

Freezing in Red Hot Iron.

Some experiments have recently been made by Professor Boutigny on "the spheroidal shape of bodies, and its application to steam-boilers, and on the freezing of water in red hot vessels," which have been read before the Cambridge Association, and is reported in an English scientific paper. The first proceeds to show that a drop of water projected upon a red hot plate does not touch it; but that a repulsive action is exerted between the plate and the fluid, which keeps the latter in a state of rapid vibration. At white heat this repulsion acts with the greatest energy, whilst it ceases and the ordinary process of evaporation takes place at a brown red heat. The temperature of the water whilst in the spheroidal state is found to be only 96 deg., and this temperature is maintained so long as the heat of the plate is kept up. To bring the water to the boiling point, (to 212 deg.,) it is therefore necessary to cool the plate. Those phenomena are explained by M. Boutigny on the supposition that the sphere of water has a perfect reflecting surface, and consequently that the heat of the incandescent plate is reflected back upon it; and some experiments have been made which show that this is the case, the plate becoming visibly redder over those parts on which the vibrating globule played. Several experiments were made in proof of this necessary cooling to produce ebullition.

The red hot plate, with its spheroidal drop, was removed from the spirit lamp, and after a minute or two the water began to boil, and was rapidly dissipated in steam. Ammonia and ether were shown, though so exceedingly volatile, to act in the same manner; the ether, however, being decomposed whilst in the vibratory condition, in the same manner as it is by the action of platinum wire, forming a peculiar acid. Iodine put upon the heated plate became fluid, and revolved in the same manner as other fluids, no vapors escaping whilst the high temperature of the metal was maintained; but when allowed to cool to the point of dull redness, it was immediately dissipated in violet vapors. The nitrate of ammonia fused on the glowing hot plate, and vibrated with great energy; but on cooling the capsule the salt entered into vivid combustion. The repulsive action was shown by plunging a lump of silver at a glowing red heat into a glass of water. As long as its bright redness was maintained, there was no ebullition; but as it slowly cooled, boiling took place. In this experiment it appeared as if the glowing metal formed around itself an atmosphere, and the contiguous surfaces of the water appeared like a silvered plate. The application of the principles involved in these phenomena to the tempering of metals was then explained. If a metal to be tempered is in a highly incandescent state, the necessary hardening will not take place on plunging it into water. It is, therefore, necessary that a certain temperature should be observed. Experiments were made to show that the repulsive power of the spheroidal fluid existed not merely between it and the hot plate, but between it and other fluids. Ether and water thus repelled each other, and water rested on and rolled over turpentine. The bursting of steam boilers came next under consideration; and it was shown that many serious explosions may be referred to the phenomena under consideration. In a great many cases the explosions have occurred during the cooling, of the boilers after the withdrawal of the fire. An experiment was shown in proof of the view entertained by M. Boutigny. A sphere of copper, fitted with the safety valve, was heated, and a little water being put into it was securely corked up and withdrawn from the lamp. As long as the metal remained red every thing was quiet, but upon cooling the cork was blown out with explosive violence. The concluding experiment excited great interest. The production of ice in a vessel at a glowing red heat, was a result so anomalous that every one was desirous of witnessing the phenomenon for himself. It was beautifully performed by M. Boutigny in the following manner:—A deep platinum capsule was brought to a glowing red heat, and, at the same moment, liquid sulphurous acid, which had been preserved in a liquid state by a freezing mixture, and some water were poured into the vessel. The rapid evaporation of the volatile sulphurous acid, which enters into ebullition at the freezing point, produced such an intense degree of cold, that a large lump of ice was immediately formed, and being thrown out of the red hot vessel, handed round to the company in the section."

EXTENT OF OREGON TERRITORY.—On the east it skirts 800 miles along the Rocky Mountains, on the south 300 miles along the Snowy Mountains, on the west 700 miles along the Pacific Ocean, on the north 250 miles along the North American possessions of Russia and England. This valley contains 360 thousand square miles—capable undoubtedly of forming seven states as large as New York, or 40 states of the dimensions of Massachusetts. Some of the islands on the coast are very large—sufficient to form a state by themselves. These are situated north of the parallel of 48. Vancouver's Island, 260 miles in length and 50 in breadth, contains 12,000 square miles—an area larger than Massachusetts and Connecticut. Queen Charlotte's or rather Washington Island, too, 150 miles in length and 30 in breadth, contains 400 square miles. On both these immense islands, though they lie between the high parallels of 48 and 54 degrees, the soil is said to be well adapted to agriculture. The straits and circumjacent waters abound in fish of the finest quality.—Coal of good quality, and other veins of minerals have been found.—The Globe.



THE AMERICAN.

Saturday, September 20, 1845.

DEMOCRATIC TICKET.

CANAL COMMISSIONER.
James Burns.
SENATOR.
William L. Dewart.
ASSEMBLY.
Edward V. Bright.
SHERIFF.
Thomas A. Billington.
PROTHONOTARY.
John Farnsworth.
REGISTER AND RECORDER.
Edward Oyster.
COMMISSIONER.
Charles Weaver.
TREASURER.
Jesse M. Simpson.
CORONER.
Jacob Vardy.
AUDITOR.
Peter Bixler.

V. R. PALMER, Esq., at his Real Estate and Coal Office, corner of 31 and Chestnut Streets, Philadelphia, is authorized to act as Agent, and receipt for all monies due this office, for subscription or advertising.
Also at his Office No. 160 Nassau Street, New York.
And S. E. Corner of Baltimore and Calvert sts., Baltimore.

We are requested to announce, that Peter Lazarus will be a candidate for the office of Prothonotary, at the ensuing election.

A press of advertising has crowded out a number of articles this week.

Correspondents should remember, that we do not insert communications unless the name of the author is sent with the article. This will account for the non-appearance of the article in relation to the morals of the young men of this place. Besides, correspondents should always be as brief as possible.

On our first page will be found another interesting extract from Capt. Fremont's narrative of his expedition to Oregon.

The democratic conferees of this senatorial district, met at Duncans' Island on Thursday, but did not agree, and adjourned to meet at Harrisburg yesterday, (Friday.)

The editors of the Mitonian would oblige us by drawing less upon their own imaginations and relying more upon facts, when speaking of ourselves and of matters which they do not seem properly to understand. Those whom the Mitonian charges as the "Smobry clique," took but little interest or part in the formation of the county ticket. For ourselves, we have always insisted that the voice of the people should be heard and respected in all things, and that the majority fairly obtained, should always govern. We do not approve of the unequal distribution of offices, nor are we responsible in this instance. There are some who are now loud in their complaints, who did more to bring about these results than those to whom they lay the blame. The affected sympathy of the Mitonian for the interests of the democracy of the Forks, is, however, well understood. They will hardly be entrapped by so shallow a design.

THOS. A. BILLINGTON.—A writer in the Mitonian, who signs himself Chilisquaque, seems to think that injustice was done to James Covert, because the convention did not nominate him for Sheriff, and makes an indirect attack upon the character of Mr. B., by drawing a comparison between him and Mr. Covert. We have yet to learn that Mr. C. is superior in any respect to Mr. Billington. The best evidence of a man's character, is his standing amongst those who best know him. Taking this test, Mr. Billington has certain'ly nothing to fear. In six of the townships in this side, there were but two votes polled against him at the delegate election. Out of the twenty-one delegates from this side, nineteen were instructed in his favor. Out of the fourteen delegates in the forks, six only were instructed for Mr. Covert, and four of them for Mr. Billington. If there is any fault in preferring Mr. Billington to Mr. Covert, let it be attributed to the proper source—the people.

THE NEXT NO. OF THE NEW LAW LIBRARY.—The publishers say, the able work with which we commence the second volume of our Library and October number, (WILLIAMS ON THE PRINCIPLES OF THE LAW OF REAL PROPERTY,) is thus spoken of in the principal and leading periodicals published in London:

"The want which the student has felt, of an elementary guide to the law of real property as it now exists, is practically important at the present day. Mr. Williams—who was already favorably known to the profession by an edition of Watkins' Treatise on Descents, published in 1837,—has endeavored to supply by his present work, and, we think, with eminent success. He has developed his plan with great clearness of method, in a lively and agreeable style."

This work is published monthly, at \$7 per annum, and will comprise four volumes of nearly 500 pages each. H. B. Masser is the agent of the work for Northumberland, Union, Lycoming and Columbia counties, and will, if required, send copies free of postage.

Rail Road Convention at Danville.

A few weeks since, some of the papers suggested the propriety of holding a convention, for the purpose of adopting measures to form a continuous rail road communication from the Lakes to Philadelphia.

Danville was named as a proper place to hold the convention, on account of the great iron works at that place.

In consequence of this suggestion, our Danville friends held a meeting at the Court house, on the 9th inst., for the purpose of calling together a kind of state convention, to adopt measures for completing a rail road from Danville to Shamokin. Were it not for one small resolution that is found in the proceedings of the meeting, we would have supposed that the delegates from the different parts of the state, were to be called together exclusively for the purpose of constructing a rail road of about ten miles in length, from Danville to Shamokin. The meeting also passed a resolution, that the Danville, Pottsville, Reading and Philadelphia papers be requested to publish the proceedings of the meeting. We certainly cannot say, that our neighbors have given evidence of very large and liberal views of a magnificent and extensive improvement, by circumscribing their eloquence and patriotism within the narrow limits of ten or twelve miles. We are, however, glad to see that a move has been made for the call of a convention to secure the construction of a rail road from Philadelphia to Erie, and we also concur in the propriety of holding the convention at Danville, although we do not think with some of its citizens, that that place is almost a state of itself.

The following is the resolution in relation to the call of the convention. We hope there will be a full attendance:

Resolved, That this meeting recommend a Convention of the citizens of Philadelphia, Pottsville, Reading and the Northwestern counties, be called to meet in the town of Danville, on Wednesday, the 29 day of October, A. D. 1845, for the purpose of consulting and adopting such measures as may be best calculated to secure a line of communication by rail road between the city of Philadelphia and the waters of Lake Erie."

MEXICO.—The last intelligence from this country is, that the new ministry is opposed to war. They have scarcely the means to carry on the government. Besides, it is generally supposed, that Mexico itself will be revolutionized shortly.

A Temperance Ticket for the Legislature has been nominated in Baltimore.

The Presiding Bishop of the Protestant Episcopal Church has invited all the Bishops of the Church, in the United States, to be present and assist in the canonical consecration of Dr. Potter, which will take place in the city of Philadelphia, on the 23d instant.

The coat worn by General Jackson at the battle of New Orleans, has been presented to the National Institute, by Gen. Thomas A. Bradley, in behalf of a portion of the citizens of Tennessee, with a request that it have place by the side of the one worn by General George Washington.

It is said that of the sixteen millions of white population of the United States, about fourteen millions are employed in agriculture.

An oath against duelling has been inserted in the Constitution being framed for the state of Texas.

Large beds of chalk have been found in the Northwestern part of Arkansas.

THE DISAPPEARANCE OF MR. GOUGH.—Considerable excitement prevailed in the city yesterday afternoon, says the New York Evening Mirror of the 12th inst., when the mysterious disappearance of Mr. Gough, the celebrated temperance lecturer, became known, and the particulars of which were published in the Mirror. We regret to say that no trace of him has yet been discovered. Mr. Gough was in the habit of visiting the very lowest and vilest places of the city, it is said, for the purpose of furnishing material for his lectures, and it is feared that he may have met with his death by the hands of ruffians in some of these haunts of vice. It is said that in Boston a reward of \$500 has been offered privately by some of the low rum sellers, to any one who would drug him, or disable him from giving his lectures.

THE CASE OF MR. GOUGH.—The N. Y. Mirror of the 15th inst., says,—We think it would be better for all parties, if no more mystery was attempted to be thrown around the disappearance of this gentleman. The story about drugs, &c. is so highly improbable, that few persons place much confidence in it. Mr. Gough was found in a house of bad reputation, and in one of the lowest of the kind, in a dreadful state of delirium tremens. He had been in the house since Friday, and had been drinking brandy at intervals during the whole time. This is about the plain truth of the matter, and if Mr. Gough did unfortunately wander from the fold of Temperance, there is no reason why he may not return repentant to the fold again, and give increased attraction to his lectures by the additional experience he has gained by his temporary backsliding; but it will be better for himself, and better for the cause, if he 'owns right up.'

HEAVY LAWSUIT.—The Red River Republican states that Gen. Gaines, in right of his wife, as the only heir of the late Daniel Clarke, is about bringing suit for a tract of land on Bayou Bœuf, comprising 20 miles front, and covering 30 plantations, assessed at \$152,000. On these lands there are 1,967 slaves, and the annual product is about 10,000 bales of cotton.

Professor Potter, who was recently elevated to the Bishopric of Pennsylvania, it is said, is an open and uncompromising friend of temperance.

Death of Judge Story.

This melancholy event took place at his residence, in Cambridge, on Wednesday evening about nine o'clock. His pulse ceased to beat, and his hands were cold before eight, P. M. His disease was stoppage of the intestines, or strangulation, the same sickness which ended the life of Mr. Legare in 1843. Judge Story was 65 years of age. He graduated at Harvard University in 1798, and was appointed to the Judgeship of the United States Court by President Madison in 1811. He has filled a high office in the judicial service of his country, and a high station in the public eye, and he has left a space which will not be easily filled.

The Boston Transcript says.—As a member of the bar he has been distinguished for the vast amount of his learning and his thorough understanding of all branches of the law. His works evince a profound judgment and a varied professional skill unequalled in this country and wondered at in England, whilst his attainments in the belle lettres have rendered his occasional writings on other subjects universally pleasing and attractive. The career of Judge Story, and his eminence as a public individual may well be an example to the younger members of his honorable profession, to spur them onward to active exertion towards individual success, and to do honor to their country.

In early life he possessed no pecuniary advantages, such as in these days are too frequently thought essential towards future prosperity. Obedient to struggle with small means, and to depend upon himself solely for advancement, he wrought his own way by industry, study, and the exertion of his natural intellectual endowments, to high public dignities and to the fortune which made the meridian and close of his life both affluent and easy. His law books have yielded an income of upwards of ten thousand dollars, whilst his official stations as one of the Justices of the Supreme Court and Dane Professor of Law in Harvard College have rendered him conspicuous to all eyes as a man whom the public were proud to honor.

WAR POSTPONED.—A letter from Pensacola states that the Mexican Congress has adjourned without formally declaring war against this country. This, if true, settles the question of war, which has been agitating the community for some months past, and insures probably a permanent peace with Mexico, or at least against any war arising from annexation. Rumors of formidable bodies of Mexican troops marching to Texas still come from various quarters, but have evidently the same origin, and are but the echoes of reports which have already been proved to be groundless. In addition to the want of the necessary funds, the Mexican Government has to contend with revolution and disorganization in its own departments. Late accounts from Tobacco represent that that province has set up the standard of revolution and asserted its independence, and that the Mexican Government was about to finish the revolt by sending an army there. We doubt even its ability at present to attend to this revolted province, but it is evident, with such adverse influences at work in its own territories, that it can never, at the same time, carry on a war with the United States. Mexico will, no doubt, choose the wisest course, and settle her difficulties by negotiation.—Phila Ledger.

OFFICIAL INFORMATION has been received, says the Phila. Ledger, from General Taylor, by our Government. President Jones has notified General Taylor that he has taken preparatory steps to organize one thousand men for service if necessary. Gen. Taylor has communicated to General Gaines his wish not to have any more militia force sent from New Orleans to him, not apprehending that there will be any occasion for their services. He states that there is no news from Rio Grande. Some idle rumors are occasionally brought in from that quarter, but the accurate information he possesses so entirely discredits them, that he does not even think them entitled to repetition.

SOME CURIOUS STATISTICS OF BURGLARY AND THEFT are given in the new Police Gazette of New York. Since July last it gives a record of burglaries, robberies and thefts, embracing property to the amount of 200,000 dollars, the rewards offered amounting to nearly 50,000 dollars. There are said to be one thousand thieves and receivers of stolen goods in New York city, and their movements and operations are regulated by twenty or thirty chief thieves, who have gone through all the degrees of crime, and graduated in other countries, principally in England. Some of these criminals live in elegant style. According to a moderate estimate, it is supposed that about one million of dollars' worth of property is annually stolen in that city and neighborhood alone.

EFFECT OF GUANO ON VINES AND ORANGE TREES.—Mr. DRIVERS, in Madeira, in February last, used four bags of guano on four acres of vines, the result of which is that he has fourfold the quantity of grapes produced on former years, which of course, will yield four times the quantity of wine, unless bad weather occurs between this and the vintage. Mr. D. also tried it with orange trees, which have given nearly double the usual number, and much larger in size.—Exchange paper.

MURKIN. A son of the great general, now resident at Bordentown, N. J., is said to have offered his services to the President, in case of war with Mexico.

The following epitaph is in a churchyard in Philadelphia:—
In memory of Polly Williams, who was found murdered by her seducer, Aug. 17, 1810—aged 18 years.
Behold with pity you that pass by
Hear doth the bones of Polly Williams
Who was cut off in her tender bloom
By a vile wretch her perjured groom

Western Trade.

Under authority of the Legislature, in the summer of 1838, a survey was made of a route to connect Chambersburg with Pittsburg by railroad. The survey was carefully made and a route designated with grades not exceeding fifty feet to the mile, but having a disadvantage of great length and requiring expensive work in excavations, embankments and bridges. Discouraging as this survey was on these accounts, it was satisfactory so far as it established the feasibility of a line with grades not exceeding sixty feet. In the session of '38—9, the Legislature directed surveys of three main lines, which were accordingly made in the ensuing year. From the Reports of these surveys we glean a few facts to which it is important at this time to recur.

The three lines surveyed are indicated as the Southern, Middle and Northern routes. The Northern route starting from Harrisburg extends along the Susquehanna to the mouth of the Juniata, and continues to follow the Susquehanna through Northumberland county to the West Branch. It then takes the direction of the latter to Lock Haven, and thence to the Bald Eagle Creek to its head, crossing the mountains at an elevation of 2002 feet above tide, or 1082 feet above the basin at Harrisburg. From this summit the descent to Ebsensburg is easy.

The Middle route starting at Harrisburg is identical with the Northern as far as the Juniata, which it follows to the mouth of the Little Juniata, and then with an ascent of 45 feet in the mile, with frequent intervals of grades of 20 feet, reaches the mountain summit within two and a half miles of the present crossing of the Portage road, and thence gradually descends the Western slope through Ebsensburg.

Here again the Northern and Middle routes becoming identical, follow the Black Lick Creek, and crossing the Conemaugh reach Pittsburg by an easy grade.

The Southern route which has been before described corresponds very nearly with the one indicated by the surveys under our present notice, both starting from Chambersburg, and the latter being a little preferable to the former. The difficulties of either Southern line are such as to exclude them from consideration in comparison with the Middle or Northern lines, and to those we will confine our attention, observing that the Northern route may start at Pottsville, taking advantage of the road already constructed to that point. The distance by this line would be fifty miles longer than by the Middle route, but a near connection with Erie would be gained.

The result of the surveys from Harrisburg to Pittsburg in miles is as follows:

Route.	Rise in feet.	Fall in feet.	Distance in miles.	Grade per mile.
Northern	2510	2408	324	47
Middle	2817	2375	243	45

In considering the advantages of these or any other routes, the elevation to be overcome is of the first importance. Twenty feet rise is held to be equal to one level mile—in other words, to ascend twenty feet is equal to a mile lost. According to the above table of distances, etc., the fall westward being the criterion of the rise eastward, the elevation to be gained may be stated at 2400 feet. This elevation divided by 20 gives the equivalent in miles upon a level,—being 120. This added to 243—the distance by the Middle route, makes an equivalent of 363 level miles from Harrisburg to Pittsburg, and from Philadelphia to Pittsburg, by a similar calculation, 493 level miles. If to this we add 130 miles, from Pittsburg to Cleveland, the whole distance from this city to the latter becomes 623 miles. Applying this rule to the lines of the New York and Erie Railroad, or by the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad to Cleveland, we doubt not the advantage in favor of Philadelphia would be upwards of 200 miles.

There are other facts which we shall present to our readers, regarding the choice of a Railroad to Pittsburg. We need not apologize to such as are concerned for the interest of the City and the State, for the space which has been and will be occupied with this subject.—North American.

DIAMONDS IN NORTH CAROLINA.—At a late meeting of the American geologists in New Haven, Conn., Prof. Shepard expressed the opinion that both diamonds and platina will be found in abundance in the gold region of that State, and also in South Carolina and Georgia. This opinion he predicated upon the fact that elastic sandstone has been discovered in some of the Western counties of that State, Burk and Buncomb, and in the other States named, and where this is found, it is a geological indication of the presence of the Diamonds or Platina. In Hall county, Georgia, one perfect diamond has been found in one of the gold washing deposits, worth \$50, and another was broken in pieces by the workmen.

CHINA.—Rev. J. L. Shack, with a number of other Missionaries, having recently removed from Hongkong to Canton, writes as follows:—

Dr. Dovan and myself are now permanent residents of this mighty city. Canton contains one million of immortal souls, speaking one dialect, and accessible to missionary effort. With ten native preachers, we are laying plans for the most vigorous operation—it is indeed and in truth a glorious field. The late American Treaty renders us and our converts secure. The people eagerly receive our books, receive us politely, crowd our chapels, and listen with attention to our message. It is said that the Emperor has publicly sanctioned the introduction of Christianity into the empire. The present Governor of Canton province, who resides in this city, is a gentleman of uncommon abilities and good feeling. He signed the treaties made with China by England, France, and the United States. When on a visit of state to Hongkong, I presented him with a copy of the New Testament in Chinese; he received it politely, and also a few tracts in Chinese, on the principles of Christianity; and on his return to Canton, sent me a splendid fan, with his own autograph upon it.

Smut in Wheat.

A gentleman who resides near the city of Washington, and is engaged in agricultural pursuits, has furnished to the editors of the National Intelligencer an interesting communication on the subject of smut in wheat, a portion of which we annex:

"I purchased last autumn of one of my neighbors a portion of my seed wheat, which crop I afterwards learned had been injured by that species of smut that is called *Uredo Fusida*, dust brand, or pepper brand; the wheat looked clean and fine, and clear of any foreign mixture. Previous to commencing the seeding of this grain, I had been seeding some of another kind, in which there was a mixture of garlic; and I had given orders to my seedman to pass it through a brine strainer enough to bear an egg, to skim off all the trash that might rise to the surface, and then remove the grain to a plank floor and dry it by stirring it in air slacked lime. When he commenced seeding the wheat that I had bought, finding it perfectly clean, and supposing that my object in steeping the other was to get clear of filth, without consulting me he began to sow it, without the use of the brine and lime, and had strewed about a bushel before I discovered it.

As soon as I made the discovery, I had it treated precisely as the other. When I came to harvest my wheat this season, this circumstance had passed from my memory, and I was much surprised to find that in one small corner of the field the smut had destroyed the wheat, while the rest was completely exempt from it, under pretty much the same circumstances of soil and exposure. I should have been exceedingly puzzled to have assigned a cause for this difference in the crop, had I not been reminded by my seedman of the fact of his having seeded a portion of un-doctored wheat the previous autumn; and he stated that it was on the spot where the smut existed that he strewed it. It seems to me there can be no stronger evidence than this accidental circumstance has afforded of the benefit of brining and liming our seed wheat; and I strongly recommend the use of the process to my brother farmers. Yours, respectfully,

C. B. HAMILTON.

BALTIMORE MARKET.

Office of the BALTIMORE AMERICAN, Sep. 15.
GRAIN.—The supplies of Wheat at market today were small and mostly from Virginia. The market opened with an active demand from shippers, and sales were freely made at 87 a 92 cents for good to prime reds, which is an advance. One very prime lot brought 93 cents. Later in the day the demand was less active, and it is doubtful whether these prices could be now obtained. We quote good to prime white Wheat at 93 a 100 cents.

Sales of Corn at 16 a 48 cents for white, and 45 cts. for yellow.

We quote Oats at 30 a 31 cts.
WHISKEY.—There was an active demand today, and nearly all the stock in market was taken at 23 cts. for hhds and 24 cents for blbs. The market is now nearly or quite bear of the article.

BY THE MOUTH, BOTH THE BODY LIVE.—No one is so foolish as to suppose for a moment that we can live without eating, any more than a tree could derive nutriment from the air alone, without the soil. All therefore know that it is what we put into the stomach which causes us to live. We make over our bodies from the stomach, in from 3 to 5 years we make over our bodies entirely.—Thus what is part of us today, is absolutely not a part of us tomorrow. The secret, such as prescription and other evacuations, continually make our bodies worse, and it is from the stomach that we supply this waste. All we have to do to make our bodies ultimately healthy is to prevent unhealthy particles from mixing with the blood. Purgation does this for us, provided the purgative we employ contains in it nothing which will weaken or do us injury.—BRADBURY'S VEGETABLE UNIVERSAL PILLS, for this purpose, will be found all that is required; because they purge from the stomach and bowels the superabundance of humors that may have accumulated in the system, before they have time to produce putrefaction, and its natural consequence—death.

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

PRICE CURRENT.

Corrected weekly by Henry Yoasthauser.

WHEAT	85
RYE	50
CORN	40
OATS	25
BARLEY	5
FLAXSEED	112 1/2
BUTTER	12
EGGS	6
BEESWAX	25
TALLOW	10
FLAX	8
HECKARD FLAX	10
DRIED APPLES	50
DO. PEACHES	150

CALVIN BLYTHE,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

Will practice in the several Courts of the City and County of Philadelphia.
His office is at No. 25 South FOURTH Street, between Chestnut and Walnut streets.
Philadelphia, Sept. 20th, 1845.—3m.

SI TRIBUVAITUR.

RAN AWAY from the subscriber in Sunbury, on the 9th inst., an indentured apprentice to the Cabinet-Making business, named

BENJAMIN SMITH.

Said Smith is stoutly built, about 5 feet 6 inches high, dark complexion, and had on when he left, a Tweed Cloth Box Coat, light colored Vest, a pair of steel mixed Cassinet Pantaloon, a broad brimmed, low crowned, drab Hat, and a pair of high quatered, calf skin, pegged Shoes. The subscriber warns all persons against harboring him or giving him any thing on his account, as he will pay no debts that the said apprentice may contract. The above reward will be given (but no expenses allowed) to any person who will bring him to
DANIEL HAAS.
Sunbury, Sept. 20, 1845.—3t