LATER FROM MEXICO.

Intelligence from Vera Cruz to the 14th ult. has been received at New Orleans. Mr. Slidell was still at Jalapa. from which place he addressed a letter to the Mexicas Government, in order to inquire whether he should be admitted or not as minister. La Hesperia says that a long debate had taken place at the Council on the reception of the note. They advised the Government not to receive Mr. Slidell, except as Envoy Extraordinary to settle the difficulty about Texas leaving all other affairs unattended to, until that shall have been adjusted. The Government had not replied to Mr. Slidell. The papers say that there can be no doubt that the Government will follow the advice of the Council and refuse to receive him, save in the limited capacity of Envoy to settle the question of Texas Annexat on. They anticipate decided action on the part of this country upon the reception of this re-

The Monarchical party is largely increasing, and the Santanistos losing ground. Nearly all the influential men in Vera Cruz and Mexico were now adhering to the principles advocated by El Tiempo, the editor of which is still at his post, not having been obliged to leave as reported on account of his political opinions.

The Mexican press-both opposition and administration-are clamorous for war with the United States; and the official journal says the President is doing all in his power to be able to commence hostilities.

It is announced that President Paredes will take the field in person, if the war with the United States is commenced, by an attack on the part of our fleet lying at Vera Cruz.

In La Hesperia of the 7th March, it is stated that a party of the American army, consisting of one hundred and fifty men, had made their appearance near Matamoras, but retired after reconnoitering the ground. This sudden visit had produced a good deal of agitation amongst the Mexicans, in their cantoments. They were waiting for reinforcements, which had been despatched from Monterey and San Luis Potosi, to assume a respectable attitude on the banks of the Rio Bravo.

The Esperanza, Tampico paper, states that Gen. Mejia had advanced with four hundred infantry to attack the advanced guard of the A. merican army, which had taken post at Santa Isabel.

It appears that Paredes' government has just contracted with the houses of Serment, Front & Co., and G. de Drusina & Co., for a loan of \$1,880,000 to be applied to victualling, fortifying, &c., of Vera Cruz and San Juan de Ulloa.

The Mexican Government, in its necessities, condescended to despatch Colonel D. Juan Cano, to Yucatan, to solicit aid to prosecute the war against our country.

The Archbishop of Mexico, Senor Don Manuel Posada y Garduno, was preaching in favor of the monarchical system. There are about four thousand clergymen and friars in Mexico, and nearly all of them are in favor of a monarchy.

By letters received in Tampico, dated Tepic, on the point of breaking out in that portion of the Mexican Republic, the object of which is to separate the states of Sonora, Sinalos, Chihuahun, and Durango from the rest of the Republic. Gen. Urrea, who has for some time been in retirement, would, it is said, be solicited to take command of the revolutionary forces.

The Mexican fleet at Vera Cruz consisted of two steamers, three brigs, and four schooners. There were also in port the U. S. frigate Potomac, three sloops of war, and the brig Somers. The S. arrived from Pensacola on the 10th.

Santa Anna.-The Amigo del Pueblo, of Compeachy, of the 10th inst., publishes a remarkable document, printed, it is said, at Neuea. It is a proclamation from Santa Anna, in which be declares his intention, in order to defeat the calumnies of his enemies, to be a wanderer for the remainder of his days from his native land.

Mexico.- A Havanna correspondent of the Washington Union, writing on the 17th ult. says that Santa Anna would probably return to Mexico; 'but' remarks the writer 'up to this time he has received no such assurances of a favorable reception as would authorize him to that step.' The editor of the Union appends to the letter some remarks of his own, from which we take the following:

In regard to Santa Anna and Mexico, we had the pleasure of conversing to-day with an American gentleman who has visited Mexico, and is conversant with the distinguished men and the condition of that republic. He speaks, too, upon the information of a Mexican who has just come from Mexico, and is now in the United States. Our imformant is persuaded, from what he hears from the citizens of Mexico, that Santa Anna will return to Mexico in the month of May, and

that a new revolution is at hand. It is said that Paredes is in favor of placing a European prince (perhaps of Spanish blood) on the throne, but that he cannot succeed in the enterprise; that Santa Anna is strongly opposed to it, and will prevent it. Rumors are also aflaot, (derived from the same Mexican source, and communicated to us by our imformant, not in office under the United States,) that a revolu- demanded his Passports. This has produced great tionary spirit was going on in the northern Mexican provinces, encouraged by two distinguish. fully frightened, and are moving out of the city

THE GUARDIAN of an idiot may sue at law, not only for the recovery of debt, but in any case in which the guardan of infants may maintain a suit. But an idiot may not of himse!t in law without his wits, might as well be, in the language of Coke, "in the infernal regions without horns."



THE AMERICAN.

Saturday, April 11, 1846.

V. B. PALMER, Esq., at his Real Estate and Coal Office, corner of 3d and Chesnut Streets, Philadelphia, is authorized to act as Agent, and receipt for all montes due this office, for subscription or advertising.

Also, at his Office No. 160 Musau Street, Nic Vork. And S. E. Corner of Baltimore and Calvert

sts . Baltimore. On our first page will be found several

interesting articles. fir In consequence of the slow progress of the

mails, we are not able to give more than a part

of our Washington letter.

BF Faurt.-There is a prospect of a fair fruit erop. In some places, we understand, the peaches have suffered somewhat. So far as we have examined, we found all right.

THE LUMBER TRADE ON THE SUSQUERAN-NA -The river has been, for the last two weeks, in fine rafting order, but is gradually falling. The number of rafts and arks passing this place is immense, and would surprise those who are unacquainted with the great lumber trade emenating from the North and West Branches of the Susquehanna. If the small link of Rail Road between this place and Pottsville was completed a large portion of this trade, which now seeks Baltimore and other markets, would be directed to Philadelphia, over the Reading Rail Road.

Let the Rail Road be completed to Sunbury, and we can afford to give as much for lumber ter, while the rafting season to Columbia seldom ever extends over six or eight weeks during the must be apparent to every one who examines the Col. Benton and Gen. Cass.

The editor of the Union Times, in noticing our reply to an article published by Mr. Snyder in that paper, seems to have had the equanimity of his temper somewhat ruffled, and says that we reflected upon the Times for giving publicity to Mr. Snyder's article. Now, if Mr. Eck has seen anything of the kind, in our reply, it is certainly more than we are able to discover, and if he has not himself, in this instance, "cried before he was hurt" we confess our inability to comprehend plain English. We made no allusions chatever to the seditor, and imputed to him no improper motives; but as Mr. Snyder had charged us with being improperly influenced in the conduct of our paper, (for what reasons we are hopelessly in the dark, as we always gave him our support.) we alluded to the fact of his interest in the Times, to show the impropriety, on his part. of making such a charge, if it were even true, much less when he has not a single fact to sustain him. We spoke of the injurious character of a "shackled press" generally, and if the Times has chosen to apply it to itself, it is no fault of ours. We found no fault whatever with the article in the Times. We merely offered our columns to Mr. Snyder to discuss the tariff question, to show him that, although we were always ready to maintain our own opinions, we were nevertheless willing to show proper respect for the opinions of those, who might chance tion that Mr. Snyder preferred the "Times," because it was an "honest paper," we have only to say that we never boast of our own virtues. and all the favor we ask of the Times, or of any against us, to specify them, and prove them if Hartshorne is always at hand to sustain him. they can. We impeach the purity of no man's motives, but we claim the right to discuss the opinions and measures of those who appeal to the public. If we have misstated a single fact, we ask the editor to point it out. In regard to what the editor says of the American, we hardly deem it worthy of notice. Those who know us, will know how to determine between us, and to their judgment we are willing to submit.

BY ACQUITTAL OF MR. RITCHIR.-The trial of Thomas Ritchie, jr., for the murder of Mr Pleasants, ended in the acquittal of the accused.

BY Mr. Webster, in his last speech in the U S. Senate, on the 7th inst., came down with great severity on Mr. Dickerson and Mr. C. J. Ingersoll. He pronounced Mr. Ingersoll's speech as false as some of the late editions of his

T IMPORTANT FROM MEXICO -Mr. Slidell, our minister, has been refused reception, and has excitement at Vera Cruz. The citizens are awed men, and which might or might not break Gen. Ampudia's army for the invasion of Texas, has revolted. A general revolution is threaten-

NEWS FROM EUROPE, two days later, has been received. There has been advance of from one to two pence on wheat. A famine and revoget into a lawsuit, although he may know e- lution in Poland is apprehended. In India, the nough to keep out of fire and water ; for a man | British are on the eve of another great battle with the natives-the Sikhs, a brave and well disciplined race, who have an army of 70,000 fit for cultivation. These were the facts which men, and 100 cannon.

The Right of Way.

The right of way to the Baltimore and Ohio granted by the legislature. Although we are, as Pennsylvanians, and tax payers, opposed to granting such right of way to a foreign corporation, we confess we would much prefer it to the proposed Harrisburg and Pittsburg Rail Road. Both roads would greatly injure our main line of canal and Rail roads, by intercepting the trade; but the Harrisburg and Pittsburg road, which has just been chartered by the legislature, would be much the most injurious, as it will run almost parallel to the canal. But we do not believe that there is any serious intention on the part of our Philadelphia friends to construct this road. We presume it was urged as a wrapon of defence to defeat the Baltimore project. The idea that the Baltimore and Ohio road would ruin our main line, while the other road would benefit it, is too grossly absurd and inconsistent, to believe that our friends were serious in urging such an argument. Mr. Gibbons, in his speech, thus notices this matter:

"Now, Mr. Speaker, is not this a most remarkable argument? A road leading from Pittsburg to Baltimore 346 miles in length, with grades of 66 feet and 84 feet to the mile will ruin the public works of Pennsylvania, and ought never to be made. And yet the commit-30 miles shorter than the other, with no grade over 54 feet to the mile, as "THE BEST POSSIBLE COMMUNICATION SO FAR AS THE INTERESTS OF PITTSBURG AND PENNSYLVANIA ARE CONCERNED! Sir, the absurdity of the proposition is seen, the moment it is uttered. Who will reproach me, for not being a convert to so strange a faith ! That such a route would benefit the stockholders of the proposed central railroad, I am ready to admit. But the committee have mistaken the interests of the stockholders for those of

COL. BENTON'S SPEECH,-The late speech of the great Missourian, as Mr. Benton is sometimes called, has created no little sensation at Washington. There is probably no man living as well informed on this subject, as Col. Benton. Like John Quincy Adams, to untiring industry as our friends at Columbia, eighty miles below he adds long experience, and when he takes hold us. But another advantage we have is, that this of a question, he comes down upon his opponents place can be reached at almost any stage of wa- like an avalanche. There is no doubt that a large majority of the Senate are in favor of adopting the 49th parallel as the basis of negotiation, year. The extension of the Reading Rail Road and in this they will be sustained by the great to Sunbury would enhance the value of its stock body of the people. On our first page, our at least two millions of dollars. These facts readers will find an abstract of the speeches of

> " The Whig State Convention which assem bled at Harrisburg on the 11th inst, concluded its labors by the nomination of JAMES M POWER, E-q, of Beaver, for Canal Commissioner. Mr. Power is said to be a gentleman of commarding abilities, and extensive experience; Congress lay any duty on tonnage, &c.' and, but for his political views, the right sort of person for the office for which he is now a candidate."-Lycoming Gazet e.

"Well, considering the above extract comes from a professedly Democratic paper, we are of the op nion that it is "piling up the agony" pretty well. It is a great deal more, allow us to say to the editor, than some of the Whigs were willing to say or did say of him in the Conven-

now."-Harrisburg Reporter. If the above small paragraph from the Lycoming Gazette, merely acknowledging Mr. Power's superior abilities for the office of Canal Commissioner, already causes such "agonising throes" to the friends of the present administration, we fear their nerves will be most torrible shocked before the October election. The fact is, a large majority of the people were opposed to Mr. Foster's nomination, which was effected solely through the influence and wire-working of the administration. The people were in favor editor or Mr. Snyder, for giving publicity to the of rotation in office. But Governor Shunk finds it necessary to perpetuate Mr. Foster in office, in order that the majority of the Board may bring their influence to bear in favor of the Governor's own election, and thus they work into each others hands, for the purpose of continuing them selves in office. Besides, Mr. F's conduct in regard to differ with us. To the very modest declara- to the rates of tolls, has created great dissatisfaction in the East, as well as the West. Of Mr. Burns we hear no complaint, whatever. He is a liberal minded, practical man. But what can one man do in a Board thus constituted. Should Mr. man living is, if they have any charges to make Foster propose, or object to any measure. Mr.

> The late extraordinary freshet was not, it seems, confined to this state. In some of the New England states the freshets have been even more destructive than here. In Maine particularly, the floods have been destructive, as will be seen by the following:

> "THE MAINE FRESHET - The Bangor market house was floated over the top of Kenduskeag bridge, and went down the current with the rest. John Fiske, E-q., the owner of the Corporation Mills, loses about \$50,000. Mr. Pingree, of Salem, loses a large amount in boards; Goddard & Jenkins, \$6000; Franklin Adams & Co., \$6000; Amos M. Roberts, \$20,000; Emery, Stetson & Co., some thousands; Rufus Dwinel, Charles Cooper & Co, and numerous

OREGON .- Mr. McDuffie, in his late speech, quoted Mr. Greenhow's book, the same which Gen. Cass had quoted, to show the worthlessness

of Oregon, as follows : "The Territory North of 49th parallel of latitude, and Northwest of that drained by the Columbia river, has been called New Caledonia by the British fur-traders, who first established posts in it beyond the 56th parallel, in 1806. It is a sterile land of snow-clad mountains, torturous rivers, and lakes frozen over more than two-thirds of the year; presenting scarcely s single spot in which any of the vegetables used

as food by civilized people can be produced.

These statements fell upon the Senate with great force. The 54° 40' men found it indisensable to do something-and so Mr. BREESE rose and read extracts from Vancouver's Voyages, descriptive of the country on the shores of the Sounds and Inlets. This was useless, for Mr. McDurrig had acknowledged, with Mr. Greenhow, that there were some four or five thousand square miles on the shore and rivers Vancouver's Voyage refers to."

TAX ON COAL .- F. W. Hughes, Esq. has] addressed a letter to the State Treasurer, on the Rail Road to Pittsburg, will probably not be proposed tax on coal. Mr. H. shows the gross impropriety of the tax, as well as the unconstitutionality. We make the following extract:

> First. It would be illegal: Because it would be to a certain extent at least in direct violation

of the Constitution of the United States. Secondly. It would be impoltic: Because imposes a burden upon a compartively new, yet important and growing trade that asks for, receives protection from the General Government. Because, it sets the precedent for a system of retaliatory duties and regulations between the different States that must operate most oppressively on the citizens of this Commonwealth. and which would tend to a dismemberment of our Union.

Thirdly. It would be unjust; Because it the same article twice.

Because at least four-fifths of those directly employed in the anthracite coal trade, have re- that our efforts were crowned with success, not- British official returns : ceived no direct benefit from our State Improvements, nor was our public debt created with a views to their particular interest.

Because in the only instance in which a State improvement has been made, with a view to aid the anthracite coal trade, the State derives an amtee vield their "ENTIRE ACQUIESCENCE" to the pie revenue from such improvement and a better construction of a road between the same cities, one in proportion to the expenditure than any other improvement made by the State.

> Would not a tonnage tax on anthracite coal be substantially an impost duty on so much of it as is exported from the State? Would not the consumers in other States who used this coal pay this tax, and would not, therefore, Pennsylvania by this regulation, affect the price of an article of trade between this State and others, and thus indirectly tax the citizens of other States without their consent and without representation? I will not enter into an argument here for the purpose of showing the unconstitutionality of this measure, but will content myself with calling your attention to the following authorities, which seem to me to be conclusive

> Section 8. Article 2 of constitution of the United States provides that Congress shall have power to regulate commerce with foreign nations and among the several States."

> SECTION 9th, Article 5th, 'no tax or duties shall be laid on articles exported from any State. Section 10th, Article 2d, 'no State shall without the consent of Congress lav any impost or duties on imports or exports, except what may be neccessary for executing its inspection laws, and the net produce of all duties and imports laid by any State shall be for the use of the Treasury of the United States; and all such laws shall be subject to the revision and the control of Congress. No State shall without the consent of

> The reasons for the adoption of some of the above quoted provisions in the Constitution of the U. S., will be readily understood from the following quotations from the Federalist :

'The opportunities which some States would have of rendering others tributrary to them by showed a stubbornness and unwillingness to accommercial regulations, would be impatiently cede to our demands, why then it might be said, submitted to by the tributary States. The re- with more plausibility, that war "is inevitable;" lative situation of New York, New Jersey and Connecticut would afford an example of this kind. New York from the necessities of revenue must lay duties on her importations, a great part of these duties must be paid by the inhabitants of two other States in the capacity of consumers of what we import. * * * * * * Would Connecticut and New Jersey long submit to be taxed by New York for her exclusive benefit. Should we be long permitted to remain in the quiet and undisturbed enjoyment of a metropolis from the possession of which we derived an advantage, so odious to our neighbors, and in their opinions so oppressire? These are questions that temerity alone will answer in the affirmative.'-See Federalist, page 36, No. 7.

But in imposing this tax would not Pennsylvania establish the precedent? I am aware of no similar tax in other states. The supposed precedent of New York taxing salt has been very frequently referred to : New York does not tax salt? The State of New York owns the fee in the salt springs and lands adjacent thereto in her "Western Reserve" in which her salt is manufactured and for the use of these springs she charges her tenants a vent per bushel on the salt manufactured from the salt springs belonging to the State. By her constitution of 1820 the Legislature of New York is prohibited from granting or conveying away the ownership of the state in the salt springs of the "Western Reserve," No salt springs in New York are owned by individuals. For the salt manufactured on Long Island from sea water no tax or rent is paid."

The Washington correspondent of the Philadelphia Ledger says :

It is believed now that the qualified notice of neither Mr. Colquitt nor Mr. Crittenden will pass the Senate; or that, if either should be adopted, the House of Representatives will refuse to concur, and adhere to the resolution which has already passed that body. The Senate, it is the prevailing impression, will be obliged ulti-

mately to take the House resolution. As a number of Senators have expressed their intention to address the Senate on the Oregon question, the probability is that the debate will be continued this and all next week. Mr. Webster addresses the Senate to-morrow, Mr. Crittenden probably on Tuesday, and Mr. Mangum on Wednesday. It is understood also that we are to have a speech from General Houston, and another from Mr. Allen. Gen. Houston is understood to go for 54 40 and Gen. Rusk for 49. Mr. Simmons and Mr. Cameron, it is also stated intend to address the Senate before the vote is mine. taken, and two or three others.

Poisonen.- A family were recently poisoned critical situation

Correspondence of the Sunbury American. NUMBER XIV.

WASHINGTON, March 30, 1846.

At the present time of writing the Oregon stock is down to the 49th parallel. It rises and the course of his remarks he said :falls equally as much as the markets of our commercial cities. One day we see the buildings on the avenue ornamented in large characters, with "the whole or none," "54° 40" and "look to the Senate," and on the day following such a change takes place, that stock falls down six degrees.

The credentials of Mr. Rusk, one of the Texas withstanding an unjust interference by two powerful nations. A more proper person could not have been selected as representative, than Gen. Houston. When that republic was in its infancy. he proved himself to be one of its warmest friends; and now, since its growth or maturity -since it has become a member of this confederacy, it has shown to the world that it has not been neglectful of its friends. This Union is increasing so fast, that members of Congress are endeavoring to make more room for those who are yet to come ir. Mr. Breese, having this in view, no doubt, made a long report last week, in the Senate, in relation to an alteration in the galleries, to furnish more room, as well as greater facilities for reporters and others. Gen. Samuel Houston, it is said, goes for "the whole or none" of Oregon-a new field of action for the General Mexican blanket

The bill for two regiments of mounted riflemen passed the House, in an amended form,

CROMWELL.

NUMBER XV. WASHINGTON, April 6, 1846.

The interest manifested in the Senate chamber, and the excitement, somewhat above fever heat, kept up by the "outsiders," during the past week, upon the Oregon question, has been greater than I have known it for some time. What was the cause of this turn in the public mind, is a matter of conjecture with me, unless the great guns of the Senate, by their speeches, produced Legislature to render justice to the State by gi it. I can't believe that war is inevitable, as some

declare in the Senate, and many out of it, although the additiona! increase, to that recommended by the President in his message, of our navy, may, when not rightfully looked at, justify such an inference. If the views put forth by the President, on the Oregon question, were the avowed sentiments of a majority of that body,and nothing could delight me more than to hear of such a state of things,-and Great Britain but as the matter stands, with, I think, a decided majority of Senators in favor of a resumption of negotiations upon the 49th parallel, the President | law of her own son-in-law, but still more, th must necessarily waive his preferences, as the mother-in-law of her own daughter; while t Executive of this Union, and yield to the wishes | busband of the latter is the father-in-law of ! of the Senate, which will ultimately bring about own mother-in-law, and father-in-law to his ov

has been pronounced an able affair. He was an- ges. swered by Mr. Benton, on Wednesday. The General, not being in his seat at the time, Mr. Hannegan vindicated his (the General's) position. Mr. McDuffie, being entitled to the floor on Saturday, spoke in favor of compromising the matter on the 49th. Sq. you will see, the whole week has been occupied in discussing the Oregon question, and by some of the first men of the flax seed, 56; onions, 57; buckwheat, 52; se

The sub-treasury bill, before the House, has passed that body by a vote of 126 to 67. The iews of the members were certainly not as conflicting upon this measure as upon the Oregon question; for it passed without having an "enormous quantity" of windy speeches made upor it. This bill will doubtless pass the Senate and soon go into operation, and thus continue until another political revolution takes place, which, if the members of the Democratic party be true to themselves, will not occur for a very considerable

In May next, there is to be a Grand National Fair, to come off in this city. A circular has been issued, stating the objects of the fair, by a highly respectable committee composed of persons from different parts of the Union. The affair was the origination of persons "friendly to the permanency of the present protective system." That it will be a grand as well as an interesting and instructive affair, none can doubt, if the enterprise of our people induces them to send on, as required by the committee, their manufacturing and mechanical products.

"Great disclosures," "grand humbugs," &c., are daily being laid before the people of the metropolis, for their express edification. A pamphlet is now in circulation in this city, with the title: "To George Bancroft, Secretary of the part of the body. What was unsound not Navy, the traducer and eulogist of General Andrew Jackson." It purports to be a true political history of Mr. Bancroft, by one of his "colaborers in the whig cause" some years back, materially. and starts out with such beautiful epithets, as "Bancroft, you'r a d-d humbug !" It makes a number of charges against the Secretary, but with what justness the public can easily deter-CROMWELL

THE MORMONS. - A letter from Warsaw, Illiat Petersburg, Huntingdon co., in consequence of nois, dated March 20th, says:-"The Mormon eating apple butter which had been kept in glaz- expedition is encamped about sixty miles up the ed crocks. One of the tamily, a young man, had Des Moines. Many empty wagons have redied, and all the rest who partook of it were in a tured to Nauvoo. Rockwell and Redding have

In his speech on the Oregon question, recently delivered in the House of Representatives by the Hon. TH. BUILER KING of Georgia, the subject of the effect of the British Corn Laws on the price of American grain was adverted to. In

A repeal of those laws has been most anxiously desired by the wheat-growers of this country, in the expectation that in that event we should supply the British market. A moment's consideration will show that this is a mistake. As the British corn laws now stand they exclude, except in times of scarcity, corn from the conti-Senators, was presented last week, after which nent, while our wheat and floor are admitted at he took the necessary oath, and was duly recog- a very low duty through the colonial ports. If nised as one of the body. Gen. Houston, his the corn laws were repealed, we should loose colleague, arrived here a day or two after. It this advantage, and be compelled to compete in must be gratifying to every American heart to the British market with the cheap grain from the witness the rapid progress of republicanism, as Baltic, the Mediterranean, and the Black Sea, would be an unequal and oppressive tax : taxing well as of liberal principles, in this Union. The To show that we cannot even now compete with admission of the "lone star" is ample evidence of the grain from those countries, it is only necesit. What makes it more gratifying, is the fact sary to examine the following table from the

> Importations of Wheat into Great Britain from the principal wheat countries for 1841, '42 and

els.		
1841.	1842.	1843.
498.205	1,824,688	269,368
1.915.279	617,656	565,248
7.131,400	4,939,065	5.311,000
5,295,674	1,626,172	1,027,224
815.964	73,979	6,844
1,643,932	4.216.100	29.248
901,600	4.878.597	24.840
s 2,333.354	3,729,690	2,790.504
1,107,840	1,195,873	749,601
866,859	1,816,340	272,407
	498.265 1.915.279 7.134,400 5,295.674 815.964 1,643,932 901,600 \$ 2,333.354 1,107,840	1841. 1842. 498.205 1,824.688 1,915,279 617,656 7,131,400 4,939,065 5,295,674 1,626,172 815,964 73,979 1,643,932 4,216,100 901,600 4,878,597 \$2,333,354 3,729,690 1,107,840 1,195,873

HEIR TO A FORTUNE,-The State of New York, it is said, is heir to some thirty or forty millions of dollars worth of real estate. Trinity Church, in New York City, has grown immensely rich, and its riches have excited curio-He arrived here with his form wrapped up in a sity to examine into its title to such wealth. It is now stated that it has no deed and never had any, for the thirty or thirty-five millions of dollars' worth of real estate which it has in possession and enjoys the rents of. It belonged, ur to the revolution, to the crown of England, and was then known as the "king's farm." It passed, by the revolution, to the ownership of the State of New York; and to the people of the State of New York, some say, it rightfully be longs this moment. Of course, the prospect o falling heir to such a snug little sum has exci ted much interest among the citizens, and the journals of New York City are calling upon th ving it what legally belongs to it.

SINGULAR MARRIAGE. - A widower at Cam den, who was not very young, became smitte with a young and beautiful girl and married he A short time after, the son of this man by a for mer wife became also in love, not with a your ger person, but with the mother of the father new wife a widow lady still in the bloom of lif He offered himself, and soon the young man ar the widow were united in the bonds of mate mony, so that in consequence of these two coown son, and the wife not only the daughtersfather. Singular confusion may arise, if ch Gen. Cass made a speech on Tuesday, which dren should spring from these peculiar marr

> WEIGHT OF GRAINS .- The following we c from a St. Louis paper, showing the weight which the several grains and other artic therein mentioned are taken in that city :

"Wheat, nounds to the bushel, 60; beans, clover seed, 60; potatoes, 60; rve, 56; corn, 50; barley, 48; castor beans, 46; hemp seed, timothy seed, 45; oats, 25; bran, 20; blue gr seed, 14; dr.ed peaches, 33; dried apples, stone coal, 70."

BRANDRETH's PILLS cure all affections, sin because they make the blood pure-abstract ou t those qualities which produce disease, and to it those qualities which produce health.

Now every solid part of the human frame made from the blood, and the food we est is: verted into blood to supply the waste our bo are continually sustaining. So in the order course of nature we manufacture our entire bein about nine years, from the food taken into stomachs. Suppose the air we have lived in some time has been loaded with matters detric tal to health, or our food for a long period has ! of an unwholesome kind, or that the mind has much troubled-for grief, anxiety, or great a tion to any particular point is sure to occasion effects in the blood. Any of these causes exisgood blood cannot be supplied to the body.

But let Brandreth's Pills be used daily u these circumstances, in doses of from two t pills, or as the case shall determine. What is effect? It is to carry off the impure matters the blood, leaving only the good to renew a comes sound, and the stomach soon gets in healthy a condition that even bad air or unw some food for a time are unable to injure the b

T Purchase of H. B. Masser, Sunbury, the agent, published in another part of this pa

MARRIED.

On the 8th inst., by the Rev. J. J. Ham Mr. C. H. BROBST, of Cattawissa, to Miss C ARINE KLASE, of Shamokin. On Wednesday evening last, Mr. BENJ

WOOLVERTON to Miss LYDIA LEISENRING, be Shamokin township. In Muncy on the 26th ult., by the Rev. C.

Foster, Mr. W. B. SHRINER, editor of the "Lev isburg Chronicle," to Miss E. M. DERR, both Lewisburg.