

THE GAZETTE. LEWISTOWN, PA. SATURDAY, JUNE 9, 1849.

TERMS: To persons who are not new subscribers: ONE DOLLAR PER ANNUM, IN ADVANCE.

FOR SIX MONTHS, 75 CENTS, IN ADVANCE. To all subscribers who settle up their accounts to the 20th of April, 1849, same as above from that date.

The paper will be continued to our subscribers who have regularly furnished wood in payment on the same terms as heretofore.

STATE CONVENTION.

At the last meeting of the White State Central Committee, held at Harrisburg, in pursuance of the public call, it was an meeting.

Resolved, That the friends of the National and State administrations, in Pennsylvania, be requested to meet in the several cities and counties of the State, and select delegates equal in number to their representation in the State Legislature, who shall meet in Convention at the Court House in Harrisburg, at 11 o'clock, A. M., on THURSDAY, the 16th day of AUGUST next, for the purpose of selecting a candidate for CANAL COMMISSIONER, and to do such other business as the interest of the country may require.

By order of the Committee. GEORGE ERETTY, Chairman pro tem. DAVID W. PATTERSON, Secretary.

Having some business to transact which will require our personal attention on the usual day of publication, we issue the Gazette this week some days in advance.

Military Election.

The election on Monday last, under the provisions of the new militia law, resulted as follows in this county:

- Brigadier General. Lewisstown, McVeytown. John Ross, of McVeytown, 53 10
Brigade Inspector. Daniel Eisenbise, 54 10
Colonel of Brady Regiment. Sam'l Brown, of Juniata co., 44 10
Lieut. Col. of Brady Regiment. Daniel Wise, of Lewistown, 52 9
Major. George W. Gibson, 54 10

For officers of the Brady Regiment Juniata votes with Millin. In Millintown, Brown has 37 for Colonel, and A. P. Jacob 31 for Lieut. Colonel—the result for the latter is not yet known.

In Juniata county Col. Wm. Bell is elected Brigadier General; and R. M. Jamison Brigade Inspector; and W. R. Beale Major.

IRON WORKS.—We see that several new furnaces are being erected in different parts of the State. Any one disposed to go into the iron business, can find two furnaces in this county, both eligibly situated and with many advantages for the manufacture of pig metal, either of which, we presume, can be purchased or rented.

MONUMENT TO GOV. SHUNK.—Notwithstanding the professions of regard, so falsely made by the lococoferes after Gov. Shunks death, we perceive that but \$355.54 have been subscribed for erecting a monument to his memory.—When it is borne in mind that a portion of the above amount was subscribed by whigs, every man can make his own commentary on the estimation in which they seem to hold him, now that he has no offices to bestow.

The Inclined Plane Loan.

The loan of \$100,000, authorized by an act of the Legislature for the construction of a new line on the Philadelphia railroad to avoid the Inclined Plane, was awarded as follows: C. Macalister, \$372,000 at 2 1/2 per \$100. F. A. Vandye, Jr. & Co., \$25,000 at 2 1/2 per \$100. Charles Bolton, \$9,000 at one per cent. premium.

THE NEW ORLEANS FLOOD.—The work at the Crevecoeur, above New Orleans, was progressing favorably on the 27th ult., and it was expected the breach would be closed by the end of last week. In the meantime, the overflow in the city continues. The Crescent of May 25th, says:

We are sorry to say the water continues to rise, though not very fast. The gutters are now overflowing up to St. Charles street. A most sickening odor arises from the water, which we should think cannot be very favorable to health.

COL. JOSE OTTINGER, of Bedford, has been appointed special Post Office Agent for the detection of mail depredations.

A PRAYER.—The Right Rev. Bishop Potter, of Pennsylvania, has published the following prayer, to be used in the congregations of his diocese, during the continuance of the Cholera:

O God, with whom are the issues of life and death, to whom it justly behooves to punish sinners, and to be merciful to them that truly repent, save us, we humbly beseech thee, from the ravages of that Pestilence with which we are threatened. We have provoked thy righteous judgments by our manifold transgression and hardness of heart, and though we should utterly perish, our punishment would be less than our sins deserve. But O God, who desirest not the death of a sinner, but rather that he should turn from his wickedness and live, have pity upon us, thy unworthy creatures, and grant that we, repeating of our iniquities and forsaking protecting grace, may experience thy forgiving and merciful love, when they shall deliver thy people of old when they turned to thee from their rebellion, and didst cause thy destroying angel to cease from punishing, so turn thine anger from us, who meekly acknowledge our sinfulness and truly repent of our sins. Spare sickness, restore the voice of joy and health to their dwellings, and grant that all who shall taste thy forbearing mercy may devote their souls and bodies a living sacrifice to thee, through Jesus Christ our Lord. Amen.

HOLDEN'S DOLLAR MAGAZINE for June is an excellent number, embellished with several engravings and about 60 pages of reading matter.

The Supreme Court for the Northern District of Pennsylvania will convene its session at Sunbury, on the first Monday of July next.

The Commissioners appointed to organize the Bank of Danville, give notice that the books for the subscription of stock will be opened at Danville on the 15th of June inst.

CASE OF BISHOP DOANE.—In the New Jersey Episcopal Convention, which met at Burlington on Wednesday, and adjourned on the following day, a resolution of inquiry into the conduct of Bishop Doane, was offered, and unanimously rejected. Bishop Doane, occupied the Chair while the subject was under consideration, not wishing to shrink from any duty as presiding officer of the body. The Bishop it appears has been charged in some newspapers with having failed for a very large sum, (\$300,000.)

THE WHISKEY MONOMANIA.—Miller, whom the grand jury, at Hagerstown, Md., refused to find a bill against some time since for stealing a gallon of whiskey, on the ground of monomania, he having been twice in the penitentiary for the same offence before, was returned to jail again a few weeks since, charged with an attempt to break into a distillery in Leitersburg district for the purpose of again stealing whiskey.

CUSTOM HOUSE APPOINTMENTS.

The following is a list of appointments in the Philadelphia Custom House, made by William D. Lewis, Esq., Collector of the Port, as given in the Philadelphia papers.

- Quarters—Wm. M. Cooper, City; Joshua M. Butler, do.
Weighers—George Bead, Northern Liberties.
Inspectors—Samuel Allen, Bristol; John G. Dyer, Delaware county; Edward Waggoner, do.; Frederick Emhart (not known) Wm. W. Wooley, Kensington; Hugh Bigham, Armstrong county; Thomas Taylor, Southwark; James Sanders, do; Henry J. Schreiner, Gettysburg; Wm. Stephens, City; Geo. Riston, Spring Garden; Geo. Myers, do; Charles Troxell, Reading; Uriah Slaughter, Pottsville; Joseph Little, Northern Liberties; M. H. Haggerty, West Philadelphia.
Night Inspectors—James Castledine, Southwark; William Gibson, do; James Smith, do; James O'Rourke, do; Benjamin Truick, do; Benjamin Lyndal, do; Robert McLean, do; Philip Danz, Northern Liberties; Alexander M. Gilbert, do; Washington Conrad, Spring Garden; James P. Frazer, do; Jacob Shiller, Passyunk; James Newell, City; James Alexander, do; Owen Martin, Pottsville; Jacob Heller, Kensington.
Revenue Agents—John Payne, Southwark; John Keighly, do; Wm. Haverstick, Spring Garden; E. B. Vaughey, City; E. W. Cook, do.
SEAVEN'S APPOINTMENTS.—The Surveyor of the Port, appointed Mr. Peter Egan, of Cumberland county, Chief Clerk, in place of Col. David Martin, removed. John C. McCoy was also appointed Messenger, in place of Col. Jacob R. Hibbs, removed.
The following removals and appointments were made in the Naval office: Morris Meredith, vice George Nalley, removed. Alexander Murphy, vice I. N. Bailey, do. H. H. Irvine, vice W. H. Welsh, do. Geo. H. Moore, vice Ed. Barton, do.
Herman Vanes and Esch Willifets are reported as appointed Messengers, and Hubert Price, Warehouse Clerk.
Israel Howell, James Clark, and T. J. Herring are reported as having been appointed Messengers.

THE CHOLERA.—In New York there were twenty-three new cases and nine deaths by cholera, reported for the 24 hours ending on Monday, P. M.

The New York letter of Monday afternoon, published in the Philadelphia Inquirer says—

Our city papers have very prudently thrown cold water upon the reports heretofore made, but the fact can no longer be concealed that the Cholera is in our midst, and daily doing its work of death. People are leaving the city by hundreds, and it is probable in a few days many of our most fashionable localities will be almost entirely deserted. Every disinfecting agent ever thought or heard of is brought into requisition, but in many places from the filth in the streets the stench is horrible. I have just heard of a case of cholera, which occurred in Twenty-Ninth street, in a high and healthy position, and where no one would suppose an epidemic would reach. It proved fatal in about three hours after the first symptoms were felt. In Brooklyn, for the 15 hours ending Monday, 9 A. M., four cases and two deaths were reported.

At Millville, N. J., there has been one fatal case of cholera. In Jamaica, Long Island, there were two fatal cases of cholera on Sunday. At Cold Spring, N. Y., there were three cases of cholera on Sunday. At Goshen, N. Y., one case of cholera reported.

No new case of cholera was reported in Philadelphia for the 24 hours ending on Monday evening. The Newark, N. J., Advertiser of Monday afternoon reports four cases of cholera since Saturday.

One case of cholera has appeared at New Brunswick, New Jersey. Boston, Monday, June 4.

Two decided cases of Asiatic cholera are reported. One death. The schooner Martha Collins, from Norfolk for New York, arrived at Lewes, Del., 4th inst., with two cases of cholera on board. At Pittsburgh on the 1st inst., there was one death. At Cincinnati on the 2d inst., three cases and one death.

Richmond.—The panic respecting the cholera, with which the Virginia Legislature was stricken, has resulted in the adoption of a resolution adjourning the sitting of the Legislature to the Fauquier White Sulphur Springs, where it will meet on the 11th inst. It appears that during the 45 hours ending on the 4th at 5 P. M., there were five cases of cholera and four deaths at Richmond.

At St. Louis, on the 31st ult., sixteen deaths by cholera. At Mayville, Ky., on the 30th ult., one death by cholera. In the Lunatic Asylum at Lexington, Ky., during the 24 hours ending May 31st, p. m., there were four cases and six deaths. The total deaths by cholera thus far in the institution have been thirty-one.

The Nashville Whig of Tuesday says: On Saturday last there were three deaths from cholera. On Sunday two deaths and six new cases reported. We heard of no new cases yesterday up to the time of our paper going to press.

St. Louis, June 1st. CALIFORNIA EMIGRANTS. Mr. Gilmore has just returned from the Plains. He left St. Joseph with a company of California emigrants, and travelled a hundred and forty miles. The cholera there became so bad that he turned back. He says that not less than 200 emigrants who left St. Joseph, en route for California.

The cholera prevailed also among the Indians on the frontier, and very badly.

We give below an address from the Pennsylvania Society to the clergy and heads of churches, respecting the colonization of the African race in the land of their fathers. The agent, Rev. Wm. A. Hall, designs to call on our citizens throughout the county for aid in this undertaking, which is well adapted to mitigate their present position in Society. In a lecture on Colonization, delivered in the Methodist Church on Sunday evening last, he gave a glowing description of the Republic of Liberia, which was represented as a flourishing Commonwealth, rejoicing in numerous Churches, Schools, two public presses, &c., all under the supervision and control of colored men alone.

ADDRESS

To the Clergy and Heads of Churches of Pennsylvania.

We make, once more, our annual appeal to your Christian charity and patriotism, on behalf of our brethren of the African race. These people in the United States, are either enslaved or subjected to political and social disqualifications. In every point of view, they are entitled to our sympathies, and to systematic efforts under religious and legal guidance, for their relief and elevation. Good men in the different sections of our country, differ both as to the means by which these results are to be obtained, and as to the time at which they are obtainable. In controversy on these points, we are not called to engage. Of the necessity of amelioration, and of our duty to aid in it, there can be, however, but one opinion. That religious instruction should be the beginning of all attempts of this nature, is also undoubted. Happily, just now, in all parts of the Union the people of the African race, whether actually bondsmen, in what are called the slave states, or nominally free, in what are termed the free states, are objects of systematic attention in this particular. The steps are their liberation from slavery and their political and social regeneration.

In Pennsylvania, an example, it might be supposed, would by this time have been set in favor of the last step. But alas, we need not say how slow has hitherto been the progress of regeneration—how little has been the consistency more, if the practice and the professions of the governing or white race. Worse still! We see that a faint prospect of any very material improvement, so far as regards placing the colored race on a footing of real equality with the white race.

But if the entire problem be difficult of solution here at home, it is not so everywhere else. As Pennsylvanians we cannot directly enforce, nor, beyond suitable mild exhortation, urge emancipation within the borders of the slave states. If, however, concessions be made in these states, in favor of ultimate liberation of their slaves, if they admit, even in a qualified sense, the right of the black man, and, still more, if they agree to allow him a field for the untrammelled exercise of his faculties, surely we, in the North, ought not to hold back either the language of encouragement, or the pecuniary aid, to give greater effect to these views of our southern fellow citizens.

All these promised benefits are procurable, they have been already to a certain extent procured by the instrumentality of African Colonization. Already, by this means, have colonies been planted in Western Africa; and last year we have seen the principal of these colonies, Liberia, take its stand among the nations of the earth. By two of the most powerful of these, Great Britain and France, has its independence been recognized, and its new government treated with a possible comity and respect.

A home is now offered to the down-trodden children of Africa, where they will be secure in the enjoyment of personal and political freedom, and find incentives for the exercise of all the best faculties of their nature. Slaveholders have manumitted their slaves in large numbers, seeing now that emancipation can be made a reality by the instrumentality of African Colonization. Already, by this means, have colonies been planted in Western Africa; and last year we have seen the principal of these colonies, Liberia, take its stand among the nations of the earth. By two of the most powerful of these, Great Britain and France, has its independence been recognized, and its new government treated with a possible comity and respect.

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The Colonization Societies are now exempt from the responsibilities and expenses incident to the direct management of a government. As an independent republic, it takes all this under its own control; and so far its action has been attended with the most gratifying results. The chief and almost sole duty of the Societies consists in procuring means, and giving facilities for the emigration of the free colored people of these United States to Liberia in Western Africa; and in guaranteeing to them the possession of a certain quantity of land for settlement, and provision for their support during the first six months after arrival.

In order to enable the American Colonization Society, and the Pennsylvania and other State Societies, acting either as auxiliary or in conjunction therewith, to more effectually carry on their operations, funds to a large amount are requisite. For procuring these they rely on the support of the Churches and the benevolence of individuals; and never was there a worldy enterprise that had stronger claims on both. Its missionary and educational aspects are well stated in the sermon in the present number of this paper, to the perusal of which we earnestly invite you. Imbued with its Christian and benevolent and patriotic views, and cognizant of the fact that thousands of our colored brethren are only waiting for the means to be furnished by the Colonization Societies, to emigrate to Liberia, there to enjoy what they cannot here, your aid and the aid of the Society to fulfill existing contracts, without taking into calculation the rapidly increasing demand on it, by the accumulating crowds of applicants for passage to Liberia.—Colonization Herald.

Encourage your own Citizens. The subjoined remarks from the Canton (O.) Repository, on the subject of home support, are applicable to all localities:

To protect and support each other is the first duty of every community. Man, however rich or poor, is a dependent creature, and consequently bound to employ his own neighbors of other professions, or to use their aid, as Stone says—"By where you can buy cheapest, and sell where you can get most"—but it is a false dogma.—Mechanics and traders generally have families to support, and when they locate in a town they desire to make it a permanent residence. When they do so, the citizens of that town we hold are bound, when they have occasion for employing one, to look around, and if you can find one at home, who will work at reasonable prices, employ him, for by giving active employment to all around you, the whole community is benefited. In addition to this, it produces a business like aspect, a home market is created for farmers, and general prosperity prevails. If you want a pair of shoes or boots, a carriage, a hat, a coat, or anything in the mechanical line, go to your neighbor for it. Going abroad for such articles as your own mechanics can produce, will ruin your town—and the practice is too prevalent.

Correspondence of the Gazette.

WASHINGTON, May 29, 1849.

MR. EDITOR: The rain has been pouring down in torrents for three days past, and our door business is at a stand, so that I have but little of news to communicate. The work of purifying the government still goes on, and I observe from the papers this morning that Mr. Ewing the able and efficient Secretary of the Department of the Interior has been making another step forward in the good work. Father Ritchie will deliver himself of another volume, and the next Union will of course contain a continuation of the "Lives of the Martyrs." Lococoism dies hard, if we can form an opinion from the groans that reach through their journals from different sections of the country. The "spoils" of office have become endeared to them from years of association, and power and plunder they now think their inalienable right. But we hail the dawn of a new era, when honesty and capacity are to be the tests of a man's fitness for office, and not adherence to any corrupt clique or faction. Gen. Taylor will redeem all his pledges to the people, and the croakings of such things as George Lippard will not for a moment divert him from the straight-forward policy he is determined to pursue. The author of the "Quaker City" might find a more profitable investment for his ink and paper, in catering for the diseased taste of the abandoned inmates of brothels and grogeries, than in addressing his impudent epistles to the President of the United States. I have always entertained for himself and his productions feelings of supreme contempt, and I am now satisfied I did not do him injustice.

It is rumored that a number of changes will be made in the Chiefs of the Bureaus here, during the month of June. S. W. Pearson, Esq., of Somerset, and recently Clerk of the Pennsylvania Senate, is named in connection with the Auditorship of the Post Office Department, and if appointed will make an excellent officer. I have no doubt his selection would be satisfactory to our friends throughout the State, and be received with gladness by the "Frosty Sons of Thunder," of which family he is a valuable member. Peter Hagner, Esq., the Third Auditor of the Treasury, it is hoped will resign, and thus save the Administration the necessity of removing him. He has been in office for about forty years, has accumulated a fortune, provided places under the government for three or four of his sons and a host of relatives; is now entirely unfit for the performance of his official duties, having in a great measure lost his memory and business capacities, and relying solely on the advice and assistance of others. The First Comptroller, Mr. McCalla, has tendered his resignation, and his successor is not yet named. There is also a rumor that Judge Young, Commissioner of the Land Office, has resigned, and his place will be filled by a gentleman from Illinois. The Chief Clerkship of the Treasury Department has by general consent of the public been given to George Harrington, Esq., the present gentlemanly and efficient private Secretary of Mr. Meredith. The office is now vacant in consequence of the withdrawal of McClintock Young, and it is hoped by all here that Mr. Harrington's claims and services will not be overlooked when the appointment is made. The new Commissioner of Patents has entered upon his duties, and appointed a Mr. Lawrence of Michigan, his principal Clerk. A number of the dracons now snugly housed in that branch, will soon get a polite notice that their "services are no longer required." The Patent Office you know is under Mr. Ewing's supervision, and he never does things by halves. There are a number of vacancies in the Clerkships of the Treasury Department, which I presume will be filled about the first proximo. Mr. Meredith has been so much engrossed with business of more importance, that he has not as yet made a single subordinate appointment here; but now that the Collectors, &c. of our principal cities have been filled, he will set about the regulation of things at home. The disturbed state of Europe and the delicate position of our foreign relations will keep Mr. Clayton wide awake, and require his most careful attention to steer safely through the breakers that are ahead. But he has the ability, and with a man of his mind at the helm, we have nothing to fear. It is generally conceded that Abbott Lawrence will go to England as minister, &c.

The Cholera is gradually approaching us, and there is a rumor this morning that it has already made its appearance amongst the citizens of Washington. This, however, I am inclined to doubt, as there is no official announcement of the fact. By a private letter from St. Louis I learn that its ravages there have been fearfully beyond the newspaper reports. I sincerely hope that this "pestilence that walketh in darkness and wasteth at noon-day," may not visit your town, spreading suffering and death in its wake.

Our mutual friend SUEM ZOOK, Esq., has been on a visit to this city during the past week, and received marked attentions from the President and the members of the cabinet whom he visited. Any of your citizens visiting Washington will find comfortable quarters and reasonable charges at the boarding house of J. T. M'Duffie, on Pennsylvania Avenue, near the Railroad Depot, where I shall be happy to meet my acquaintances from "Little Millin." More anon. CHAPULTEPEC.

For the Gazette. Mr. Editor—While one portion of our population is engaged in renovating the military spirit which died about the time the war with Mexico commenced, I propose to form another portion into a regular corps, so that the business may be conducted in a more systematic manner than it has been. From the lot who congregate at the usual place every Sunday evening, I have no doubt the number wanted will be obtained without difficulty. You will therefore please to insert the following advertisement: WANTED.—One hundred and seventy-five Yong Men, of all shapes and sizes, from the tall graceful dandy, with hair enough on his upper lip to stuff a cushion, down to the beardless upstart. The object is to form a GAMING CORPS; to be in attendance at the Methodist church door on each Sabbath evening, before and after divine service, to stare at the females as they enter, make gentlemanly and delicate remarks on their persons and dress, swear an occasional oath and now and then indulge in a species of low blackguardism to be known only by the members. All who wish to enlist in the above corps, will please to appear at the church door next Sabbath evening where they will be duly inspected, and their names, personal appearance, etc., registered in a book kept for that purpose, and published in the newspapers. To prevent a general rush, it will be well to state that none will be enlisted who possess more than ordinary intellectual capacities.

The meetings will, after Sunday next, be regularly held under command of the officers who may be elected. SOL SWOP.

The packet ship New World arrived at New York on Saturday morning from Liverpool, with seen hundred steerage passengers, having not the least sickness among them.

Rhubarb, or pie plant, which is at this season of the year generally used for pies, should be for the present excluded from the table. It is considered by physicians to be a fruitful source of diarrhoea, and at the present time, when symptoms of cholera are prevalent, should be strictly avoided. Persons cannot be too cautious in their diet and habits at the present time.

FEVER AND AGUE.—Last summer (says the New York Evening Post) an Irish girl, on Long Island, attacked with a fever and ague after being two or three times cured, as it was called, by quinine, impatient at the obstinate recurrence of the disorder, ran in the height of the fever and jumped into a mill pond with her clothes on; she came out cured; the disorder never returned. An Ohio practitioner of the name of Cook adopts a similar practice; our readers are aware that with the learned it is called hydropathy. The editor of the Lafayette Daily Journal thus describes the method in his own case: "He literally dragged me from my bed, forced me under a shower-bath while the chill was full on me, my lips, nose, and fingers purple; my teeth chattering, and my whole convulsed body giving terrible evidence of the severity of the malady. There he held me, mere nature under the drip for more than a minute—and THE CHILL WAS GONE! It was the second, and of congestive type, that I had had in the space of five hours. Next, he put me under warm blankets. I slept for over an hour. Finding the fever to be consuming me, he again pulled me out of bed and forced me a second time under the bath. In less than five minutes, and the bath from having at first been horrible beyond description, became delightful; and I could have stood under it for hours, wooing the droppings of its congenial waters. I came out a restored man."

FOREIGN NEWS. BY THE STEAMER NIAGARA. The Steamship Niagara, Capt. Rycie, arrived at Halifax on the 1st inst., with seven days later intelligence from Europe. In commercial affairs there is no material amendment in prospect. The American State Stock was sold in London on the 15th, at 80, which was the only American stock noticed in the papers. The chief demand for American securities is on German account. The elections in France, on the 13th, passed off without a single violation of good order. No definite opinion can yet be formed as to the relative success of parties. No doubt is entertained that there is a large majority in favor of peace and order. The French expedition to reinstate the Pope had not effected an entrance into Rome at the last advices. The Neapolitan army has not been more successful, having been defeated in an attack on the 5th inst. The war in Hungary assumed no new feature, the fighting goes on uneventfully, and the fortunes of the Hungarians are reported to be in the ascendant. They are said to be within a few days' march of Vienna, to which point the Russians are passing forward as rapidly as possible. It is thought that the strong protest of France, seconded probably by England, may have the effect to check the advance of the Russians. Sicily is again in a state of insurrection for the hundredth time. It is stated that the Danish question is all but settled; the only positive facts are, that the Danes have suffered another defeat, and that Lord Palmerston has intimated that the attention of the British Government is still directed to that quarter, with a view to effect a restoration of peace. The Daily Atlas asserts that Denmark has accepted the proposition made by Lord Palmerston, but what these propositions are does not appear. The plot gradually reveals itself in Germany. The Sovereigns have evidently combined for the overthrow of the Liberals. There has been a formidable disturbance in Dusseldorf, on the Rhine, but it has been suppressed. At Frankfurt the riot was becoming more revolutionary and anarchical every day. All the moderate men have, in consequence, left it. Ireland continues quiet and miserable as ever. No further action has been had in the House of Lords in relation to the repeal of the Navigation Laws. The Lords were to go in Committee on the bill on Monday. Notice has been given by Lord Stanley and others, of amendments to be offered, and it is considered quite possible that Ministers may be beaten in Committee, and the bill be so mangled as to induce its authors to resign and retire from office. Details of the outbreak in Canada were laid before Parliament on the 15th, which elicited some discussion of no importance beyond the fact that the Government evinced a determination to sustain Lord Elgin. Earl Grey, in alluding to Lord Elgin's dispatch, said it would show that he acted throughout with his accustomed judgment, moderation, and good sense, and that he was fully prepared to justify, and take the responsibility of any step of Lord Elgin.

THE HUNGARIAN REPUBLIC.—The long inaction of the Hungarian army, of which nothing has been heard for the last fortnight, seems to countenance the notion that the Magyars are gathering their strength for some great blow. Some outposts are said to have been seen in the neighborhood of the Jubbukna Pass, which occasioned five cannon to be brought to the fort. Gorgey is said to be advancing on the Moravian and Silesian border, at the head of eighty thousand men. It is useless, in the absence of facts, to theorise about what the Hungarians will do next. But it would be shallow to auger from their apparent inaction in ill to their cause.—A slight engagement had taken place at Sillm, in consequence of which, after losing forty killed, the Austrians withdrew to the right bank of the Waag. The greatest discrepancies prevail with regard to the statements of the Russian force which has advanced through Cracow.

ROME.—The Ministers of Great Britain, France and Prussia, have met at Civita Vecchia, and two envoys have been sent to Lord Palmerston to beg his interference on behalf of the Roman Republic. General Oudinot has, perhaps, been glad to promise that he will do nothing till the British Foreign Secretary will build some golden bridge for the French to retreat over, and spare them further humiliation.

The Roman triumvirate have published a report on the affair of April thirty, from details furnished by the Minister of War. The French are in killed, wounded and prisoners; and the Romans fifty killed and two hundred wounded.

A letter dated Palo, the 8th ult., adds: The hundred Neapolitan troops and fifteen hundred Austrians, feeling themselves pressed by fifteen Roman troops, they only demand guarantees against the domination of the priesthood. They will have the Pope, but no priests or cardinals in the minister. They will place themselves under our protection. They express their regret at the affair of the thirtieth, which they say they could not help, as they thought we came to re-establish the old monkish government.

BE UNPREJUDICED.—Let no foolish persons be so prejudiced against this new truly celebrated medicine as to despise this advice; let it be used immediately on pain being felt; no matter how it may be, whether in the head or foot, whether it be the back or abdomen, whether arising from external or internal causes, use the Brandreth's Pills, and rely upon it, that the pain will go, the body will be restored to health as soon as you have received sufficient assistance from their effect. The quantity of impure humors disordered from the body by the action of the Brandreth's Pills, is removed in the course of a few hours with new and pure blood by the digestion of a moderate meal. By purging the body with this medicine the whole mass of blood becomes entirely purified and regenerated. That the blood is the life of the body, I presume is not disputed, therefore I shall say that it being the SEAT OF LIFE, it must also be the seat of disease. If disease be in the blood, we should abstract the disease only, not the blood. It is the impurities which must be removed, by purgation to secure our health, in all states of the weather, in all situations, and in all climates. The blood, being good spirit, is always trying to benefit the body by its struggles to expel impurities. But it is not capable of effecting its own purification, unless it be assisted by the action of the Brandreth's Pills, which are so effectual, especially in this climate, the consequences may be fatal, provided the blood is not purified at once, and this is sure to be effected if Brandreth's Pills are used. Purchase the genuine medicine of the following agents: JOHN A. STRETT, Lewistown; William Hardy, McVeytown; James & Stinson, Huntingdon; Allen & Scoop, Alexandria; A. & N. Creswell, Petersburg; Herman, Smith & Co., Manorbill; T. M. O'Connell, Birmingham.

MOST EXTRAORDINARY WORK:

THE Married Woman's Private Medical Companion, by Dr. A. M. MERRICK, Professor of Diseases of Women.—Sixth Edition.—Bound, pp. 329. Price \$1.—2500 copies sold in six months.—Years of suffering, of physical and mental anguish to many an affectionate wife, and pecuniary difficulties to the husband might have been spared; thousands now poor would have enjoyed competence; thousands now in their graves had been still alive, by a timely possession of this work. It is intended especially for the married, or those contemplating marriage, as it discloses important secrets which should be known to them particularly. Truly, knowledge is power. It is health, happiness, affluence. The revelations contained in its pages have proved a blessing to thousands, as the innumerable testimonials received by the author will attest. Here, also, every female—the wife, the mother, the sister, the friend, the neighbor, who is afflicted with any of the following troubles, may be cured, and the one in the decline of years in whom nature contemplates an important change—can discover the causes, symptoms, and the most efficient remedies, and most certain mode of cure, in every complaint to which her sex is subject. The importance to the married may be gathered from the fact, that Travelling Agents take from three to five dollars a day from its sale. Hundreds of active, enterprising agents are accumulating a little competence from the sale of this work, and the great demand for it. Orders are required to be accompanied with payment. Copies will be sent by mail free of postage to the purchaser. Over twenty thousand copies have been sent by mail within three months with perfect safety and certainty. On the receipt of One Dollar, the "Married Woman's Private Medical Companion" will be sent (without cost) to any part of the United States. All letters and applications from those desiring to become Agents will be post-paid (except those containing a remittance) and addressed to Dr. A. M. Merrick, Box 1224, New York City. Publishing Office, 129 Liberty street, New York. The "Married Woman's Private Medical Companion" is sold by booksellers throughout the United States. January 20, 1849—6m.

MARRIED. On the 7th inst., by the Rev. S. V. Blake, FRANKLIN S. DAVISON to Miss MARTHA HAMLIN, both of this county. On the 24th ult., by the Rev. A. B. C. Thomas, the Hon. JACOB GROSS, of Marietta, Pa., to Mrs. SARAH ALBERT, of Reading. On Sabbath Evening last, by Rev. J. Rosenberg, G. W. MORRISON to Miss HARRIET SWITZER, both of Lewistown. On the 21st ult., by the Rev. James Smith, JAMES ALLEN, of Derry township, to Miss ANANDA E. BELL, of Decatur township. On the 29th ult., by the Rev. M. Allison, GEORGE W. STROUD to Miss SARAH A. WISE, both of Millintown. On the 26th ult., by the Rev. George Stevenson, Geo. DOUGHLAN to Miss ELIZABETH FASIE, both of Millintown. On the 21st ult., by the Rev. M. Allison, THOMAS McKENAN to Miss ANN FIEG, both of Millford township, Juniata county. In Milton, on Monday last, by the Rev. P. Ruttauff, ROBERT M. FRICK, Esq., editor of the Miltonian, to Miss MARY A. RUTHAUFF, all of Milton.

DIED. At Burlington City, Iowa, of Cholera, JOHN MYERS, Jr., son of Abraham Myers, formerly of Heidelberg township, York county, aged about 35 years. On the 31st ult., MARY MARGARET, daughter of Dr. James R. Smith, aged 3 years, 11 months, and 21 days. On the 24th inst., in Juniata county, Mrs. MARGARET L. wife of Jacob G. Conner, of Beale township, aged 22 years, 10 months and 2 days.

THE MARKETS. Lewistown, June 7, 1849. Paid by Dealers. Retail.

Table with 3 columns: Commodity, Price Paid by Dealers, Retail Price. Includes Flour, Wheat, Rye, Oats, Corn, Cloverseed, Flaxseed, Butter, Eggs, Lard, Tallow, Potatoes, Beef, Bacon, Pork, Wool, Feathers.

The Lewistown Mills are paying \$5 to 50 cents for good wheat, 45 cents for Rye, 45 cents for Corn, and 27 cents for Oats.

PHILADELPHIA, June 5. Flour—The Flour market is steady but not very active. Rye Flour is dull. Corn meal stationary. Wheat—There has been more inquiry for Wheat, but prices are unchanged. There is a good deal doing in Corn, and holders are firm; Pennsylvania and Southern Yellow is worth 61 cents. Rye is in but little demand. Oats are dull at 30 cents. There is no visible movement in provisions. Whiskey is a shade lower—brings 21.

BALTIMORE, June 6, 1849. Flour—The market to-day is active, and prices are in favor of the seller. Howard street is held at \$4 75, but no sales have been reported. Grain—There is a good deal doing in Corn, with an advance, and holders are firm; prime white is quoted at 52 1/2 cts., and prime yellow at 52 1/2 cts. per bushel; Wheat is held firmly. There is no change to notice in other articles.

The Philadelphia Sun says—The Iron trade, at present, presents a very gloomy aspect, and prices of nearly every description have recently declined from \$2 to \$3 per ton. The imports of Scotch Pig Iron and Rails have been quite large, and some considerable contracts for No 1 Garioth Scotch Pig have been made as low as \$19 per ton. A recent number of the Pittsburgh Journal says:—We have recently met and conversed with many of our Iron masters of the Allegheny River country, and they all assure us that they will be somewhat crippled in manufacturing pig metal during the ensuing summer, on account of foreign competition which now prevails—especially in the Western country.