Lewistown Gazette.

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One square,	18 lines,	2 squares,	6 mos. $5.
"	1 time 50	"	1 year 8.00
"	2 times 75	½ column,	3 mos. 6.00
"	3 " 1.00	"	6 " 10.00
"	1 mo. 1.25	"	1 year 15.00
"	3 " 2.50	1 column,	3 mos. 10.00
"	6 " 4.00	"	6 " 15.00
"	1 year 6.00	"	1 year 25.00
2 squares,	3 times 2.00	Notices before marriages, &c. $12.	
"	3 mos. 3.50		

Communications recommending persons for office, must be paid in advance at the rate of 25 cents per square.

Philadelphia Advertisements.

LIFE INSURANCE.

The Girard Life Insurance Annuity and Trust Company of Philadelphia,

Office No. 159 Chesnut Street.

Capital $300,000.

Charter Perpetual.

CONTINUE to make Insurances on Lives on the most favorable terms; receive and execute Trusts, and receive Deposits on Interest.

The Capital being paid up and invested, together with accumulated premium fund, affords a *perfect security* to the insured. The premium may be paid in yearly, half yearly, or quarterly payments.

The Company add a BONUS at stated periods to the insurances for life. This plan of insurance is the most approved of, and is more generally in use than any other in Great Britain, (where the subject is best understood by the people, and where they have had the longest experience,) as appears from the fact that out of 117 Life Insurance Companies there, of all kinds, 87 are on this plan.

The first BONUS was appropriated in December, 1844, amounting to 10 per cent. on the sum insured under the oldest policies; to 8½ per cent., 7½ per cent. &c., &c., on others, in proportion to the time of standing, making an addition of $100; $87.50; $75, &c., &c., to every $1000, originally insured, which is an average of more than 50 per cent. on the premiums paid, and without increasing the annual payment to the company.

The operation of the Bonus will be seen by the following examples from the Life Insurance Register of the Company, thus:

Policy.	Sum Insured.	Bonus or Addition.	Amount of Policy and Bonus payable at the party's decease.
No. 58	$1,000	$100 00	$1,100 00
" 88	2,500	250 00	2,750 00
" 205	4,000	400 00	4,400 00
" 276	2,000	175 00	2,175 00
" 333	5,000	437 50	5,437 50

☞ PAMPHLETS containing the table of rates, and explanations of the subject; Forms of Application, and further information can be had at the office, gratis, in person or by letter, addressed to the President or Actuary.

B. W. RICHARDS, *President.*

JNO. F. JAMES, *Actuary.* [ap28:1y

APPLETON'S
GREAT CENTRAL
CHEAP BOOK STORE,
164 Chesnut Street,

Corner of Seventh, Swaim's Buildings,

PHILADELPHIA.

KNOWING the wants of the community, the Proprietor of this ESTABLISHMENT has fitted up a store in the most elegant manner, having due regard to the comfort of his customers, so that every stranger visiting his Book-store, may feel entirely at home.

HIS IMMENSE STOCK

of Books is classified according to the various Departments of Literature, so that visiters can find the Books they are in search of for themselves. Buying his stock for the most part at the AUCTION SALES, and being connected with one of the *Largest Publishing Houses* in this country, besides publishing largely himself, enables him to sell ALL BOOKS at

Lower Prices

than any other house of a similar character on this continent. His facilities for the IMPORTATION of Books from Europe are unsurpassed, having a Branch of his Establishment in London, where orders of private gentlemen are carefully executed and forwarded to this cohntry by every STEAMER and packet.

A CATALOGUE

of Books with the prices attached is issued quarterly, containing Lists of New additions made to his large collection, which are in all cases for sale at the

LOWEST PRICES,

or, from 25 to 75 per cent. below publishers' prices. Thus in buying even a *few Books*, quite a considerable amount is saved. As a still further

INDUCEMENT

to strangers visiting the city, every one who purchases *One Dollar's worth* of Books, will receive a copy of the *STRANGER IN PHILADELPHIA*, an elegant 18mo volume, the price of which is 25 cents.

☞ The limits of an advertisement are too confined to enumerate the prices of any of the Books, or to give even a faint idea of the *immense advantages* to be derived from purchasing at the *Great Central Cheap Book Store*, but let all who are in search of books send for a Catalogue, and buy the Books they are in want of, and when visiting the city, give Appleton one call, and you will be sure to CALL AGAIN.

Stationery

in all its branches, furnished at the *Lowest Prices*. The *Initials* of those purchasing Letter and Note Paper, neatly stamped in the corner, without charge.

☞ Orders for any article may be sent by mail, addressed to the proprietor, and the directions in all cases will be fully carried out, with great punctuality and despatch.

☞ Orders for Catalogues should be *pre-paid.*

GEO. S. APPLETON,

Bookseller, Publisher, Importer, and Stationer,
164 Chesnut Street, corner of Seventh,
May 5, 1849—3m *Swaim's Building.*

The Cheapest & most Splendid assortment of
WATCHES & JEWELRY
IN PHILADELPHIA.

No. 413 { **Lewis Ladomus,** *Market Street,* { No. 413

a few doors above Eleventh, North side,

HAS just received by late arrivals, from the most celebrated Manufacturers of Europe, a magnificent and judiciously selected assortment of *GOLD and SILVER WATCHES*, which he will sell CHEAPER than any other establishment in the United States. Among the assortment will be found:

Gold Levers, 18 k. cases, full jewelled,	$50
Silver Levers, full jewelled,	15
Gold Lepines, 18 k. cases, jewelled,	25
Silver Lepines, jewelled,	10
" Quartier Watches,	4 to $10
" Tea Spoons, equal to coin, per set,	4.50
" Dessert " " "	10.00
" Table, " " "	15.00

Together with a splendid assortment of Chaste and Rich Jewelry, &c., &c.

GOLD CHAINS, of various style, from the best Manufacturers.

☞ Please preserve this advertisement, and call at

LEWIS LADOMUS'S,

No. 413 Market street, above Eleventh, North side.

☞ I have Gold and Silver Levers, *still cheaper* than the above prices. ☞ A liberal discount made to the trade.

April 14, 1849—3m.

GEORGE BELLIS,
Wholesale Commission Agent,

FOR ALL KINDS OF

FISH,

No. 54 North Wharves,

Above Race street, Philadelphia.

Philadelphia, April 21, 1849.—1y

SHELDRAKE'S
ALLEGHENY HOUSE,
No. 280 Market street, above Eighth,

(South side,)

PHILADELPHIA.

THIS large and splendid Hotel has been furnished with entire new furniture. The Bar Room is the largest in Philadelphia. The Parlors and Sitting Rooms are entirely separated from the noise and bustle, consequent to the arrival and departure of cars. The Portico extending the whole front of the house, affords a cool retreat in warm weather, and a splendid view of the greatest thoroughfare in the city.

The Lodging Rooms are well furnished—the Table as well provided for as at any other Hotel, with every attention of the managers to make it the best Hotel for Merchants and Business Men, during their stay in the city. The terms will be ONE DOLLAR per day. On the arrival of the Cars from the West, a Porter will be in attendance to convey baggage, &c. to the Hotel, which is adjoining the depot. feb10—6m

2000 PREMIUM BLINDS.
B. J. Williams,

No. 12 North Sixth Street, Philadelphia,

Venitian Blind and Window Shade Manufacturer.

(Awarded the first and highest MEDALS at the New York, Baltimore, and Philadelphia Exhibitions, for the superiority of his Blinds, with confirmed confidence in his manufacture,) asks the attention of purchasers to his assortment of 2000 Blinds, of narrow and wide slats, with fancy and plain Trimmings, of new styles and colors. Also, a large and general assortment of TRANSPARENT WINDOW SHADES, all of which he will sell at the lowest cash prices.

Old Blinds painted and trimmed to look equal to new.

☞ DEALERS supplied on liberal terms.☜ The citizens of Mifflin county are respectfully invited to call before buying elsewhere—confident of pleasing all.

☞ OPEN IN THE EVENINGS.☜

March 24, 1849—3m.

WALL PAPERS.

THE subscribers have on hand the largest assortment of WALL PAPERS in the city of Philadelphia,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,

consisting of every variety suitable for Parlors, Entries, Dining Rooms, Chambers, &c., which for quality and style cannot be surpassed. Doing a cash business, we are enabled to sell a better article, at a

MUCH LOWER RATE,

than any store doing a TRADE BUSINESS. On hand, a large assortment of **WIDE PAPER**, for Curtains, Fire Prints, Borders, &c., which will be sold very low for cash. Paper Hanging done in the country at city prices.

N. B. Dealers are invited to call and examine their stock before purchasing elsewhere.

FINN & BURTON,

No. 142, Arch street, south side, Philadelphia.

April 14, 1848—3m

S. TOBIAS & SON,
No. 68 North Third Street, above Arch,

PHILADELPHIA.

OFFER the following articles of a very superior quality. Country merchants will do well to call and examine the same, as a liberal discount will be made to those who purchase to sell again.

LIQUORS—Brandies, various kinds; Holland Gin, do.; very superior Jamaica Spirits; Irish and Scotch Whiskey; Apple Whiskey; Monongahela Whiskey, very old; Virginia Peach Brandy.

WINES—Superior Old Sherry Wine; Madeira Wine; Port Wines of different kinds; superior Teneriffe; Lisbon and Muscatel; Sweet Malaga; superior Claret.

CORDIALS—Maraschino; Curacao; Raspberry Cogniac; Blackberry do.; Cream de Noyau; Cream de Annisette; Huile de Rose; Extract of Absinthe; Perfect Love Cordial; Lemon Cordial; Life of Man Cordial; Peppermint Cordial; Wine Bitters; Tansey Bitters; Lavender Bitters; Peppermint Bitters.

SYRUPS—Lemon Syrup; Ginger Syrup; Sarsaparilla Syrup; plain Syrup.

Fine Bottled WINES, for medical purposes, such as Madeira, Sherry, Port, &c. mb31—3m.

JOHN DONNELLY,
Manufacturer of Donnelly's Upright Safety Glazed Capsuled Blue

MATCHES,

And United States Oil Paste Blacking,

No. 83 NORTH THIRD Street, Philadelphia.

THESE Matches are justly considered the best in the United States; they are free from unpleasant smell, and can be introduced with perfect safety into all Stores and Dwellings. Warranted to keep ten years.

The Blacking is of superior quality, and free from any ingredient that impairs the leather.

COUNTRY DEALERS and SHIPPERS will find it to their interest to call and see for themselves.

N. B. An assortment of Matches of various New York Manufacturers. Matches in round wood boxes—also, packed in large or small tin cases, to ship to any part of the world. JOHN DONNELLY,

Late of 20 Bank street, now 83 North Third street.

March 24, 1849—1y.

AFFLICTED READ!!
Philadelphia Medical House,

ESTABLISHED 15 years ago, by Dr. KINKELIN. The oldest, surest and best hand to cure all forms of secret diseases of the skin, and solitary habits of youth, is DR. KINKELIN, Northwest corner of THIRD and UNION Streets, between Spruce and Pine, a square-and-a half from the Exchange, Philadelphia.

TAKE PARTICULAR NOTICE.

There is a habit which boys teach each other at the Academy or College—a habit indulged in when by himself, in solitude, growing up with the boy to manhood; few of those who indulge in this pernicious practice are aware of the consequences until they find the nervous system shattered, feel strange and unaccountable feelings, vague fears in the mind. The individual becomes feeble, he is unable to labor with accustomed vigor, or to apply his mind to study; his step is tardy and weak, he is dull irresolute.

Persons of all ages can now judge what is the cause of their declining health, losing their vigor, becoming weak, pale and emaciated.

YOUNG MEN!!

Let no false modesty deter you from making your case known to one who, from education and respectability, can alone befriend you. He who places himself under Dr. Kinkelin's treatment, may religiously confide in his honor as a gentleman, and in whose bosom will be forever locked the secret of the patient.

Thousands have been restored to health, from the devastations of those terrific maladies by DR. KINKELAND, German Physician.

PACKAGES OF MEDICINES, ADVICES, &c. forwarded, by sending a remittance, and put up secure from DAMAGE OR CURIOSITY.

☞ POST-PAID LETTERS answered forthwith.

Philadelphia, January 27, 1849—1y.

Trimmings Cheap for Cash.
HENRY C. OLIVER,
178 *Chestnut Street, Philadelphia.*

HAS for sale a large and handsome assortment of Trimmings such as Zephyr Worsted, Patterns, Steel Beads, Purse Silks, Spool Cotton, Sewing Silk, Needles, Pins, Tidy Cotton, Perfumery, *French, English, German and American* Fancy Goods, &c., CHEAP FOR CASH. Wholesale and retail, at the THREAD AND NEEDLE STORE, 178 *CHESTNUT St., Philadelphia.*

P. S. Also, sole Agent for *Bringhurst's Celebrated Hair Mixture*, for removing Dandruff and Dressing the Hair, giving it a fine glossy appearance.

March 24, 1849—3mo.

Alonzo Johnson's
NEW STORE,
No. 14 North Second Street, a few doors above Market,

PHILADELPHIA,

MANUFACTURER of Transparent Window Shades, Reed Blinds, Paper Curtains and Venitian Blinds, of all the different sizes, varying in price, from SIX CENTS to TWENTY DOLLARS a piece. All the new styles of every description of patterns, and of the latest fashions of different colors, and a variety of Trimmings of all kinds.

Also, beautiful TABLE and OIL CLOTH in patterns and in pieces. Oil Cloths for floors, Patent Coach Curtains for Wagon Covers of a superior article, any width, double or single, of the finest finish, and a splendid assortment of CLOCKS, *LOOKING GLASSES*, and *FIRE BOARDS*, &c., &c.

Old Blinds painted and trimmed over, to look equal to new, at a very little expense, or taken in exchange for new.

He has on hand the largest and most complete and beautiful assortment of the above articles, at 25 per cent. cheaper than any other establishment in the city, Wholesale and Retail, at reduced prices.

☞ Merchants and others are invited to call before purchasing elsewhere, as it will be to their advantage.

☞ Any of the above goods made to order, or carefully packed, so they can be sent any distance without injury. Other Manufacturers supplied with Slats, Fronts, Heads, or Pulley's, at the lowest prices.

OPEN IN THE EVENINGS.

March 31, 1849—1y.

M. MONTGOMERY,
Boot & Shoe Manufacturer

MARKET STREET LEWISTOWN.

CONTINUES to manufacture, to order, every description of BOOTS AND SHOES, on the most reasonable terms.—Having competent workmen in his employ and using good stock, his customers, as well as all others, may rely upon getting a good article, well made and neatly finished.

January 22, 1848—tf.

TIN WARE ESTABLISHMENT.

THE undersigned respectfully informs the public that he has removed his establishment to the stand lately occupied by JOSEPH M. COGLEY, in *MARKET STREET*, where he has now on hand a large assortment of

TIN WARE,

of every description, at very low prices. He is also prepared to manufacture to order any quantity of

Tin Ware, Sheet Iron Ware, and Spouting,

made of the best materials, on as low terms as can be procured anywhere.

COUNTRY MERCHANTS and persons in want of articles in his line, are invited to give him a call.

JOHN B. SELHEIMER.

Lewistown, April 7, 1849—3m.

TO
COUNTRY MERCHANTS.

WE have always on hand a fine stock of the following articles, which we are prepared to sell Wholesale, at a small advance on city rates, having been "*well bought;*" purchasing almost strictly for CASH:

Drugs, Patent Medicines, Glass, Oil, &c.
Spices; Coffee, Sugar, Tea, &c.
Tobacco and Segars; Fish and Salt
Nails, and almost every article in Hardware
Saddlery-ware; Candies, Nuts, &c.
Cotton Laps and Cordage
All kinds of PAPER, and Blank Books
Cooking Stoves; Hats and Caps; Matches.

F. J. HOFFMAN.

Lewistown, March 31, 1849.

New Hardware Store!!

AT F. J. Hoffman's will be found a most extensive assortment of Hardware, at low CASH PRICES; viz:

SADDLERY-WARE; Coach-ware; Steel
A general assortment of Steel Springs
Hoop and Sheet Iron; Wagon Boxes
Cut and Wrought Nails; Sad Irons; Hinges
Locks of all kinds; Screws; Springs
Latches; Knobs; Bolts; Forks; Spades
Shovels; Pans; Shovels and Tongs
Knives and Forks; Table and Tea Spoons
Hand Saws; Planes; Hatchets; &c,
Also, all kinds of sh oe findings.

F. J. HOFFMAN.

Lewistown, March 24, 1849.

Paper. Paper.

JUST received, an extensive assortment, consisting of

Ordinary, Fine, and Extra Cap
Do. do. and French Letter,
And Writing and Wrapping, } PAPER.

PRINTING PAPER, 22 X 32, at $5.00 per bundle.

☞ Lawyers, Printers, and Merchants, who need paper by the ream, will find we can supply them at LOW PRICES for cash.

F. J. HOFFMAN.

Lewistown, march 24, 1849.

White Lead,

PURE, at $2 per keg, for sale by

F. J. HOFFMAN.

Lewistown, march 24, 1849.

Groceries!

GROCERIES.—A very large assortment of prime groceries, on hand. Fine Teas, from 50 cts. to $1.00 per pound. Extra syrup Molasses, at 50 cts. per gallon: for sale by

F. J. HOFFMAN.

Lewistown, march 24, 1849.

LEWISTOWN MILLS.

THE subscriber has taken the Lewistown Mills, and wishes to buy a large quantity of

All Kinds of Grain,

for which he will pay the CASH, IN PAR FUNDS, as high as the market will afford, according to its quality. Any person having good Wheat will do well to call and show a sample of it, as he thinks he can afford to give more than any other person in the place, the mill being situated on the creek, where flour can be loaded out of the mill into boats, and all expense of hauling, storing, and shipping saved; besides, the flour is in better order, as the barrels are not injured by hauling and handling. If wheat brings a better price than it will afford to grind, he has the same chance of shipping it as any other, as the mill is the most convenient storehouse in the place, and saves a great deal of time and labor in hoisting by water power. OR, HE WILL RECEIVE ON STORAGE, and forward to Philadelphia or Baltimore, and give the following receipt:

"*Received, Lewistown Mills, of A. B., — Wheat, to be kept in store till the first of August, unless disposed of sooner.*"

When the receipt is given the quality of the wheat will be mentioned in it, so as to prevent any trouble when the owner comes to sell. Any person storing, having four hundred bushels and upwards, and desires it, it will be kept in a garner by itself. Any person taking a receipt, and not selling before, or giving notice to keep it, till after the first of August, it will be carried out to their credit at the market price on that day. If shipped, or sold to any person that does not get it ground in the mill, two cents per bushel storage will be charged. If they give notice, and keep it over after the first of August, the storage will be ONE-HALF cent per month, afterwards. The grain will be clear from high water.

The subscriber will keep

Plaster, Fish, Salt and Groceries

of all kinds, which will be sold low for cash to Farmers, by the quantity.

☞ FLOUR, MIDDLINGS, and all kinds of Grain and Feed, will be constantly kept on hand, and sold low for cash.

A. W. W. STERRETT.

N. B. JOHN STERRETT is authorized to transact any business in the above premises as my Agent.

Lewistown, April 14, 1849—1y.

HO! FOR CALIFORNIA!!
Tremendous Excitement!

and all about Thomas's selling Goods so *Cheap.*

I have a large assortment of

BOOTS AND SHOES,

and Ladies' and Misses' Gaiters, made by the best of workmen; a variety of

Dry Goods,

Groceries and Liquors,

of the best kind; among which is some choice Brandy.

Segars and Tobacco; Fish; Salt; 100 bushels Dried Peaches—an excellent article for $1.50 per bushel; 1000 Fishing Rods; Fishing Tackle; Cooking Stoves; Powder, Shot, and Lead; 50 barrels best Monongahela Whiskey;

2000 *LBS. WESTERN HAM;*

and hundreds of knick knacks, too numerous to describe in an advertisement.

Being determined to sell LOW FOR CASH—to accommodate those who may visit him, as far as he can—and to deal fairly and honestly, he invites his friends in town and country to give him a call, examine his stock, and if they find such articles as may be wanted, they can be had about as cheap as any one can sell them in this town or neighborhood.

J. THOMAS,

between Swartz's and McDowell's taverns.

Lewistown, may 19, 1849—1y.

LEWISTOWN POTTERY.

THE subscriber has now on hand and will continue to manufacture

Earthen Ware,

of various kinds and sizes, out of the best material ever before used for the manufacturing of the article in this country. The

CHEAPNESS AND DURABILITY

of his ware, should give it the preference over the stone-ware, inasmuch as there is no danger of any loss from scalding it or putting apple butter hot into them. His retail prices will not exceed 8 cents per gallon, for such ware as is generally used for apple butter or milk. He also keeps a wagon, to deliver ware to any merchant, at a reasonable distance, who may be disposed to favor him with his custom.

☞ To wholesale purchasers the usual discount will be given.

JOSEPH A. MATHEWS.

Lewistown, May 12, 1849—tf.

Wall Paper in sets.
AND
Window Paper

by the piece or quantity, for sale by

F. J. HOFFMAN.

Lewistown, march 24, 1849.

CORDAGE, &C.

WE have constantly on hand a fine assortment of Twines, Bedcords, Clothes Lines, Ropes, Cotton Laps, Carpet Chain, &c.

F. J. HOFFMAN.

Lewistown, march 24, 1849.

Steel Springs.

A large assortment, low for cash, for sale by F. J. HOFFMAN.

Lewistown, march 24, 1849.

Poetry.

THE SONGS OF YORE.

Alas! the good old songs of yore
Have gone quite out of date—
Surpassed by "Old Virginia's Shore,"
And the "North Car'lina State."
No more are heard the pleasing notes
Of "Coming Through the Rye;"
But turn you where you may, you'll hear
"Susanna, Don't You Cry."

To sing the song of "Home, Sweet Home,"
A girl could not be led;
But ask her for some "favorite tune,"
She'll strike up "Uncle Ned;"
Then finish off with "Buffalo Gals,"
Or else with "Dearest Mae:"
Forgetting that she ever knew
Some more heart-breathing lay.

Oh, give to me the songs of yore,
That come warm from the heart;
That make each pulse throb with delight,
And bid the passions start.
Sing me the song of "Hours There Were,"
I'll crave not what belongs
To the list of "nigger"—pshaw! I mean
Of "fashionable" songs.

Miscellaneous.

HUNGARY.—The important position assumed by the people of Hungary gives deep interest to all their movements. The annexed article from the Boston Atlas presents in a condensed form an intelligent view of her existing relations with Austria:

THE HUNGARIAN WAR.

It is a very prevalent, but a very erroneous idea, that the contest now raging between Hungary and Austria is a mere rebellion of one of the provinces of a great Empire—that the Hungarians are but a half civilized race—her nobles are tyrants, and her people are slaves. But Hungary is an independent nation; her government is a limited monarchy, and her constitution, in many respects, similar to that of England. She has a Parliament, called the Diet, composed of two chambers, Peers and Commons, which the King is bound to summon at least once in three years; and this Diet regulates the internal affairs of the State.—Unfortunately, however, it cannot originate laws—its action is confined to those subjects which the King chooses to present for consideration; and it is for this reason only that Hungary has been behind the age in political reform. Until 1847 her population was divided into two distinct and entirely separate classes—nobles and peasants; and all of noble descent belonged to the first class, whether rich or poor, titled or not. The entire class was exempt from taxation, and the whole burden of the State was borne by the peasants. In the course of events, the Dukes of Austria—the residuary legatees of all the rulers "by divine right" with whom they have ever intermarried—became kings of Hungary, and thus it happens that Hungary has come to be considered merely an Austrian province. Each of these Dukes—more recently Emperors—on his accession to the throne was obliged to swear that he would govern in a constitutional manner and support the institutions of the State; but most of them—like the English Stuarts—have broken their oaths and endeavored to substitute "divine right" for law, despotism for liberty, consolidation for independence. But these attemps at usurpation have always been manfully met, and neither force nor fraud has ever yet been able to deprive the Hungarians of their laws and their independence; the most that Austria could accomplish was to keep them from advancing. For more than half a century the Hungarians have been trying to induce their kings to call the attention of their Diet to political subjects, in order to bring about important reformations in a legal manner; petition and promise has followed promise, only to be evaded or broken. At length, in 1847, the long sought favor was granted; the Archduke Palatine—representing the king—called the attention of the Diet to those subject which had been so long the object of petitions, and the results of the deliberations of that assembly are without a parallel in history. The upper House—like the English House of Lords—was composed of the hereditary nobility—owners of the soil, who received its produce and were exempt from taxation; and the lower House was elected, in a great measure, from the class of nobles who were in like manner free from all the burdens of the State; and yet, in the words of the writer in Blackwood—

"By *unanimous* votes of both houses, the Diet not only established *perfect equality* of civil rights and public burdens amongst *all classes*, denominations, and races in Hungary and its provinces, and perfect toleration of religious worship; but with a generosity perhaps unparalleled in the history of nations, and which must extort the admiration even of those who may question the wisdom of the measure, the nobles of Hungary abolished their own right to exact either labor or produce in return for the lands held by urbarial tenure, and thus *transferred to the peasants the absolute ownership, free and forever, of nearly half the cultivated land* in the kingdom, reserving to the original proprietors such compensation as the government might award from the public funds of Hungary. *More than 500,000 peasant families were thus invested with the absolute ownership* of from thirty to sixty acres of land each. The elective franchise was extended to every man possessed of capital or property of the value of $150, or an annual income of $50; to every man who has received a diploma from a university, and to every artisan who employs an apprentice."

We repeat it, such an instance of liberality, of true patriotism, of disinterested love of liberty, cannot be found in the history of the world.—And this splendid deed is the true cause of the present war. It was this which roused the sluggish Austrians from the sleep of ages, and made them think of freedom. It was this which lighted the flame of liberty in despotic Prussia. It was this sacrifice of time-honored vested rights—this great concession of a gallant and generous race to the claims and long-lost rights of the people, which came near overturning all the despotisms of Europe at one swoop.

To crush this noble nation, despotism is armed and arming. For an open attack there was no apology. Hungary had legislated for herself alone, as she had a perfect right to legislate. The Archduke Palatine—the representative of her King—had sanctioned her acts, and Austria could not complain. The effects in truth, was not foreseen, nor was is suspected until the Austrian people themselves began to talk about freedom, expelled the Emperor from Vienna, and almost accomplished a revolution. Resort was then had to stratagem—the Ban of Crotia (a Hungarian province inhabited by a different race of people,) was encouraged to rebel, and taking Hungary unawares, he burnt and destroyed all before him. Hungary appealed to her King—the Emperor—to put down this rebellion, or authorize her to raise troops for her own defence. The Ban was *openly* proclaimed a rebel and ordered to repair to the Emperor, but *secretly* instigated to persevere. Then came the siege of Vienna, in which the Croats, under their Ban—who stood branded as a rebel—joined the Austrian troops, and was permitted to hold his command. In the meantime, the Hungarians took their affairs into their own hands, raised armies, and followed the Croats till their junction with the Austrians under the walls of Vienna; and out of this act of self-defence, the Emperor has made the ostensible cause of war. To punish *this* rebellion, the armies of Austria and Crotia, under Windischgratz and Jellachich, were sent into Hungary, and for a time it appeared as if the iron foot of despotism would crush out the last spark of liberty in that glorious land.

But the men who could nobly relinquish their undisputed rights for the common good, could do more. Hungary rose *en masse*—nobles and peasants—men and *women!* Thirty thousand gallant Poles escaped from Russian slavery and raised their lances once more for liberty—and these united, have driven back the Austrian hordes, defeating them in battle after battle—to their own borders. Hungary is free from the invader, but whether she will be able to maintain her freedom is a problem yet to be solved. Austria, beaten, disgraced, alarmed, has appealed to Russia; and Russia, only too glad to fight against liberty, has promised her aid, and her armies are already on the march to redeem the promise.

It is said that England and France have remonstrated against Russian intervention. We hope it is so, and if Russia does not heed the remonstrance, we trust they will go farther, and sustain, with all their power, the gallant Hungarians in the unequal contest. We are no lovers of war, but in such a case as this—if the despots of Austria and Russia will tempt their fate—we shall be glad to see one grand struggle—a union of all the lovers of liberty—of all the advocates of equal rights, against the last strong holds of despotism and tyranny. We shall rejoice to see the fires of freedom, so boldly kindled, so brightly burning on the plains of Hungary, extend over the mountains of Bohemia, reanimate fallen Poland, penetrate Austria, and shed the first ray of light over Russia. But even for Hungary, single-handed, we will hope for success.

Out of this struggle may grow up a general war in Europe. If Russia persists in her interference, France and England may do something more than protest; and such a war can hardly end without rooting out the last vestige of "the divine right of kings," and restoring the people of Europe to all the rights of man.

The London Spectator says that the Hungarian artillery is served principally by young men of good family and station, advocates, engineers, employees, all without exception men of scientific and literary training. But the pride and boast of the Hungarian army are the thirteen Hussar regiments, (each at least 800 strong,) five of which have been newly organized. One of these the nation owes to the patriotism of Count Stephen Karolyi. This great nobleman, who almost vies with the head of the Esterhazys in wealth, and who has hitherto taken but little part in Hungarian politics, in addition to a contribution in money amounting to twenty thousand pounds sterling, did in last November, at his own sole expense, raise, mount, and equip a regiment of this brilliant army, which he now commands in person in the field. All the troops are well clothed and armed, amply provisioned, regularly paid, and sufficiently provided with stores and ammunition of every kind.

HUNGARIAN DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE.

According to accounts received at Vienna the Hungarian Parliament on the 14th of April, on the motion of M. KOSSUTH, adopted the following declaratory resolutions:

'1. Hungary, together with Transylvania, is and shall be a free and independent European State.

'2. The House of Hapsburg Lorraine, is, and shall be excluded, and deposed and banished now and forever, from the dominion, sovereignty and enjoyment of the territories of Hungary, as well as of Transylvania, and all the parts, countries, and provinces thereunto appertaining.

'And the said House is and shall be declared in the name of the nation to have forfeited the throne, and to be excluded and disowned and banished.

'3. The said Hungarian nation enters, according to its unalienable natural rights, as an independent and free State, into the family of European States.

'4. The future system of government in all its details shall be provided for by the Parliament, and until that work shall have been consummated the country shall be governed by a President, assisted by a Cabinet of Ministers, to be appointed by the President under the personal responsibility of the said President and of the said Ministers.

'The execution of the principles contained in these resolutions is confided to a committee of three persons.'

The accounts go on to say—

M. Kossuth's motion was adopted by the unanimous vote of the Parliament, amidst the most enthusiastic cheers of the people. 'This thundering voice of millions,' adds the Constitutionelle Zeitung, 'is the shout of the resurrection of the Magyr nation; it is the dirge of the exiled and traitorous house of Hapsburg Lorraine.'

With respect to paragraph 4 of Kossuth's motion, the house protested that they placed unlimited confidence in Kossuth, the mover of the bill, and that they elected him to be the President of Hungary. The execution of the principles contained in the above resolution has been confided to MM. Ludwig Kossuth, Emerick Szacsvary, and Stephen Gorove.

The above proceedings of the lower House of the Hungarian Parliament were in the course of that day (14th of April) sanctioned by unanimous resolution of the Upper House.