

TERMS: To persons who are not new subscribers: ONE DOLLAR PER ANNUM, IN ADVANCE. For six months, 75 cents, in advance.

Notices of Advertisements. The Household Furniture and other articles at Hope Furnace (heretofore advertised for the 30th inst.) will be sold by A. B. Long at public sale on Wednesday, June 6th.

Mr. CLARK has undertaken to supply our citizens with milk and cream, and will wait upon them for the first time on Monday next. F. J. LEWISTOWN advertises some articles.

The Guardian of the minor children of William and Catharine A. Wakefield advertises some valuable real estate.

The Crops.—The Wheat, in some parts of this county, does not look well, although continued favorable weather might materially improve it. The Corn is also backward.

Death of Major General Worth. Major General Worth, of the United States Army, died from cholera on the 7th instant, at San Antonio de Bexar, Texas, where that disease is prevailing to an alarming extent.

President Taylor has restored Gen. Scott to the command of the Army of the United States, from which post he had been degraded by Mr. Polk, as a reward for his distinguished services in Mexico.

Not a single copy of the Philadelphia Daily News has been received at this office since Sunday last. There is certainly culpable negligence somewhere.

SARTAIN'S MAGAZINE for June contains a large quantity of highly interesting reading matter—has one superb mezzotint, one line, one tinted, and one large wood engraving, beside five other illustrations.

THE WORLD AS IT MOVES, a weekly magazine published by Lockwood & Co., New York, has been received at this office for several weeks, and we take pleasure in saying that it is a most excellent work.

PETER C. SWOOP has been appointed Postmaster at Huntingdon, in the place of F. B. Wallace.

L. G. KESSLER has been appointed Postmaster at Mill Creek, in the place of William Buchanan.

ABRAHAM HENDEL has been appointed Postmaster at Carlisle.

YORK AND CUMBERLAND RAILROAD.—The contracts for constructing this road complete, including the road-formation, superstructure, rails, and all other materials, have been awarded to Messrs. Gonder & Co., for the sum of \$525,000—\$100,000 of which they take in the stock of the company—to be completed in 18 months.

ARREST OF A COUNTERFEITER.—A few days ago, says the Bellefonte Whig, a man named James Thomas passed through Bellefonte and as far west as Curwinstown, distributing pretty freely counterfeit three dollar bills on the Stamford bank of Connecticut.

GEN. TAYLOR'S PLANTATION.—It is stated that the recent flood in the Mississippi has done extensive damage to the plantation of Gen. Taylor.

The Hon. DANIEL DUNCAN, of Ohio, died in Washington on Friday. He was a member of the last Congress, since the adjournment of which he has been sick.

The CANAL COMMISSIONERS are now in session at Harrisburg. The KeyStone states that Judge Longstreth's health is much improved.

"Things that Change." The New York Tribune thus hits off loco-foco consistency as displayed in Connecticut, where the "democracy" recently sold themselves to the abolitionists—the State Printing being doubtless part and parcel of the bargain.

At Thursday's session of the Protestant Episcopal Convention of Pennsylvania, sitting in Philadelphia, the following resolutions, offered by the Rev. John Coleman, were adopted by an almost unanimous vote: Resolved, That the removal by the House of Bishops of the disabilities imposed by that body on the Right Rev. Henry U. Onderdonk, D. D., would give great satisfaction to the individuals, clerical and lay, composing this Convention; and also, it is believed, to many others, as well in the Church generally, as in the Diocese under his jurisdiction.

RECEIPTS OF BENEVOLENT SOCIETIES.—The receipts of the various benevolent institutions whose anniversaries have just been celebrated in the city of New York are shown by their annual reports to be as follows: Amer. Tract Society, \$258,440; do Bible do, \$51,870; do & Foreign do, \$9,840; do Home Mission, \$145,925; do Baptist do, \$29,105; do Pres. B. For. Missions, \$110,081; do Meth. Epis. Mission Soc., \$4,045; do Amer. Seaman's Friend Soc., \$8,582; do Anti-Slavery Soc., \$6,992; do & Foreign do, (not reported); do Colonization Soc., \$6,000; N. Y. State do, \$2,358; Am. & Foreign Evang. Soc., \$4,298; do Prot. Soc., \$8,411; do Temp. Union, \$1,350; Soc. for Ameliorating the condition of the Jews, \$3,221.

A sum considerably surpassing, we believe, the aggregate contributions to the same Societies in any previous year. \$1,040,518

SENTENCED.—Tom Hand, alias Shuster, the robber of the Government vessels, having been convicted, was sentenced on Friday last to three years imprisonment in the penitentiary at Washington.

Daniel Drayton and Edward Sayers having been convicted of transporting upwards of seventy slaves, belonging to different persons, from the District of Columbia, were also sentenced. The former was directed to pay a fine of \$140 and costs in each case, and the latter to pay \$100 and costs in each case—both to be imprisoned until the fines are paid.

ACQUITTAL OF THE REV. MR. BURROUGHS.—We learn that the Rev. T. J. Burroughs, who has been on trial at Snow Hill, Worcester county, Md., charged with the murder of Mr. J. B. Bishop, has been acquitted—the jury on Saturday last having rendered a verdict to that effect, on the ground that he acted altogether in self-defence. The Hon. Henry A. Wise conducted the case on behalf of the accused.

Table of Distances from St. Louis to California. NORTHERN ROUTE. Miles. To Independence, 280; To Platte River, 280; To Forts of Platte, 110; To Ash Hollow (on north fork of Platte), 33; To Fort Laramie, 148; To South Pass, (in Rocky Mountains), 275; To Fort Hall on Snake River, 255; To Mary's River, 230; To sink of Mary's River, 295; To Hot or Sulphur Springs, 29; To Truckee's River, 29; To Cannibal Cabins (at Truckee's lake), 75; To Johnson's Station (in California), 75; To Sutter's Fort (in Sacramento valley), 40; To San Francisco Bay, 100.

SOUTHERN ROUTE. Miles. To Independence, 280; To crossing Big Arkansas, 355; To Bent's Fort, (ascending Arkansas), 225; To Santa Fe, in New Mexico, 270; To Rio del Norte, (at San Philippe), 30; To Albuquerque, (crossing del Norte), 35; To Socorro, (descending del Norte), 54; To Consul Bend, 75; To Copper Mines, 75; To Rio Gila, 65; To Pimo Village, Indian hab., 500; To mouth Rio Gila, 165; To crossing of Colorado, 10; To crossing of Jornada, (Byosite), 100; To Int rancho in California, 65; To Santa Isabella, 15; To San Diego, (Pacific shore), 30.

Total, 2,274. DISTANCES FROM SAN DIEGO TO SUTTER'S FORT. From San Diego to San Luis Rey, 46; Do do Pueblo, or city of angels, 100; Do do Santa Barbara, 100; Do do Monterey (capital Cal.), 340; Do do Rio Salinas, 225; Do do San Joaquin, 15; Do do Rio Tuvaline, 12; Do do Stanislas, 10; Do do Sutter's Fort, 90.

St. Louis, Mo. J. H. DUFFER.

The Centreville (Md.) Times says that the cut-worm is destroying the farmers' corn in that county as fast as it appears above the ground.

It is said that the people of New Orleans are catching cat-fish in the streets.

MILITARY.—The Militia of a portion of Berks county found it difficult matter to suppress their military feeling, and have, notwithstanding the abolition of the militia law, turned out as usual, and fined all the absentees. It would have looked more like the thing had they turned out during the Mexican war.

LOCOCOISM IN A TIGHT PLACE.—The Eastern Argus recently published a statement that the wages of hands employed by the Crane Iron Company had been reduced to sixty cents per day. A paper signed by forty-two of the workmen has since been published contradicting the Argus, and stating their wages have been raised ten per cent, since the recent election.

Stark County, Ohio, has subscribed \$75,000 of the stock of the Ohio and Pennsylvania Railroad. A public celebration of the commencement of the first twenty miles of the road is to take place on the 4th of July.

A white Crow has been captured in Maryland.

Mobs.—We copy the following opportune article from the Boston Journal:

No person can read the accounts of the disgraceful and violent proceedings of the mob in the city of New York, without entertaining some feelings of indignation and sorrow. When a frenzied mob, consisting of several thousand persons, can be collected together in a few hours, by appeals of unprincipled men to the prejudices and passions of the masses, and bidding defiance to the civil authorities clothed with the panoply of law, proceed to the commission of outrages against the persons and property of individuals, we may well tremble for the perpetuity of our institutions. Mobs and riots to put down doctrines by brute force, or punish individuals for their conduct or opinions, even admitting them to be highly objectionable, are anti-republican in every sense of the word—it is tyranny of the most dangerous kind—and such a course, or any movement which may lead to such a course, should be promptly condemned by every person who has any claim to intelligence or virtue. If mobs are allowed with impunity to commit their infamous outrages, no person advocating the opinions of any sect or party can be safe. It will not be sufficient that he keeps within the limits of the law, or even, as in the case of Macready, that he has given no just cause of offence, but he must stand in awe of that hydra-headed monster, the mob, and act according to its dictation, under penalty of destruction to his property or his life.

Where mob law prevails, there is little occasion for any other law. Punishment is inflicted without any investigation of the offence, and the property or life of a good and exemplary citizen is as likely to be sacrificed by a mob of infuriated ruffians as the property of life of the greatest scoundrel who ever infested society. It is the boasted advantage of a Republican government, that wherever it exists, the privileges of every citizen, of every individual, shall be protected by the laws—and if he is guilty of offences, by the laws only shall he be punished. But if men are to be restricted in the exercise of their rights, their property destroyed, and themselves maltreated by assemblies of ferocious men—emulating the conduct of demons, because their conduct does not exactly square with their erroneous and false notions of propriety, what becomes of our boasted free institutions? A military despotism would be better than such a Republican government!

Whenever symptoms of a mob and a riot appear, the most prompt and active measures should be adopted on the part of the magistracy to quell it before it has strength and power to perpetrate lawless and mischievous acts. It should be crushed in the bud, at all hazards, and at every cost. Delay and remonstrances, supplications and appeals to reason only serve to fortify the assemblage in their determination to commit outrages, and to give them confidence in their strength. The military should be called in to assist in the police, and every man, who has a due regard for law and order, who is an enemy to anarchy, should rally around the constituted authorities, ready and eager to aid in breaking up and dispersing the mob, and thus show his respect for the people—his regard for the public good.

In a work published several years ago, and written by that truly good man, Rev. Dr. Chalmers, occurs a passage relating to mobs, and the dangerous tendency of such assemblages, which is highly appropriate at this time, and we cannot resist the desire to lay it before our readers:

"Let every friend of freedom, let every good man lift up his voice against mobs. Through their agency, the rights of the citizen are trampled upon, and the foundations of our government are undermined. It is the duty of every man, who has a due regard for law and order, who is an enemy to anarchy, should rally around the constituted authorities, ready and eager to aid in breaking up and dispersing the mob, and thus show his respect for the people—his regard for the public good. The People should assert its insulted majesty, its menaced sovereignty, in one case, as decidedly as in the other. The difference between the mob and the individual is, that the usurpation of the latter has a permanence not easily given to the tumultuary movements of the former. The distinction is a weighty one. Little importance is due to sudden bursts of the populace, because they so soon pass away. But when mobs are organized, as in the French Revolution, or when they are deliberately resolved on and systematically resorted to, as the means of putting down an odious party, they lose this apology. A conspiracy exists against the Sovereignty of the People, and ought to be suppressed, as among the chief evils of the State."

In this part of the country our abhorrence of mobs is lessened by the fact, that they were thought to do good service in the beginning of the Revolution. They probably were useful then; and why? The work of that day was fearful to which our fathers thought themselves summoned. Their duty they believed was insurrection. In such a work mobs had their places. The government of the State was in the hands of its foes. The People could not use the regular organs of administration, for which they wished to employ by the power efforts belong to that day of confusion. To resist and subvert institutions is the very work of mobs; and when these institutions are popular, when their sole end is to express and execute the will of the people, then mobs are rebellion against the people, and as such should be understood and suppressed. A people is never more insulted than when a mob takes its name."

THE CHOLERA.—The following article from the New Orleans Commercial Times, is worthy of attention. As time has always been found of great service as a disinfecting agent, its application may much diminish, if not prevent, the ravages of this dreaded plague:

In the summer of 1832, when the cholera spread all over Middle Tennessee, its course, from Nashville, (where it first made its appearance) was South. The authorities of Columbia, a town forty-two miles south of Nashville, and containing about two thousand inhabitants, caused fresh lime to be placed at the door of every house, and the citizens were requested to spread it freely on their premises, in the gutter, and in all open lots where there was any stagnant water.—It soon reached Franklin, nineteen miles south of Nashville, then Pulaski, thirty miles south of Columbia, where it was terrific, thence to Shelbyville, east of Columbia forty-five miles, where it was worse than at any other place in Tennessee; two miles north of Columbia in the country it was very bad; nearly half the negroes and whites died on some plantations. In fact, it was all over the surrounding country. Not a case originated in town. The system of liming continued throughout the summer and fall, and it was found that the usual fall fevers were very light, so much so that the custom of liming has been strictly adhered to annually ever since, and from a sickly town, it is now one of the healthiest in Tennessee.

Gunpowder, as will be seen below, has also been used as a disinfecting agent:

GENPOWDER VS. CHOLERA.—When the Cholera visited London in 1832 and '33, the city authorities had small quantities of gunpowder tightly in strong paper and fired in the alleys and densely populated portions of the great metropolis. The concussion disturbed the air, and the odor from the powder displaced obnoxious effluvia and purified the atmosphere. It was used in theatres, churches, and school-rooms, and was found to be a powerful disinfecting agent, the smell remaining upwards of 24 hours in the buildings. It was used in the lazarettos of Trieste and Malta, and was tried in Paris in 1833, and also in Montreal. In the latter city cannon were placed in the narrow streets and fired with blank cartridges.

In connection with this, we publish the following from an exchange paper:

Dr. Kimp, of Limerick, speaking of the cholera, says he has tried every thing, but has fallen back upon camphor. The camphor segar, a late invention in Paris, are said to be useful in preventing the absorption of the choleric poison into the lungs.

Spirits of Camphor is no doubt an excellent remedy for pain in the bowels, &c., but ought always to be dropped on loaf-sugar instead of being diluted with water. It was extensively used in Baltimore during the prevalence of cholera in 1832, and as we have reason to believe with beneficial effect.

A GOOD LAW.

Annexed we give a copy of an excellent Act, which we find among those passed by the late Legislature, for the protection of Cemeteries and Grave Yards. The provisions are stringent, but not more so than they should be.

An Act to prevent the opening of streets or public roads through burial grounds, and for the protection of cemeteries and grave yards.

SECTION 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, in General Assembly met, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same, That hereafter it shall not be lawful to open any street, lane, alley or public road through any burial ground or cemetery within this Commonwealth, any laws heretofore passed to the contrary notwithstanding: Provided, That this section shall not extend to the city and county of Philadelphia.

SEC. 2. That any person who shall wilfully destroy, mutilate, deface, injure or remove any tomb, monument, or grave stone or other structure placed in any cemetery or grave yard appropriated to and used for the interment of human beings within this State, or shall wilfully injure, destroy or remove any fence, railing or other work for the protection or ornament of such places of interment, or shall wilfully destroy, cut, break or remove any tree, shrub or plant within the limits of said places of interment, or shall within the same shoot or discharge any gun or other fire arms, or shall open any tomb or grave within the same and clandestinely remove or attempt to remove any body or remains therefrom, shall be guilty of misdemeanor, and shall upon conviction thereof, before any justice of the peace of the county where the said offence is committed, be punished by a fine, at the discretion of the justice, according to the aggravation of the offence, of not less than one or more than fifty dollars, for the use of the said county, and to be enforced and collected in the same manner as forfeitures, under the act of Assembly of twenty-second of April, one thousand seven hundred and ninety-four, for the prevention of vice and immorality, or shall, on conviction thereof, in the Court of Quarter Sessions of said county be punished by a fine, as aforesaid, and by imprisonment, according to the aggravation of the offence, at the discretion of the Court, for a term not exceeding one year.

APPROVED.—The fifth day of April, one thousand eight hundred and forty-nine. WM. F. JOHNSTON.

A few cases of cholera have occurred in Philadelphia.

CONFLAGRATION AT ST. LOUIS.

St. Louis was visited by a disastrous fire on the 17th inst., which destroyed four hundred and eighteen buildings, together with most of their contents, more than twenty large steamboats, a number of barges, wood boats, &c. It broke out on board the steamer St. Cloud, which was almost instantaneously communicated to the adjoining steamers. The burning boats were cut from their moorings and floated down the levee, setting fire to such boats as were unable to get out. A strong wind prevailing, the boats almost the entire length of the levee soon presented a solid sheet of flame. By this time nearly the whole city became aroused, and the utmost consternation prevailed.

The heat from the burning boats set the buildings fronting on the levee on fire, the flames communicating at the lowest street, the very heart of the business portion of the city—and extending from Locust street for three-quarters of a mile down the levee, reaching back as far as Second street.—Within these bounds nearly every building is in ruins. To attempt to give particulars in the midst of the excitement that now prevails, is utterly impossible.

The following steamboats, together with their cargoes, were totally destroyed:—White Cloud, Edward Bates, Bell Isle, Tagliani, Boreas, No. 3, Agrypean, Eagle, Sarah, Kit Carson, Montauk, Timour, Acadia, Mameluke, Prairie State, Eudora, St. Peter, Red Wing, Alexander Hamilton, Martha, Eliza Stewart, Mandan, Gen. Brooke and Frolic. A number of barges and wood boats were also burned.

The burnt district embraces almost all the business portion of the city. The merchants mostly had on hand very heavy stocks of goods. There was very little moveable property saved. The whole river front of warehouses, from Locust street to Chesnut—three squares—were destroyed; and extending to Main street, the flames swept both sides to Market street—crossing to Second street, diagonally; thence taking a course southward. More than a mile in length, by three blocks in width, of the centre of the city, has been laid waste, and the fire will probably continue until it reaches St. George street.

On the river, at Market street, the progress of the fire was stayed by blowing up the drug store of Messrs. Doenich & Valoux.

Three persons were killed by an explosion on board the steamer Alice, and it is probable that as many as twenty lives have been lost, during the progress of the destroyer.

The loss is estimated at six millions of dollars.

ST. LOUIS, MAY 21.

The dreadful effects of the disastrous conflagration of Friday night, are now beginning to be fully realized. Hundreds are reduced from opulence to beggary. Those of our citizens whose dwellings escaped the ravages of the flames, have provided with a liberal hand for their suffering neighbors, but still many are unable to find comfortable shelter for their families. The suffering among the poorer classes is heart rending. Families are divided and scattered all over the city.

A fire broke out in Milwaukee, Wisconsin, on the 17th instant, which destroyed property to the amount of \$60,000.

NEW ORLEANS, MAY 15.

The crevasses or breaks in the levee along the river continue open. They are still widening, and the water is rushing out worse than heretofore, and the apprehensions of danger are in no degree abated. The water is still rising in the rear of the First and Second Municipalities, exhibiting a most fearful aspect. The workhouse is completely surrounded. Ferret's cotton press, in the rear of St. Mary's street, is flooded, and the water is advancing rapidly on the Charity Hospital.

Nearly all the streets in the rear of the Marais are overflowed. The gas works are in imminent danger at this present time. Many families have been compelled to leave their dwellings within a short time past. During the twenty-four hours ending to-day, the water has risen seven and a half inches in the region of the gas works, and is still rising at the rate of six inches per day and night.

The accounts from the Sauvre crevasse are very discouraging, and it is feared that it cannot be stopped. A large number of the workmen are becoming sick and have left.

The English turn crevasse is still open, but the accounts from it are more favorable.

All efforts to stop the crevasses having failed a canal was cut through a ridge near the city, which at the last accounts was gradually drawing off the water. New Orleans has undoubtedly had a narrow escape from being submerged.

INDIAN FIGHT: 500 REPORTED KILLED.

A gentleman who came down from the Indian country a few days since, informs us that a runner came in just before he left, and reported that a sanguinary battle had been fought on the prairies between the Camanches and an allied force of several other tribes, led by a Shawnee chief, and that after a desperate fight, in which about five hundred were slain, the Camanches fled, leaving the field in possession of the victors.

We give this account as we have it from our informant. It may be a false report, but the gentleman who gave us the information says that the Indians had recently made large purchases of powder and lead, and it was feared by many that there would be trouble among the Indians on the Plains. Little Rock Democrat.

THE CHOLERA.—The New Orleans Board of Health report 53 deaths by cholera and 70 deaths by Asiatic cholera during the week ending on the 14th instant.

CINCINNATI, May 23. There were 18 new cases and 5 deaths for the 24 hours ending at noon yesterday, and 14 new cases and 4 deaths up to noon to-day.

STEAMBOAT EMPIRE SUNK AT NEWBURG.—Great Loss of Life.—The steamer Empire, Captain W. W. Tupper, was run into, on the 17th instant, on the Hudson river, near the city of Newburg, by a schooner loaded with lumber, and sunk in a few minutes. The scene of confusion and distress on board baffles all description. The steamer sunk so rapidly that many had to be cut from the cabin with axes, and one lady is said to be killed by an accidental blow upon the head with an axe at one of the holes thus made. Three hundred persons were taken off by the steamer Rip Van Winkle immediately after the accident. Fourteen dead bodies have since been taken from the wreck.

MINERAL WEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA.—A rich bed of manganese, heretofore found in this country only in Vermont, has been discovered in Greenwich township, Berks county, on the farm of Mr. John Kohler, Jr. The ore is of the richest quality, yielding 90 per cent. of pure metal, and thus far has been obtained from eight to ten tons of ore daily. Manganese is much in use in the manufacture of porcelain ware and in coloring glass.

CANAL COMMISSIONER.—The Eastern Whig, and a number of papers in the northern part of the State, recommend Henry M. Fuller, Esq., of Luzerne county, as a Whig candidate for Canal Commissioner. Mr. Fuller is now a member of the House of Representatives, which station he fills with distinguished ability. To his immediate constituents as well as to the public at large, he has been a valuable legislator.

The Forest Iron Works, in White Deer, Union county, were lately sold by the Sheriff for a little over \$7000. Messrs. Kauffman & Fisher, of Berks county, are the purchasers, and will immediately put the works in order at an additional outlay of some \$20,000.

Daniel Marble, the well known comedian, whose acting in Yankee and Western characters has gained for him a reputation both in England and the United States, died in Louisville of cholera.

Samuel Hart, (Whig) has been appointed Judge of the Court of Common Pleas of Hamilton county, Ohio—to fill the vacancy occasioned by the death of Judge Brough.

Crewell's Patent Thermometer Churn.

The following certificates from two highly respected farmers of this county, who have been using this unrivalled churn, will speak for themselves:

From John Burkholder, of Decatur township. Mr. Editor: I wish to state for the benefit of the Farmers of Millin and Centre counties, that I am using the Thermometer Churn, purchased from A. Felix & Co., of Lewistown, and am well pleased with its operation—so much so, I have thrown away the old barrel churn as a worthless article in comparison with the Thermometer churn. I will not give a full description here, as the churn will soon be for sale in other parts of the counties; but would say to all dairymen to get one and try it, for I am certain they will be pleased with them. If properly used it churns much quicker and easier than anything I have seen, and with a certainty of getting the very best quality of butter.

Respectfully yours, JOHN BURKHOLDER.

From John Ruble, of Ferguson's Valley, Dairyman. Mr. Editor: I wish to state for the benefit of the Farmers of Millin and Centre counties, that I am using the Thermometer Churn, purchased from ANTHONY FELIX & Co., in Lewistown, and am well pleased with its operation, and fully satisfied that they are the best article of churns ever offered to the public. I have thrown away the old barrel churn, and do testify that they are the greatest thing I ever saw. The first time we tried it we had butter in ten minutes; the second in less time. The advantage of these churns is, their convenience and the ease with which they are kept in order. I can use it in any season of the year, and in any place I choose, with a certainty of obtaining the first quality of butter, in either warm or cold weather, and with less trouble than any other churn; nor would I for any reasonable amount be deprived of the use of one, and I am fully satisfied that no one can use it any length of time but will concur with the above.

JOHN RUBLE. For sale at the Lewistown Cabinet Warehouse by A. FELIX & CO.

THE MARKETS.

Lewistown, May 25, 1849.

Table with 3 columns: Commodity, Price per bushel, and Price per barrel. Includes Flour, Wheat, Rye, Oats, Corn, Cloverseed, Flaxseed, Timothyseed, Butter, Eggs, Lard, Tallow, Potatoes, Beef, Bacon, Pork, Wool, and Feathers.

The Lewistown Mills are paying 90 cts for good wheat, 45 cents for Rye, 42 cts for Corn, and 27 cents for Oats.

PHILADELPHIA, May 24, 1849. Flour—The market is quiet, with small sales of good Western brands at \$4.50 a 4.50. Rye Flour is worth \$2.75 a 2.81. Penna. Corn Meal is held at \$3.75 and Brandywine at \$2.81—no sales.

Grain.—Prime Penna. red Wheat is held at \$1.02 and white at \$1.06. Sales of Rye at 56 a 58c. Corn is 50 a 60 cts, and Oats 31 a 32 for Southern, and 34 a 35c. for Penna.