

Francis Xavier Martin.
Passing down Royal street, a day or two ago, we met a small infirm old man. There was but little flesh on his bones, and no light in his eyes, his hair was short and grey, and his cheeks were hollow. He wore a threadbare surcoat, and an old, shapeless hat, which covered almost half his shrivelled face. He was led along by a lazy-looking, ragged negro boy, on whose shoulder his hand rested—the boy thus answering the double purpose of a guide and a support.

“Who is that person passing?” said a stranger, who stood at the entrance to the reading room, speaking to a resident citizen.

“That,” said the latter, “is Francis Xavier Martin, who is now, and has been for more than a quarter of a century the presiding Judge of the Supreme Court of the state. Though he seems to be tottering on the brink of the grave, he is still a close attendant on his judicial duties; though broken down in body he is unimpaired in mind. Some of his physical functions—his sight, for instance—have failed him; but his mental qualities are perfect and unbroken, and his opinions are even now looked up to, not only by his associates on the bench, but by the whole Louisiana bar, as models of sound legal doctrines and wise jurisprudence; and shabby as he looks, leaning on the shoulder of that negro boy, he is said to be a millionaire in the way of wealth.” Such is Francis Xavier Martin, President of the Supreme Court of Louisiana, and historian of the state. That he should attract the notice of a stranger who should see him passing to and from Court, is not a matter of surprise—for few more singular looking men are not to be met in the streets of this great city than Judge Martin of the Supreme Court.—N. O. Picayune.

Lord Brougham.

Brougham is in all respects a most extraordinary man. In person he is tall, lean, raw-boned and ungainly; with features uncommonly hard and coarse, and a complexion sallow and bloodless. There is some thing in the tone of his voice which instantly conveys to the hearer the idea of bitter and concealed irony. He appears to regard the subject of debate only as a field of battle, on which he can manoeuvre his force and distress his adversary, by his killing in sharp shooting, and planting ambuscades, and by the sudden and murderous fire of his masked batteries. You sit in perfect admiration of his talents and address; but at the same time you do not give him one particle of your confidence, nor does he seem by his manner to desire that you should. Gallant, sarcastic and bitter and distressing invective, no one knows better how to administer in tones of affected calmness—and in that provoking kind of language which all the time keeps barely within the limits of decorum. His action at times is energetic but ungraceful he saws the air with his long, bony arms, and now and then rounds off a period by an emphatic thump on the table. You know when he is about to discharge gall of more than common bitterness, by his leaning forward, waving the muscles of his face into a sneer, protruding a long slender finger, and peeping about from side to side, as if anxious that no drop of it should fall to the ground unnoticed. This is the invariable signal for a hurra from this formidable Cossack; and to the luckless adversary against whom he directs his lance.—Eps. Watch.

Curing Beef and Pork.

At the request of a number of subscribers, we re-publish, for the fourth or fifth time our mode of curing beef and pork, which has obtained so generally in this community, and which we believe to be the very best now in use. It is this:

To 1 gallon of water,
Take 1 lb. salt,
1 lb. sugar,
1 oz. saltpetre.

In this ratio the pickle to be increased to any quantity desired.

Let these be boiled together until all the dirt from the salt and sugar (which will be a little) rises to the top and is skimmed off. Then throw it into a tub to cool, and when perfectly cool, pour it over your beef or pork; to remain the usual time, say four or five weeks. The meat must be well covered with the pickle, and should not be put down for at least two days after killing, during which time it should be slightly sprinkled with powdered saltpetre.

Full one hundred different individuals who have tested our mode, have informed us that they never before had such meat in their families, and nothing would induce them to depart from it in future.—Ger. Telegraph.

Some think the boiling unnecessary, and take but half the quantity of sugar.

A PLACE FOR AN OFFICE-SHREK.—A correspondent of one of the papers, writing from Washington, says:—“The city still swarms with office-seekers, and members are almost teazed to death with them. The poor fellows have all had large promises. Some years ago, an applicant, after expending nearly all his money, went to the member at whose instigation he came on, and said, ‘Sir, I am happy to inform you that I have at last got a place.’ ‘Ah! I am glad to hear it. Where is it?’ ‘In the stage house,’ replied his victim.”

A HINT.—“Recollect, sir,” said a tavern keeper to a gentleman who was about leaving his house without paying “reckoning.”—“Recollect, sir, if you lose your purse, you didn’t pull it out here.”

“Sally,” said an amorous Southerner to his intended, “give me a kiss, will you, Sally?” “No,” said Sally, “help yourself!” Probably he did.



Saturday, Dec. 23, 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.

PREVIER TYPE.—100 lbs. or more, of second hand brevier type, for sale at this office, at 18 cts. per lb., cash. The type are the same as those used in our advertising columns.

Our readers will perceive that we have given, as a Christmas Present, a new dress to the “American.”

Is another column will be found a recipe for curing beef and pork. This is a matter that should receive more attention than house keepers generally give it. In the city, some persons receive from 20 to 50 per cent. more for their hams than others, simply in consequence of their being cured in a manner which give them a much superior flavor. Hams, before they are put up, should be well trimmed. We have lately seen it stated that saltpetre is an excellent article in the pickle, and is often substituted for the salt-petre now generally used.

THE RAIL ROAD BRIDGE.—Our attention has several times been called, of late, to the situation of the Rail Road bridge, over the gut near this place. We can hardly believe that the Superintendent of the road is fully aware of the dangerous situation of this bridge, or he would have made provisions ere this, to have the proper repairs made. The eastern abutment is but a mere shell, and nothing but a few stone on the corners of the abutment, saved the bridge from going down last spring. Another such a freshet, unless the abutment is repaired, will most certainly carry it away. We can hardly think that this valuable and important structure will be left much longer in its present precarious situation.

Gen. FRICK, we perceive, has made several unsuccessful attempts to lay before the House a resolution for printing, for the use of the members, 3000 copies of the President’s Message in the German language. The Philadelphia Ledger disapproves of the measure, and doubts the propriety of printing in any other than the national language, as the Spanish, French and others, though less numerous have an equal right to have the printing done in their language. But what is a better objection, and in which we agree with the Ledger, is the fact that the printing of these messages is just so much money thrown away, as the message is printed in every newspaper in the country, invariably in advance of the messages sent by the members of Congress.

Hon. JOHN SNYDER has been named by a number of Democratic papers as a candidate for Governor. Mr. Snyder has many warm personal as well as political friends, who have every confidence in his integrity and ability.

THE SCHUYLKILL CANAL COMPANY contemplate deepening the canal, so as to pass boats that will carry a burthen of 80 tons.

THE RECEIPTS OF THE READING RAIL ROAD, for November, amounted to \$51,000. The stock in this road, in a few years, will be among the very best in the Union. An officer is now in London endeavoring to effect a loan of a million of dollars, for the purpose of laying a double track.

BERKS COUNTY RELIEF NOTES.—These notes are no longer received by the Brokers in Philadelphia, in consequence of a rumor that there has been an over-issue by the Bank. The Berks and Schuylkill Journal of Saturday says, in reference to the rumored over-issue of “Relief” notes by the Berks County Bank, that the rumor is probably true, and that the President of the Bank was then at Harrisburg in reference to the matter. The same paper intimates that the over-issue was made to supply the Treasury with funds, with the knowledge and sanction of the Executive.

NEW MAIL ARRANGEMENTS.—The Postmaster General has issued proposals for carrying the mail, for 4 years, from July 1, 1844. On the Harrisburg route the mail will leave Harrisburg daily after arrival of Baltimore mail, say at 7 P. M., arrive at Northumberland next day by 7 A. M.

Leave Northumberland daily at 5 A. M., arrive at Harrisburg same day by 6 P. M.

Proposals to run the whole route in four horse coaches will be considered; and proposals to carry in canal packets, during the season of canal navigation, are invited.

On the Pottsville route it will leave Pottsville daily except Sunday at 2 P. M., arrive at Northumberland same day by 11 P. M.

Leave Northumberland daily except Sunday at 3 A. M., arrive at Pottsville same day by 1 P. M.

On the Williamsport route it will leave Northumberland daily except Sunday at 8 A. M., arrive at Williamsport same day by 4 P. M.

Leave Williamsport daily except Sunday at 4 P. M., arrive at Northumberland same day by 8 P. M.

Proposals to carry in two horse coaches the year round, are invited. Proposals to carry in canal packets will be considered; also to arrive at Williamsport by 5 P. M.

THE SUNBURY CANAL COMPANY.

The water power, belonging to this Company, is considered, by individuals competent to judge of it, as one of the most valuable in the State. Their powers and privileges may be judged of, by the synopsis of the different acts in relation to that Company, and are published for the information of those, who may have formed erroneous opinions respecting them.

The act “To enable the Governor to incorporate the Sunbury Canal Company” was passed on the 10th day of April, 1826. The act appoints commissioners;—directs them to open books to receive subscriptions;—fixes the number of shares at 400, and the price of each share at \$50. When 150 shares of stock should be subscribed, by thirty or more persons, the Governor was authorized, by letters patent, to create them into one body politic or corporate in law, by the name, style and title of “The President and managers of the Sunbury Canal Company.”—The said company was also authorized to sue, and to hold the said capital stock, and the increase and profits thereof, and to enlarge the same, from time to time, by new subscriptions, and to purchase, take and hold to them and their successors, in fee simple, or for any less estate, all such lands and tenements, hereditaments, goods and chattels or effects, as might be useful or necessary for them in the prosecution of their work, and the same to sell and dispose of at their pleasure.

The 3d section of the act, directs the manner of organizing the corporation, and the election of officers.

The 4th section of the act, authorizes the company to take sufficient water from the north branch of the river Susquehanna, and to make a canal or water-course, with the necessary locks and other works, from a point about one mile and a half above Sunbury, to Shamokin creek, or the river Susquehanna, at or above the mouth of said creek, not to exceed 60 feet in breadth at the surface.

The 5th section of the act, gives the company the privilege, as soon as the said canal is completed, or as much thereof as to render it useful to sell, in fee simple, or rent the water from said canal to any person or persons, for one or more years, to be used in such a manner, and on such terms as they may think proper, for manufacturing or other purposes.

The 11th section of the act, authorizes the President and Managers to contract with the owners of lands for the purchase of so much thereof as may be necessary for the purpose of perfecting said canal, and erecting the necessary locks, works and devices to such canal belonging, and which may be necessary for manufacturing establishments and water works on the said canal.

The 17th section of said act provides, that if the said company shall not proceed to carry on the said works within five years after the passing of the act, or shall not, within five years afterwards, complete the same, so far as to render the same useful, the rights, privileges, &c., granted to said company, shall revert to the Commonwealth.

The Legislature, on the 14th day of April, 1834, passed an act in these words: “The time for completing the Sunbury Canal is extended for the period of five years, from and after the time limited by the act entitled: An Act to enable the Governor to incorporate the Sunbury Canal Company, passed the 10th day of April, 1826.”

On the 13th day of April, 1840, an act was passed authorizing the said company to connect their canal with the Susquehanna, at any point between the points mentioned in the act to which this is a supplement, and the southern side of Pokocherry street, in the borough of Sunbury; and to feed their canal with water therefrom, for the purposes of said company, provided the consent of the corporate authorities of said borough be first had. The same act further provides that the time for the completion of said canal be, and is hereby extended for two years, from and after the expiration of the time now allowed for the completion of the same; and that, unless the said company shall thereafter commence the said canal on or before the first of September, A. D. 1841, and prosecute the same to completion according to the term of the original act of incorporation with due diligence and perseverance, within the time aforesaid, the privileges, &c., granted to said company shall cease.

The 3d section of the act of the 13th April, 1840, provision is made, that the said canal is not to interfere with the basin belonging to the Danville and Pottsville Rail Road Company.

The 4th section of the last mentioned act, gives the company power to lay out and construct the said canal of the width of 150 feet, if they shall deem it expedient.

The said company was duly created a body politic, or corporate in law, by letters patent, issued by the Governor, and organized as directed by the original act of incorporation.

During the latter part of the summer of 1841, and autumn of the same year, a number of hands were engaged on the said canal, on that part of it connecting with Shamokin creek, and only suspended operations when the weather became too unfavorable for working to advantage.

In the spring of 1842 the company recommenced operations. A new and very substantial inlet Lock was put up, under the direction of a competent Engineer, and a number of gates to supply the Canal with water. The work was completed, in the words of the act, incorporating said company, “so far as to make the same useful,” on the 4th day of March 1843, one month and six days before the time to which the Company was limited, had expired. There is now an abundance of water in the Canal, to supply two or three Mills, and the company, as water rights are needed, will proceed to enlarge the Canal. The act incorporating the company, does not require them to erect factories, or any other machinery. A water power of so much magnitude, value and importance, it is presumed will not be suffered to remain idle. It is hoped there is capital and enterprise sufficient to construct a mill or manufactory of some kind, before many

months elapse. We have understood, that it is in contemplation to erect an extensive saw mill, capable of sawing 20,000 feet per day, provided the stock can be taken, either under an act of incorporation, or the special partnership law. A mill of this description will be profitable at this place. The location of the canal, on the east side of the Susquehanna, immediately below the confluence of the two branches of the river, affords facilities for the purchase of timber, and its introduction into the canal, not surpassed by any water power in the state. This water power is well worthy the attention of capitalists.

MISCELLANY.

Editorial, Condensed and Selected.
The treasurer of the New York Institution for the Blind, acknowledges a donation of \$5000 from John Jacob Astor.

Fire-damp, or naphetic gas, in wells, mines, &c., is soon dispersed by the application of quick lime.

On the 24th ult., the Auditor of Pennsylvania destroyed fifty-eight thousand dollars of Relief Notes.

It is a curious fact, that of all the English monarchs who have married French Princesses, not one has ever died a natural death.

In New Orleans, a man was fined \$10 for whistling in Church. That was “paying dear for his whistle.”

A great mind retracts an error as soon as it is discovered. To persist in wrong, is absolute folly.

Cradles are now called “marriage fruit-baskets.”

Bustles were originally invented by a traveling organ grinder, to accommodate her monkey with a place to ride.

Cheap.—A book of travels, is for sale in Philadelphia, at the moderate price of \$120. It is ornamented, with 81 superb colored engravings.

The Chinese soldiers dress in tight breeches, so closely fitted to their limbs, that when they fall they are unable to rise again.

Queen Christina, of Spain, demands her arrears of salary as regent, amounting to little less than one million pounds sterling.

Mrs. Madison, the respected widow of the late illustrious President Madison, has again taken up her residence, for the winter season, in Washington.

Give it a Trial.—To remove ice from the sidewalk or from a “frozen pump,” an exchange paper recommends the use of salt.

The Sugar crop of Louisiana has suffered much from various causes. It is said now that it will not exceed 75,000 hbls.

It is found that to evade the law against free negroes coming into the State of Louisiana, several of those who arrive on board steamboats, are actually free, assume to be slaves.

The U. S. steamer “Michigan” was launched at Erie, Pa., a few days since, and in fine style.

We learn from the Albany Argus that there is every probability of Iron Canal Boats being extensively introduced on the Erie Canal next summer.

The Grand Jury of Mason county, Ky., in the case of Mr. Campbell (who was crushed to death in a small boat, while an attempt was being made to land him from a steamer at Maysville) have found an indictment against the captain of the steamer, for manslaughter.

Capt. Ross, during his late exploring expedition to the Atlantic Ocean, discovered a mountain 12,400 feet above the level of the sea, in lat. 77 32 S. and long. 157 E., which emitted a flame and smoke in grand profusion.

At the Circuit Court, at Troy, N. Y., certain heirs of Matthias Vanderheyden brought suits of ejectment to recover real estate in the north part of that city, of the value of over \$1,000,000.

At the house breaking of W. Austin, Esq., in Albany N. Y., the thieves not only stole Mr. A.’s spoons, medals, &c., but the old gentleman’s spectacles, so that he couldn’t give chase to them. He undertook it, but instead of running into the hall, he ran into the pantry, and instead of breaking the head of a housebreaker, he upset and forced a set of china worth fifty dollars.

The editor of a Southern paper says:—“We occasionally like whisking our pen in the face of the editor of the Louisville Journal.” Prentice replies:—“We have no doubt but you occasionally feel a little whiskey.”

The days are but nine hours long. During the ensuing week, they will lose about one-half of an hour more on their length. People need to bestir themselves with great activity to accomplish much between sun and sun.

A gentleman lately shot a hawk in Virginia, which measured six feet eleven inches from the tip of one wing to the tip of the other, and weighed eleven pounds.

Two fellows have been arrested in Troy, for passing counterfeit quarters. They were accompanied with quarters which they will find it much more difficult to pass.

It is said that Mr. Adams has greatly impaired his health by overworking his constitution in his late trip. The opinion is expressed, that it will probably have a serious, if not a fatal effect upon him.

Mr. Miller, the end of the world prophet, has hired the theatre at Buffalo, N. Y., where he proposes to deliver a series of lectures, if the world lasts long enough.

Isaac Doolittle, of Bennington, Vt., has invented a combination of machinery, by which he manufactures barrels out of the unprepared timber, and better than can be made by hand.

The late Earl of Egremont, during the last sixty years of his life, distributed in acts of charity and liberality, the immense sum of \$1,200,000.

PROCEEDINGS IN CONGRESS.

In the House of Representatives, on Saturday the 16th, Mr. Tinsley, a Baptist Clergyman, was after several ballottings elected Chaplain to Congress.

TEXAS.

Mr. KING presented a memorial and resolutions from Massachusetts against the annexation of Texas into the Union. The memorial was ordered to be printed and referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

DIVORCED FROM SLAVERY.

Mr. ADAMS presented a memorial from New York, asking that the people of that State may be absolved from all laws and obligations upon the subject of Slavery.

THE SPEAKER, after Mr. Adams had briefly explained the contents of the memorial, stated that it came under the 21st Rule, (at present the 23d) and therefore could not be received.

Mr. ADAMS said that memorials of a like character had been received and referred by the last Congress.

THE SPEAKER—“Does the gentleman from Massachusetts appeal from the decision of the Speaker?”

Mr. ADAMS said that he had too much experience already in this House to appeal from the judgment of the Chair.

The debate continued between Mr. Adams and the Speaker.

When Mr. GILMER of Va., moved an adjournment.

On Monday the 18th inst., Mr. BALDWIN gave notice that he should bring in a Bill to abolish the franking privilege of members and Senators, and to fix the rates of postage on letters.

Mr. HUNT gave notice that he should propose an amendment to the Constitution, so that no person having once been elected President of the United States should be eligible for a second term.

A debate then sprung up upon the subject of printing 5000 copies of the President’s Message in German.

The House suspended the Rules to entertain the motion, and the Resolution being before the House, Mr. SLIDELL moved that two thousand be printed in French. Mr. HOLMES of S. C. moved that a certain number be printed in Dutch.

Mr. WISE opposed the motion. The English was the legal and vernacular language of the country, and if there was an innovation for one language there would be no end to the innovations.

Mr. C. J. INGERSOLL said the Germans of his State would compare favorably with the population of any State, and it was the custom in his State to print documents in both the languages.

Mr. HOPKINS moved the Previous Question.

Mr. WISE moved to lay the Resolution upon the table.

Mr. C. J. INGERSOLL called for the yeas and nays, which were ordered, and the motion to lay upon the table was negatived. Yeas 53, nos. 134.

The Previous Question was withdrawn.

Mr. RAMSAY of Penna. moved that in addition to the MESSAGE, the Reports of the Heads of Departments be printed in German. He believed that there were three millions of Germans in the United States.

The debate was continued and the propositions were modified so as to print three thousand copies of the Message in German and two in French.

Mr. RIDLACK of Penna. defended the proposition to print in German, and regarded it but as an act of justice to print the Message and reports in a language which the emigrants could understand.

Mr. BARNARD of N. Y. opposed the motion. He said that he held it to be the duty of all foreigners coming among us to set about learning our language. If they wished really to become Americans they would do so. It was important that our population become as homogeneous as possible and in order to make them so it was well that all should speak the same language.

Mr. BARNARD having closed, Mr. WISE again renewed the motion to lay upon the table. The yeas and nays were ordered, and the motion was disposed of as follows:

Yeas 87;—nays 50!

The Speaker voted in the affirmative, and the proposition was laid upon the table.

PROPOSED REPEAL OF THE TARIFF.
Mr. RHETT of S. C. introduced a Resolution calling upon the Committee of Ways and Means to report as to the expediency of bringing in a Bill to repeal the present Tariff and to bring in a Bill establishing a twenty per cent. ad valorem duty with discriminations only, for the purpose of Revenue.

Objections were made to the reception of the Resolution.

Mr. RHETT moved a suspension of the Rules.

The yeas and nays were demanded, and as the vote was an important one it excited a great deal of interest. Those who voted in the affirmative, it is supposed, were in favor of the proposition, but several of those are known to be against it.

The vote was as follows:
For a suspension of the Rules, 77
Against the motion, 105

Two thirds would have been necessary to suspend the Rules. This vote decides the successful continuation of the present Tariff beyond the reach of any party, and the vote in favor of it is deemed overwhelmingly large.

The President of the United States sent to the Senate the nomination of MATTHEW ST. CLAIR CLARK, Esq., as Auditor of the Post Office Department.—ISAAC HILL, Esq., has also received the nomination as Head of the Provision Bureau in the Navy Department.

NEW BED FOR A RIVER.—The Government engineers have completed a survey for letting the Missouri River into the Mississippi, about four miles above Alton, with a view of preventing this latter stream from taking a direction which might possibly make St. Louis effectually an inland town.

For the American.
Fanny of the West Branch.
Dark her hair as raven’s wings;
Blue her eye as skies in summer;
Sweet her accents when she sings;
As the zephyr’s cooling murmur.
Coy is she when I pursue her;
Smiles in scorn whenever I woo her—
Fanny, of the West Branch! Fanny!
Red her lips as sunset rays;
Perfect she in form and feature;
Fears she much her lover’s gaze—
Blessings on the dainty creature.
God attend her! how I love her!
Would my words had power to move her—
Fanny, of the West Branch! Fanny!
Were she mine, no monarch crowned
Would I envy in his splendor;
All my life in joy were drowned;
I would cherish and defend her.
But, alas! my heart is cheerless;
Cruel she as she is fearless—
Fanny, of the West Branch! Fanny!
Sunbury, Dec. 19.

A Robbery of Four Hundred Thousand Dollars.

The affair of the missing money trunk from Pomroy’s express, is still unexplained. Mr. Cobb, the agent arrived in New York on Friday, and, it is said, was taken into custody. He says that he left the trunk on board the steamboat, at about three o’clock in the morning, came to the office and took some rest, and then departed by the morning boat to Albany via Bridgeport, without having heard or seen anything more of it. The amount of money contained in the trunk was very large. About \$10,000 in bills from the Albany banks, \$26,000 of which were consigned to Drew, Robinson & Co. of Wall street. There were also about \$90,000 in the Bills of the Union Bank of New York, which had been sent to Albany to be countersigned at the Comptroller’s office, and about \$100,000 in drafts and checks. Pomroy & Co. offer \$2000 for the recovery and delivery of the trunk and contents.

The trunk was in the immediate charge of A. Cobb, now interested with or in the employ of Pomroy & Co. It was taken from Albany by stage, at 10 A. M., and received on board the boat at Coxsack, in the afternoon. Cobb placed it on deck and early in the evening retired below to his berth, and although it was suggested by Capt. Scott that he should put it in a more secure situation, the landings being frequent, he declined to adopt suggestion. At 2 in the morning, when the boat arrived Cobb left the trunk on deck, unattended, and without charge or notice to any one.

A WORD TO THE SECRETARY.—This term includes all those who pass their time within doors, embracing clerks and students, the majority of mechanics and professional men, with almost the entire female population of all cities.

These persons cannot possibly enjoy health without using a vegetable purgative medicine of sufficient power to overcome that languor of the circulation, and inactivity of the stomach and bowels, which must necessarily result from want of exercise.

Bradlett’s Veg-table Universal Pills being a mild cathartic, and always acting harmoniously with the system, will be found singularly effective in these cases; because they cleanse the blood from all impurities, remove every cause of pain or weakness, and restore the constitution to perfect health and vigor.

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

MARRIED.
On the 16th inst., by the Rev. A. Brittain, Mr. ROBERT CAMPBELL, to Miss MARGARET CLARK, both of Augusta.

DIED.
On the 26th inst. Mrs. CATHARINE BLACK, of this borough, aged 78 years.
On the 8th inst., Dr. TEAS, of the borough of Northumberland, aged about 55 years.

PRICE CURRENT.

Corrected weekly by Henry Youlten.

WHEAT,	85
RYE,	50
CORN,	40
OATS,	25
POKE,	5
FLAXSEED,	100
BUTTER,	10
BEANS,	25
TALLOW,	10
DRIED APPLES,	75
DR. PEACHES,	200
FLAX,	8
HUCKLED FLAX,	10
EGGS,	6

STRAY SHEEP.

CAME to the premises, if the subscriber, residing in Shamokin township, some time in September last, FOUR STRAY SHEEP. They are marked by having the right ear cut off at the point, and the left ear slit. One of them has a bell on. The owner or owners are requested to call, prove property, pay charges, and take them away.

MICHAEL DIMMIG, Jr.
Shamokin, Dec. 23, 1843.—31

Notice to Builders.
SEALED proposals will be received by the subscribers, the building committee appointed by the First Presbyterian Church and Congregation of the Borough of Northumberland, until 2 o’clock P. M. of the 8th January, 1844, at the office of E. P. Shannon, Esq., for the mechanical work of a Church, to be built in the borough of Northumberland. Stone Masonry and Bricklaying, Carpenter Work, Plastering and Painting.

Each to be bid for separately, 2 1/2 materials to be furnished by the committee. Plans and specifications will be exhibited until the day of letting, a said office.

E. P. Shannon, John Porter,
Wm. H. Waples, John Youngman,
Jos. M. Hair,
Northumberland, Dec. 23, 1843.

TWO FARMS TO LET, IN UNION COUNTY.

ONE of them 6 miles west of New Berlin, on Penns Creek, occupied by George Valentini, about 90 acres cleared, a saw mill, timber land, &c. The other 3 miles west of Northumberland, nes. Brown’s Tavern. H. BELLS,
Dec. 16th, 1843.—21.