of five knots, performing the whole distance in twenty-six hours.

We shall feel anxious to know how this mode of navigation results on second or third trial.

SEIZURE BY THE NEW YORK CUSTOM HOUSE OFFICERS.—A seizure of 118 valuable gold and silver watches, several boxes of jewelry, and silver spoons, to a large amount, was made on Monday, by a Custom House officer in New York. The articles belonged to a passenger in the packet ship Utica, from Havre. His movements excited suspicion, when he was searched, and watches, jewelry and spoons were found in his boots and pockets. Mr. Gatz, jeweller, of New York, and his wife, cabin passengers, were observed to slip into their state room, which was instantly searched. An under coat made for the purpose to fit the lady, was found with fifty watches handsomely quilted in it, also, a shirt for the gentleman, filled with watches, all belonging to Mr. Gatz, and which would have been smuggled on shore in a short time.

An Historical Society has been organized at Pittsburg, Pa., with the Hon. Harmar Denny for its President.

MISCELLANY.

Editorial, Condensed and Selected. The British Government pays Prince Albert £30,000, (\$150,000) for his valuable services as husband to the Queen.

An English paper gives an account of a tea party of sixty old women, who were the mothers of eight hundred and sixty-nine children.

In St. Louis, Mo., "John Smith," was sentenced to ten years' confinement in the penitentiary, for stealing.

Santa Anna arrived at Vera Cruz on the 20th ult., with an army of 4000 men, and \$300,000 to pay off the troops.

Massachusetts has more tonnage than any other State in the Union, and even owns 71,200 tons of shipping more than New York.

To dissuade his followers from acts of violence, O'Connell tells them that one live repealer is worth one hundred dead ones.

Shipments of new Pork have commenced at Cincinnati.

A Relic.—An Albany paper states that they have got a small piece of Joseph's coat in their Museum, abstracted by Mrs. Poitphar.

The Bayou Sara, La., Ledger says—"There is a negro woman now living in this parish, who has attained the age of about a century and a half.

There is an American Aloe, or Century Plant, now exhibiting in Richmond, Va. The Compiler says, the stalk, which is now about 18 feet high, is a little more than a month old, and has nearly a thousand buds and blossoms, each as it falls leaving a clear drop of honey, &c.

The canal boat Fur Trailer, at Rochester, N. Y., took fire, and the body of a Scotchman, named Howie, was found in the cabin, burnt to a cinder. He had become intoxicated, and was thus unable to make his escape.

The Effects of Terror.—The London Athenaeum says—"A lad in good health, about 12 years old, awoke in the night, screaming from the vivid impression made upon his mind by a dream, in which he thought he was about to be murdered. The next day his hair began to fall off, and in a fortnight he was quite bald."

In his paper, Major Noah boasts that of the immense numbers of Jews in New York city, not one has ever demanded aid, as a pauper, from the overseers of the poor.

The Springfield Gazette says a freight car was backed off the railroad track near the depot, into the river, last Wednesday, killing a calf and four turkeys, and seriously wounding a venerable cow.

An English paper, speaking of Russel's (the vocalist) attempt to marry Shakespeare's most tragic scenes to music, suggests as a subject for the next adaptation, the President's message.

The Wheeling, Va., Times says that a very intelligent French gentleman, who is well versed in the silk business, intends going into the culture of silk in that vicinity.

The New Orleans papers state that one thousand kegs of powder were recently seized on board a vessel at that port, under an ordinance of the city for the prevention of fires. The fine for such violations of the law is \$25 per hundred pounds. At this rate the owner of the powder seized upon will be compelled to pay a fine of about \$5000.

John Quincy Adams is an early riser. The editor of the Cincinnati Message, of the 13th, says—"We saw John Quincy Adams at 5 o'clock this morning, from our office window, reading in his room at the Henry House.

The Shamokin and Schuylkill Rail Roads. NEW RAIL ROADS.—We understand that the citizens of Shamokin and Sunbury have convened together and appropriated a certain sum for the purpose of having a proposed route for a rail road surveyed from the former place to this district. We learn that an engineer is already engaged, and according to his project the proposed road will intersect the Mine Hill and Schuylkill Haven Road at the Broad Mountain. It is asserted by those engaged in this undertaking, that the whole route can be completed with but 800 feet of tunneling.

Miners' Journal. The object of the "new railroad," to which the Miners' Journal refers, is understood to be the formation of a connection between the Philadelphia and Pottsville railroad and the Shamokin and Sunbury railroad. By way of Pottsville, there is an interval of about fifteen miles, between the present Western termination of the railroad from Pottsville to Girardville, and the Eastern termination of the railroad from Sunbury to Shamokin. By the route to Schuylkill Haven, it is alleged, that the interval to form a continuous road, is seventeen miles from the Shamokin road to the Western termination of the Mine Hill and Schuylkill Haven railroad. Which route will be preferred is altogether uncertain, nor has any Engineer expressed an opinion, it is believed, as the intended examination has not yet been made. The inclined planes on the old route by Pottsville, are objected to as impediments to travelling, and it is alleged that the route to Schuylkill Haven may be constructed without such planes. Were this gap, by either route filled up, and another gap on the Williamsport and Elmira railroad, there would be a continuous railroad from Philadelphia to the centre of the State of New York—except the forty miles of canal navigation from Sunbury to Williamsport. Our citizens cannot regard the proposed connexion with indifference. Were the interval between the Shamokin and the Schuylkill completed, a continuous railroad from Philadelphia would be within five or six miles of our iron works, and the project long contemplated of constructing this short road to the Shamokin road, would, probably, be soon accomplished. A statement of the probable cost and income of this extension from Danville to the Shamokin Coal Region was published in this paper about two years ago, to which article we will refer in a future number.—Danville Democrat.

Cheap and Uniform Postage.

A large and most respectable meeting of the citizens of New York, convened, pursuant to public notice, in the Rotunda of the Merchants' Exchange, and was organized by calling Curtis Bolton to the Chair, appointing W. W. Todd and others Vice Presidents, with P. M. Wetmore and Park Benjamin as Secretaries.

Mr. Park Benjamin read a preamble and resolutions which set forth that the present rates of postage are oppressive and unjust, and should be changed for a system that would secure a safe and speedy and at the same time a cheaper and more equitable transmission of letters. He called for the abolishing forthwith of the franking privilege, and recommended public meetings in the wards and towns, to petition Congress in relation to this matter.

A memorial to Congress was adopted in the following form.

1. That the Rates of Postage now imposed by the Government are exorbitant, oppressive to the people, and calculated to defeat their avowed object of making the Post-office Department pay its own expenses.

2. That the franking privilege, as it is now authorized and exercised, is unjust, unequal, anti-republican, and ought to be utterly abolished, except as it may be expedient to allow it to cover the strictly official correspondence of the Post-office Department itself.

3. That not one third of the correspondence of the country now pays postage in the mails, nor will it until the rates of postage are greatly reduced and the franking privilege abolished.

4. That a uniform charge of five cents, in advance, on each letter weighing not more than half ounce thereafter, for all distances, would afford at least as much revenue, and be vastly more beneficial to the public, than the present exorbitant rates.

5. That the present arbitrary, capricious and excessive charges on the conveyance of printed matter other than newspapers, in the mails, seems directly calculated to drive away custom from the Department, when its plain interest should lead it to court and attract business, as all of us are obliged to do if we would live by it. We would, therefore, request the adoption of a uniform rate of postage of one half cent on every newspaper, periodical, or printed sheet, conveyed in the mail, when the postage is paid in advance, and double that sum on each sheet which may be so conveyed, when it is not so paid in advance.

6. That the reduction of our rates of postage to sums computed, and payable in the Federal Currency of this Union, is demanded by a just regard to national character, no less than to the obvious convenience of the people.

7. That the penal enactments and denunciations, by which it is sought to compel the people to support the Post office, when their own interest and convenience may be better subserved without it, are a' surd, tyrannical, inefficient for any good purpose, and ought to be abolished.

At the suggestion of Lewis Tappan, the General Committee was ordered to be enlarged to twenty-one, the President of the meeting being Chairman; and said committee was authorized to collect facts and funds, and do every thing in its power to promote the object of postage reform.

Consequences of High Postage.

The Evening Express of yesterday thus illustrates the operation of the present onerous rates of postage:

"Wednesday was packet day for the steamer at Boston. Many hundreds of letters went from this city to Boston, not one tenth of them through the mail, we are sure. How were they carried then? Why, the banks or merchants made up a package, sealed it, and directed it to their correspondent in Boston. Somebody took it on for 25 cents, it is probable. Who that somebody is, every body knows, but it is not any body's business to tell. The package in the hands of the Boston correspondent, he breaks it open, and lo! it is full of letters for the steamer; and it is not the somebody's business who brought it on, to know that there was in it a single letter. He took it as a package of goods, or of any thing else. The Boston correspondent pays the Boston postmaster one cent for each letter, and the Boston postmaster is bound by law to despatch all these letters with the foreign mails. How can the Post Office Department help this? It cannot, indeed; and thus business is now done between all the large towns from Buffalo and Baltimore to Boston. But few pay postage, or mean to pay postage as they have been paying, much longer."

CURIOUS RELIC.—Our townsmen, FRANCIS B. NICHOLS, Esq., has in his possession one of the celebrated "Washington Pennies," an account of which has been going the rounds of the late papers. It has on one side a likeness of Washington, and on the other side the American Eagle, with the date 1791. But thirteen of these Pennies were coined, Washington having caused the dies to be destroyed, as soon as one of the coins was shown to him, with his own likeness upon it.—Potts. Emp.

A Nice Toy.—Among other pretty toys in Bonfant's store, Broadway, New York, one is spoken of as being rather a pretty affair—the price being one thousand dollars! It is in the form of a snuff box, which is made of fine gold, out of which, when it is wound up, jumps a small canary bird, that sings a waltz and disappears. It is an ingenious affair.—All the wheels run on diamonds.

Good Intent Fire Company.

A STATED MEETING of the Company will be held on Thursday evening next, at 7 o'clock, at the School House. Punctual attendance is required. CHAS. J. BRUNER, Secretary.

NEW GOODS.

THE subscriber has received a fresh supply of Fall Goods, which he will sell cheap for cash or on credit. H. B. MASSER, Sunbury, Dec. 23, 1843.

FORESTVILLE BRASS EIGHT DAY CLOCKS.

THE subscriber has just received, for sale, a few of the above celebrated Eight Day Clocks, which will be sold at very reduced prices, for cash. Also, superior 30 hour Clocks, of the best make and quality, which will be sold for cash, at \$4 50. Also, superior Brass 30 hour Clocks, at \$8 00. Dec. 2, 1843. H. B. MASSER.

A Dishonest Postmaster Punished.

E. A. Crandall, postmaster at Camak, Geo., has been convicted of taking money from a letter directed to Jesse Ricketson, Camak, Georgia, and sentenced to ten years' hard labor in the State prison of Georgia. At the request of Ricketson, Crandall wrote a letter, consigning some cotton, directing its sale and the remission of the proceeds to Ricketson. The cotton was sold, and the money (some \$140) remitted accordingly. Crandall, being postmaster, took the letter, opened it, and used part of the money. When applied to by Ricketson, he paid over the money, but alleged that he opened the letter because it was directed to himself; and, to make this appear, he tore off the back of the letter, directed the other half to himself, and appended the Augusta post-mark in writing. Ricketson appeared content with the transaction at the time, but subsequently went to Augusta and ascertained the facts. Other moneys having been lost on that route, and the above facts coming to the knowledge of Mr. Alexander, the general agent of the Post-office Department, he at once had Crandall arrested and indicted. The special agent, writing to the Postmaster General, says "it is certain that Crandall has stolen from the United States mails, at his office, Camak, within two months past, over 32,000 that I am able to trace to him by conclusive circumstantial proof.—Philad. Ledger.

Joseph Long has espoused Jane Wynn, in Petersburg, Va. Hope they will find life in the Long Wynn, pleasant and prosperous.

BALTIMORE MARKET.

Office of the BALTIMORE AMERICAN, Nov. 27.

FLOUR.—The market for Howard street Flour continues without much alteration, and holders uniformly ask \$4 37 1/2 for good mixed brands, at which price we note a sale or two to-day. The last settling receipt price was \$4 25.

We hear of no transactions in City Mills Flour. Some holders ask \$4 37 1/2, and others are willing to sell at \$4 25.

GRAIN.—The supply of Wheat has not been large to-day. The sales show no change in price. We quote good to prime at 88 a 93 cents, and inferior to good at 70 a 80 cts. Family Flour white wheat is worth 95 a 100 cts. Corn is in demand. Sales to-day at 35 a 40 cts. for new white and at 40 a 42 cts for new yellow. Old is worth 15 a 16 cts, for yellow and 40 a 42 cents for white. We quote No. 1 Rye at 60 cts. Sales of Oats at 21 a 22 cents, according to quality.

WHISKEY.—The demand is limited. Small sales of hds., at 22 cts. and of blbs., at 23 cts.

CONTAGION.—A person whose blood is pure may enter the pest-house unharmed; while one whose blood is corrupt would inhale the contagion in the street. The virulence of the infection will depend not on the state of him who imparted it, but solely on the state of his fluids who received it. The same is true of Influenza, and every other supposed contagious disease. Brandreth's Vegetable Universal Pills being a direct purifier of the blood, and a cleanser of the stomach and bowels, will be found singularly effective, not only in preventing but curing disease; because they remove from the body that which produces a foul state of blood, before it has time to produce gangrene or any other fatal effects.

Purchase of H. B. Masser, Sunbury, or of the agents, published in another part of this paper.

MARRIED.

On the 26th ult., by the Rev. A. Brittain, Mr. JEREMIAH ST. CLAIR to Miss JELLY ANN FARNSWORTH, both of Augusta township.

In Turbot township, on the 16th ult., by the Rev. James Williamson, Mr. SIMON LUNNEY, of Delaware township, to Miss HARRIET MARSH, of the former place.

In Wilkesbarre, on the 16th ult., by the Rev. Mr. CLAYTON OLIVER WATSON, Esq., of Williamsport, to Miss MARIETTA, daughter of the late Judge SCOTT, of Wilkesbarre.

In Milton, on the 23d ult., by the Rev. George Hildt, Dr. ROBERT M'ELRATH to Miss SARAH A. WATKINS, both of Mooreburg.

On the 7th ult., by the Rev. Mr. EWING, Mr. DANIEL G. VOISARD to Miss MARY ELIZABETH HOPKINS, both of Northumberland.

At Philadelphia, on the 14th ult., by the Rev. Dr. PARKER, Mr. HENRY WILKINS, of Baltimore, to Miss HARRIET HEPBURN, daughter of James Hepburn, Esq., of Philadelphia.

On the 5th ult., by David Metz, Esq., Mr. GEO. KING, to Miss SARAH SWANK, both of Rush township.

On the 9th inst., by the same, Mr. GEO. PERKINS, of Columbia county, to Miss MARY TUCKERSON, of Shamokin township.

PRICE CURRENT.

Corrected weekly by Henry Yoasthemer.

Table with 2 columns: Commodity and Price. Includes Wheat, Rye, Corn, Oats, Pork, Flaxseed, Butter, Beef, Tallow, Dried Apples, Do. Peaches, Flax, HICKLED FLAX, Eggs.

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