

For the Sunbury American.  
ADDRESS OF THE COMMITTEE  
Upon the Rail Roads from Philadelphia to  
Eric and Pittsburg.

The Committee appointed by the meeting of the citizens of Sunbury, on the 16th of June, to prepare and report an address upon the subject of the proposed Railroads, submit the following, as part of their report, in relation to a continuous Railway from Philadelphia to Erie and Pittsburg.

The practicability of a Railway, from several points on the Susquehanna to Pittsburg, and to Lake Erie, has been so clearly demonstrated, by the surveys of able engineers, as to place the fact beyond controversy. The great utility of the work, not only to Pennsylvania, but to extensive regions far beyond her boundaries, is also indisputable; and, if eminently useful to the community, its productiveness to the proprietors follows as a necessary consequence. For, if a road paying toll is much used, it were absurd to suppose it unprofitable.

Although, thus far, Philadelphia and Pittsburg, Sunbury and Erie, the North, the Centre, and the South, proceed together with one voice, yet, when they attempt to establish the point of departure, and to lay down the line of march Westward, they differ widely in their opinions and movements.

So much has been already published, that we can offer but little of a novel or original character, and we intend to use freely, such publications as we can reach.

For the construction of a Railway from Sunbury to Erie, a company has been incorporated, six hundred thousand dollars subscribed, sixty thousand paid, and forty or fifty thousand expended in repeated, diligent and faithful, scientific surveys, commencing at Erie. These were made by Edward Miller, Esq., well known as an eminent Civil Engineer, under the direction of the company, with full knowledge of all previous examinations.

Far be it from the committee to dissuade from the extension of such improvements, as a network over our whole state and country, wherever our citizens choose to invest their capital. But a continuous railway from the tide waters of the Atlantic Ocean to our great inland seas, is an enterprise of such vast magnitude, that it were irrational to suppose that, for many years, two such communications would be made through our state. Affecting, as it would, during peace, and much more in a state of war, the States of New Jersey and Delaware on the East, New York on the North, various States and Territories on the North-West and West, and Maryland on the South, even the doctrine of the *Maysville veto* would not withhold from it a liberal support from the government of the Union. But, for this aid, at present, the signs are sadly inauspicious.

Since then, it is obvious that, at least, for a long period, but one such extensive line of railway can be made, let us "diligently inquire and true presentment make" to our fellow-citizens generally, and to enterprising capitalists particularly, of the course where its construction would be most beneficial to the people of Pennsylvania. Regardless of individual and local interests, let us all endeavor, at least, to seek the Public Good.

Three routes have been proposed: the Southern route, the Middle route, and the Northern. The first appears to be now off the field. The second and the third, or the *Junata*, and the *West Branch* lines, at present, are the only competitors. The *Junata* route has been applauded so loudly of late, that many of our citizens, in the strife and turmoil with Pittsburg and Baltimore, are losing sight of the *really Central and Middle* route from Philadelphia, by the valleys of the Schuylkill, the West Branch and the Alleghany, to Pittsburg, and the direct line to the harbor of Erie. It is our duty to offer such facts and considerations, respecting this route, as its advantages deserve. It is the duty of all, who feel a just concern in the public good, or in the investment of their capital, to bestow upon it as candid and careful an examination as they are able to do, through the smoke of the conflicting combats.

We therefore, propose, by a few communications in the Sunbury American, to discuss the intrinsic, and the comparative merits, of the two lines of railroad; and, preliminary to more weighty considerations, to disabuse the public mind of the prejudice arising from "fictitious" the Schuylkill and the West Branch of the Susquehanna the "good name" of the "Central Route."

This is attempted under formidable disadvantages. We are to follow in the rear of the "Committee of Seven" of Philadelphia, eminent in ability, whose elegant and elaborate address we cannot pretend to emulate; and who have probably made so vivid an impression, that from many, we shall perhaps obtain but very indifferent attention. We are even unable to obtain here, those documents and statistics, and oral information, which abound in our great city, the "Athens" of the United States—where so many are occupied, as in her prototype, "either to hear, or to tell some new thing."

While we freely confess these deficiencies and deprivations, yet, strong in the knowledge of some things, seen and gathered here in the centre of our State, we shall attempt to discharge the duty committed to us, with but little pretension as regards "matters of form, but with full confidence in matters of substance."

The committee propose to show that, the *Central Route*, by the valleys of the Schuylkill and the West Branch of the Susquehanna, is the most eligible, in the following points, which seem to embrace the whole matter:

1. In relation to the descent of property to the Chesapeake, and the market of Baltimore.
2. As regards the property descending the two great Branches of the Susquehanna to Sunbury.
3. In relation to the acquisition of passengers and commerce from New York, by the *Williamsport and Elmira*, or *Corning Rail Road*.
4. As regards the immense commerce upon *Lake Erie*,—estimated at one hundred millions of dollars, and augmenting with wonderful rapidity.
5. In regard to the improvement of a large portion of our State, in the North West, hitherto neglected, though fertile in soil, and comprising in extent, 110 miles of Iron and Coal formation.
6. In regard to a railway to Pittsburg: unequalled for its easiness of grade, and facility of transit.
7. In relation to its charter of incorporation—free from a tax of one dollar and fifteen cents per ton, fixed by law, permanently, upon the *Junata* route.
8. In relation to the *abduction of tonnage*, from the state canals and portage, between Harrisburg and Pittsburg.

HUGH BELLAS,  
ALEXANDER JORDAN,  
EDWARD Y. BRIGIT,  
GIDION MARKEE,  
GEO. C. WELKER,  
WM. J. MARTIN.

July 4, 1846.  
(To be Continued.)

Important from Tampico.

Revolutionary Movements—Arista Relieved from the Command of the Northern Army of Mexico—Gen. Mejia appointed to the Command.

From the subjoined intelligence from Mexico, it is evident that the movements against the government of Paredes are increasing in force and boldness. At Tampico, several parties are openly opposed to his administration, and are only waiting for to unite upon some general plan to overthrow him. The brave Arista, who has displayed decidedly more daring and skill than any other Mexican General, has been superseded in the command of the North, and General Mejia appointed in his place. Gen. Taylor will teach that redoubtable Mexican that in the field where Arista failed, there are no laurels for him to pluck.

The French brig *Princes Maria* arrived here yesterday from Tampico, having left that port on the 15th instant. We learn from one of the passengers that the authorities of Tampico had divided into two parties—one party with the military and Gen. Anastasio Tapinda at its head, is in favor of Federation and Santa Anna—the other was for arming the people in favor of Federation without Santa Anna. A third party was about raising when the vessel left, but none had come to any understanding, though a revolution was daily expected.

When the blockade was declared, there were twelve vessels of various nations lying in the port of Tampico—three were British, three French, two Spanish, three American, and one Bremen. The authorities were about prohibiting the American vessels to take in their cargoes, but Captain Saunders, of the sloop-of-war *St. Mary's*, hearing of this, wrote a letter to the authorities, stating that in case any American vessels were detained, no property at all should leave the port. This prompt action had the desired effect, and the order was withdrawn.

The fort at Tampico, a mud affair, had been washed away by a freshet a few days previous to the 6th.

The three gun boats lately built at New York for the Mexican service were lying in the river above Tampico.

There were but thirteen hundred troops at Tampico on the 6th, about eighty of these were runaway negroes from New Orleans and Havana; these constitute the whole amount of the Mexican forces from Tampico to the Rio Grande.

FEROCEOUS ATTACK BY A PANTHER.—Mr. Wm. W. Rice of this Parish, has given an account of a singular occurrence which took place on the plantation of his father, Mr. John Rice, Bayou Sale, on the night of the 11th inst. At about nine o'clock a negro man named Isaac, a valuable mechanic, belonging to Mr. Henry C. Dwight of Franklin, was standing near a cabin in the negro quarters, when a large panther came up to within a few paces of him. It was a moonlight night, and he could see the panther crouched ready to spring upon him. He immediately commenced retreating toward where a number of negroes were collected, with his eyes on the animal. The latter, however, not at all daunted, pursued him. After backing a few paces, the negro turned to run, when the panther sprang upon him from a distance of about ten feet, seizing his left arm, near the shoulder, in his mouth, striking his claws into the negro's back! The negro was thrown down, but immediately arose partially, still in the grasp of the panther, and called loudly for assistance. His cries gathered the negroes and dogs, but the panther held on some time, even after the dogs had seized him.



THE AMERICAN.  
Saturday, July 4, 1846.

V. B. PALMER, Esq., at his Real Estate and Coal Office, corner of 3d 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 N. 3rd Street, New York.

And S. E. Corner of Baltimore and Calvert sts., Baltimore.

PRINTING INK.—A fresh supply of superior summer ink just received, and for sale at Philadelphia prices, for cash.

SUNBURY, ERIE AND PITTSBURG RAIL ROAD.—The committee appointed to draught an address, reported on Wednesday evening last. A portion of the address will be found in another column. The remainder will appear successively, in subsequent numbers of our paper. The address is ably written and proves conclusively the superiority of the Northern route over all others.

A number of new advertisements will be found in our columns this week, from Philadelphia and other places. As a general rule, those who advertise are enterprising business men, and are generally prepared to accommodate customers upon the most advantageous terms.

THE FOUNTAIN HOTEL.—In our advertising columns our readers will find the advertisement of Messrs. Dix and Fogg, the present proprietors of the Fountain Hotel, Light street, Baltimore. This Hotel has long been known as one of the best in the city. We have only to say, that it has been recently renovated and greatly improved by its present proprietors, and now ranks as one of the most comfortable hotels in Baltimore.

THE COLUMBIA HOUSE.—We were fortunate enough, while on a recent visit to Philadelphia, to stop at this house. We say fortunate, because it is not always that travellers find a house adapted to their comfort and liking. This Hotel has been recently fitted up with new furniture, by Messrs. Engley, McKennie & Co., the present enterprising proprietors, who leave nothing undone that can add to the comfort of their guests. Without any idle ceremony, order and cleanliness is every where apparent; in this respect combining the comforts of home with all the conveniences of a well regulated Hotel. The House is conveniently and pleasantly located, in Chestnut street, immediately above the Arcade.

PATENT AGENCY.—Those who have business at the Patent Office, at Washington, can do no better than employ the services of Messrs. Keller and Greenough, whose card will be found in our advertising columns. Their great experience and previous connexion with the Patent office, gives them advantages that few others possess. We can recommend them, from our own knowledge, with entire confidence.

The continued rains of Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday last, have interfered considerably with the hay makers.

NEXT GOVERNOR.—As the one term principle has been rapidly gaining ground for several years past, it is time that we should look out for a successor to Gov. Shunk. We do not know that the friends of the Governor will insist upon his re-election, or rather re-nomination. They certainly will not if they desire to consult the welfare and harmony of the party, and the wishes of the people.

In accordance with these views, we therefore recommend the Hon. Lewis Dewart, of this place, for that office. Those who know Mr. Dewart, and they are not a few, know that he possesses all the requisites necessary to fill that responsible station, especially at this time, when economy, integrity and sound judgment, are all important.

RASPBERRIES.—This delicious fruit, not inferior to the strawberry, has been abundant in this place, for several weeks past. The first we saw of them in the Philadelphia Market, was on Thursday, the 15th of June, and we were not a little surprised, on our return, to find that we had been supplied with them at home on the Monday previous—three days earlier. There are but few places in Pennsylvania where earlier and better fruit and vegetables are cultivated (we say nothing as to best), and still fewer where the people enjoy the comforts of life in a greater degree, than in the quiet little borough of Sunbury.

The Glorious Fourth of July comes in on Saturday, this year. Gen. Taylor and his gallant little army will, no doubt, figure conspicuously among the toasts of the day; nor will Gen. Scott's "hasty plate of soup" be entirely overlooked.

By TELEGRAPH.—Mr. Buchanan was nominated, by the President, on the 1st inst., as one of the Judges of the Supreme Court of the United States. He, therefore, leaves the department.

THE CANAL COMMISSIONERS have removed Thomas Bennet, Esq., Superintendent of the West Branch Division of the canal, and appointed Joseph Hutchison in his place. Mr. Bennet, who is a practical engineer, it was conceded, was one of the most efficient and best qualified officers on our public works. His services were therefore needed to repair the ravages of the spring freshet, but for which, we presume, he would have been obliged to walk the plank before this.—Now we would ask Mr. Foster, when in the necessity of turning out a skilful and faithful officer to make room for another? It certainly cannot be on the principle of rotation in office, a principle upon which Mr. Foster came into office, but which he was the first to violate by bargaining for a re-nomination, contrary to the spirit and intent of the act of assembly, and against the expressed wishes of the people. Why then, we repeat, was Mr. Bennet turned out, unless it was to fulfil a part and parcel of the compact entered into by Mr. Foster and his friends at the 4th of March Convention, to secure his nomination for a second term? But the people have something to say in regard to the ratification of this bargain, and we very much mistake their character, if they do not reject this nomination by an overwhelming vote.

THE ANTHRACITE FURNACE of Samuel R. Wood, in this county, a few miles below Danville, is now in successful operation. Mr. Wood is an able and skilful manager, as the arrangements about his establishment sufficiently show. Of his success there can be no doubt.

KILLED BY LIGHTNING.—On Sunday week last, a horse belonging to Paul Roath, at Mt. Carmel, which he had tied to a tree during a thunder storm, was struck by lightning and killed.

ROBERT B. BARKER has been appointed Prosecuting Attorney in Union County, in place of G. W. Graham, Esq., resigned. In Philadelphia, Wm. A. Stokes and David Webster, Esqs. have been appointed, in place of Wm. D. Kelly and Francis Wharton, Esqs., removed.

John M. Reed, Esq. of Philadelphia, has been appointed Attorney General of Pennsylvania, in the place of John K. Kane, resigned. The appointment is a good one.

THE TARIFF.—The discussion of the tariff bill has brought a number of the Pennsylvania delegation on the floor of Congress. Messrs. Broadhead, McLean and Strohm have each delivered their views on the subject, and in favor of sustaining the present tariff. Mr. B. is from Northampton county, and ably represents the great mineral and agricultural wealth of his district. Mr. McLean is the gentlemanly and intelligent member from York and Adams. Mr. Strohm is well known as the Representative of the great whig county of Lancaster, and is, wherever known, esteemed for his good sense and stern integrity. Our member, Mr. Pollock is anxiously waiting for his turn. The whole Pennsylvania delegation, without an exception, will, we think, support the tariff.

The August interest on the state debt, it is said, will be paid.

LIEUT. COCHRANE.—The citizens of Columbia, Pa., are taking measures to have the remains of Lieut. Cochrane, who fell in the battle of the 9th of May, removed from the banks of the Rio Grande to Columbia, his native place.

Gen. Taylor has been appointed Major General, under the new war bill, and Col. Butler, of Ky., Major General of the volunteers.

The actual force of Gen. Taylor at the battle of Palo Alto, on the 8th of May, was 2288; that of the Mexicans, about 6000. The battle of *Resaca de la Palma*, on the 9th, was still more disproportional. Gen. Taylor had but 1700 men, while the Mexicans had full 6,000.

INVITATION TO DESERT.—Gen. Taylor, in his official despatches, has enclosed an address of Gen. Arista, found among his papers, inviting our soldiers to desert. The following are the concluding paragraphs of the address: "I warn you in the name of justice, honor, and your own interest and self-respect, to abandon their desperate and unbloody cause, and become peaceful Mexican citizens. I guarantee to you, in such case, a half section of land, or 320 acres, to settle upon gratis. Be wise, then, and just, and honorable, and take no part in murdering us who have no unkind feelings for you. Lands shall be given to officers, Sergeants, and Corporals according to rank, privates receiving 320 acres, as stated."

If in time of action you wish to espouse our cause, throw away your arms and run to us, and we will embrace you as true friends and Christians. It is not decent nor prudent to say more. But should any of you render any important service to Mexico, you shall be accordingly considered and preferred.

M. ARISTA, Commander-in-Chief of the Mexican Army.

Shakespeare, who is quoted as authority upon almost all subjects, says: "That man that hath a tongue, I say, is no man, if with his tongue he cannot win a woman."

An exchange paper, edited, we presume, by some ill-natured and disappointed bachelor, says that this is not the correct reading of the Bard of Avon, who knew human nature too well to make such a blunder. The true reading, he thinks, is as follows: "That man that hath the tin, I say, is no man, if with his tin he cannot win a woman."

Correspondence of the Philadelphia Ledger.  
FROM WASHINGTON.  
WASHINGTON, June 26, 1846.  
The nomination by the President of Col. James Page for the Collectorship of the port of Philadelphia, in the place of Mr. Horn, rejected, appears to be received here with considerable favor, and the impression prevails that he will be confirmed by the Senate. The entire democratic delegation in Congress from Pennsylvania, I am informed, with a single exception, recommended another gentleman for this appointment, but it is believed that no opposition will now be made, in that quarter, to Col. Page's nomination.

The war bill of Col. Benton, which passed the Senate yesterday, and of which I sent you a copy for the Ledger, also passed the House to-day by a large majority though an effort was made to introduce amendments similar to those proposed in the Senate by Mr. Crittenden and others. The bill now only requires the signature of the President to become a law. The two other acts, to which it is supplemental, have already received the President's signature.

I find that a number of the Tariff democrats and whigs in Congress entertain the opinion, after counting noses, that Mr. McKay's bill from the committee of Ways and Means will pass the House without material alteration. Others again believe that the further modification suggested in schedule A of Mr. Walker's recent report on the Tariff and Finances, will also be introduced into the bill. The bill appears to excite but little interest here, and a quorum of the members are seldom present in the House during the debates on its various provisions in Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union. The galleries are uniformly deserted.

The debate in the Senate yesterday, on the question of adjournment, has rendered it more than probable that Congress will not adjourn until after the arrival of the steam packet, which leaves Liverpool on the 10th July. A territorial government will, in the meantime, be arranged for Oregon, in anticipation of the ratification of the treaty by Great Britain. The territorial officers, however, cannot, of course, be nominated by the President and confirmed by the Senate, until the favorable action of the British government on the treaty shall have been officially announced. Congress will, therefore, probably adjourn about the 10th August.

Mr. Calhoun presented the report of the Select Committee on the memorial and proceedings of the Memphis Convention. He said that as the resolutions adopted by that Convention embraced a great variety of subjects, the committee had confined themselves to a few of the more important of these. Their attention had been chiefly directed to the improvement of the Mississippi river. The committee were unanimously of the opinion that Congress has the power under the constitution, to improve rivers and regulate the commerce between the States. With the exception of a single member of the committee (Mr. Barrow) they were also unanimous, in the opinion that this power is limited to improvements of the channel of the river.

A delegation of some thirty or forty of the *Camanche* Indians, with whom a treaty has recently been concluded by our government, arrived in this city this morning and occupy the Globe hotel, near Thirteenth street, on Pennsylvania Avenue, which had previously been for some time closed.

The Speaker of the house laid before that body, this morning, two letters from the Secretary of State; one communicating, agreeably to the act of March 24, 1789, and abstract of the returns from Collectors of Customs, pursuant to the act of 25th of May, 1796, for the relief and protection of American seamen, showing the number of seamen registered during the year ending 30th of September last; and the other communicating, agreeably to the act of 2d of March, 1819, tabular statements showing the number and designation of passengers who arrived in each collection district of the U. States, during the year ending the 30th of September last, which letter and statements were laid on the table and ordered to be printed.

The tariff bill was again under consideration in the House, and Messrs. Chase of Tennessee, Gordon of N. York, and Rockwell of Conn., addressed the Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union, the two first in favor and the latter in opposition to the bill.

WASHINGTON, June 27.  
SENATE.—Mr. Evans presented a petition for the adoption of some peaceable mode of settling national disputes, which was referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

On motion of Mr. Dayton, the Naval Committee was instructed to inquire whether a contract has been made with Mr. Robert L. Stevens for building iron steamships, and if so, to report what legislation is necessary to carry said contract into effect.

Mr. Lewis, from the Finance Committee, reported the Army Appropriation bill, with amendments.

On motion of Mr. Johnson, of Louisiana, the Naval Committee was instructed to inquire into the expediency of making appropriation to indemnify officers, seamen and marines of the steamship *Missouri*, for losses incurred by her destruction by fire at Gibraltar.

Mr. Cameron presented a petition from the Philadelphia Library Company relative to duty on imported books.

Mr. Miller called up the joint resolutions from the House, granting public grounds for the Washington Monument.

Mr. Benton opposed it as a scheme for robbing the people, who would contribute their dollars for proper and patriotic motives. He moved to recommit it.

He hoped the Senate would pass or reject the bill at once.

Mr. Allen opposed the resolution. It was only another screw to fasten down the capitol in this place. If a monument was to be erected, let it be built by Congress and upon a proper spot—upon a hill—where it would remain as long as the bill should last.

Mr. Davis advocated the resolution. It was, in his opinion, no argument, because some of the money subscribed had been fraudulently withheld, that the remainder should not be appropriated to the object intended.

After further debate by Messrs. Benton and Dayton—the former charging the Association with pilfering the community, and the latter setting the charge—a motion to lay the bill on the table was lost—yeas 19, nays 21.

The resolution was finally passed over informally, and the Senate, after acting upon some private bills, at near 4, P. M., went into executive session, referred certain nominations sent in to day by the President, and then adjourned.

The House was engaged nearly the whole day in discussing, in Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union, the new Tariff bill. The Committee was addressed by Messrs. Bedinger, of Va., and Townson, of Georgia in favor of the bill, and by Messrs. Ewing, of Tennessee, Pollock, of Pa., and Severance of Maine, in opposition.

Gen. GAINES.—A Washington letter states that the President has ordered General Gaines to be tried by Court Martial on charges growing out of his recent movement at the South in calling into service volunteers to prosecute the war against Mexico, and that he is now under arrest awaiting the organization and convening of the Court.

It is stated in the Washington Union that Mr. Mc. Lawrence, Minister of the United States to London, proposes to return in a month or two to the United States; and that Mr. King, Minister to the United States to France, also wishes to return to the United States very shortly.

THE DESTRUCTION OF ST. JOHN'S, N. F. BY FIRE, is confirmed by papers from New Brunswick. But one mercantile house is left standing—that of Newman & Co. The loss is estimated at a million sterling! The Catholic Church, and Episcopal residence in rear of Duckworth street, were saved. St. John's Church, the Cathedral Church of England, burnt to the ground. The Court House, Jail, and all the buildings by which they were surrounded, are consumed—also the Commercial rooms, Marine Insurance Office, Agricultural Society's Museum, Bank of British North America, The Congregational Chapel saved. Ordnance store burnt, but the rest of the buildings saved. The Nursery school-house and Nunnery burnt. Every printing-office burnt, but part of the materials saved. Five or six thousand persons had to pass the night of that dreadful day in the open air, in front of the Government House. A meeting of the citizens has been called, and measures taken to afford as much relief to the dependent population as the calamity had left in their power. Provisions were scarce. It was ascertained that there were four thousand bags of bread and three thousand barrels of flour in the merchants' hands—and his Excellency has issued a proclamation prohibiting the exportation of provisions, or the erection of buildings, until after the meeting of the Assembly. Amid this general calamity it is gratifying to find that the great loss of life reported (some fifty persons) is not confirmed. The papers mention the loss of life of three persons, two of them artillerymen, occasioned by the blowing up of a house, the other an old man, who had saved his bed and other articles from the flames, but who sunk under the weight as he was carrying them to a place of safety, and immediately expired.

COL. BELKNAP.—Col. Belknap, who commanded the Eight Infantry in the late victories, is the Belknap, who, at the sortie of Fort Erie, during the last war, distinguished himself by fighting hand to hand, and refused to enter the sally port until every one of his command had preceded him. He then escaped by cutting down the soldier who pinned him to the wall with a bayonet!

THE LICENSE LAW.—A large meeting has been held in Albany to sustain the license law and uphold it as a constitutional enactment.

ALL FROM THE SOUTH.—The New York Express notices as a surprising fact that all the seven Ministers, now abroad, representing our government, are from the southern States. I England, Mr. McLane, of Maryland; in France Mr. King, of Alabama; in Prussia, Mr. Donegan, of Tennessee; in Spain, Mr. Saunders, of North Carolina; in Turkey, Mr. Carr, of Maryland; in Mexico, Mr. Slidell, of Louisiana; in Brazil, Mr. Wise, of Virginia.

Mr. Eaton, aged 77 years, will comment the great feat of walking one thousand miles in thousand hours, at the Caledonia Springs, Canada, on the 15th of July. He has only one bac against hundreds who think he cannot perform the feat.

THE LOCUSTS have made sad havoc in the woods in Pennsylvania, Virginia and Ohio, a many of the forests have so many dried trees hanging from the ends of the branches, that they look as though a fire had scorched them.

GREEN CORN made its appearance at the Ol hotels on the 25th ult.

PARALYSIS.—Mr. Rice, the celebrated "J. Crow," has been deprived of speech and the use of his limbs by a stroke of paralysis.

Gen. Gaines is 69 years old; Gen. Seaborn 64, and Gen. Taylor 56.