RESOLUTION

Relative to an Amendment of the Constitution.

RESOLVED *by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in General Assembly met*, That the Constitution of this Commonwealth be amended in the second section of the fifth article, so that it shall read as follows: The Judges of the Supreme Court, of the several Courts of Common Pleas, and of such other Courts of Record as are or shall be established by law, shall be elected by the qualified electors of the Commonwealth in the manner following, to wit: The Judges of the Supreme Court, by the qualified electors of the Commonwealth at large. The President Judges of the several Courts of Common Pleas and of such other Courts of Record as are or shall be established by law, and all other Judges required to be learned in the law, by the qualified electors of the respective districts over which they are to preside or act as Judges. And the Associate Judges of the Courts of Common Pleas by the qualified electors of the counties respectively. The Judges of the Supreme Court shall hold their offices for the term of fifteen years, if they shall so long behave themselves well: (subject to the allotment hereinafter provided for, subsequent to the first election:) The President Judges of the several Courts of Common Pleas, and of such other courts of Record as are or shall be established by law, and all other Judges required to be learned in the law, shall hold their offices for the term of ten years, if they shall so long behave themselves well: The Associate Judges of the Courts of Common Pleas shall hold their offices for the term of five years, if they shall so long behave themselves well: all of whom shall be commissioned by the Governor, but for any reasonable cause which shall not be sufficient grounds of impeachment, the Governor shall remove any of them on the address of two-thirds of each branch of the Legislature. The first election shall take place at the general election of this Commonwealth next after the adoption of this amendment, and the commissions of all the judges who may be then in office shall expire on the first Monday of December following, when the terms of the new judges shall commence. The persons who shall then be elected Judges of the Supreme Court shall hold their offices as follows: one of them for three years, one for six years, one for nine years, one for twelve years, and one for fifteen years; the term of each to be decided by lot by the said judges, as soon after the election as convenient, and the result certified by them to the Governor, that the commissions may be issued in accordance thereto. The judge whose commission will first expire shall be Chief Justice during his term, and thereafter each judge whose commission shall first expire shall in turn be the Chief Justice, and if two or more commissions shall expire on the same day, the judges holding them shall decide by lot which shall be the Chief Justice. Any vacancies happening by death, resignation, or otherwise, in any of the said courts, shall be filled by appointment by the Governor, to continue till the first Monday of December succeeding the next general election. The Judges of the Supreme Court and the Presidents of the several Courts of Common Pleas shall, at stated times, receive for their services an adequate compensation, to be fixed by law, which shall not be diminished during their continuance in office, but they shall receive no fees or perquisites of office, nor hold any other office of profit under this Commonwealth, or under the government of the United States, or any other State of this Union. The Judges of the Supreme Court during their continuance in office shall reside within this Commonwealth, and the other Judges during their continuance in office shall reside within the district or county for which they were respectively elected.

WILLIAM F. PACKER,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
GEO. DARSIE,
Speaker of the Senate.

IN THE SENATE, *March* 1, 1849.

Resolved, That this resolution pass.—Yeas 21, Nays 8.

Extract from the Journal.
SAML. W. PEARSON, *Clerk.*

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, *April* 2, 1849.

Resolved, That this resolution pass.—Yeas 58, nays 26.

Extract from the Journal.
WM. JACK, *Clerk.*

SECRETARY'S OFFICE.

Filed April 5, 1849.

A. L. RUSSELL,
Dep. Sec. of the Commonwealth.

SECRETARY'S OFFICE.

PENNSYLVANIA, ss:

I DO CERTIFY that the above and foregoing is a true and correct copy of the Original Resolution of the General Assembly, entitled "Resolution relative to an Amendment of the Constitution," as the same remains on file in this office.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand, and caused to be affixed the seal of the Secretary's Office at Harrisburg, this eleventh day of June, Anno Domini, one thousand eight hundred and forty-nine. L. S.

TOWNSEND HAINES,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.

"JOURNAL OF SENATE.

"Resolution, No. 188, entitled 'Resolution "relative to an amendment of the Constitution,' "was read a third time. On the question, will "the Senate agree to the resolution? The Yeas "and Nays were taken agreeably to the Constitution, and were as follows, viz:

"YEAS—Messrs. Boas, Brawley, Crabb, Cunningham, Forsyth, Hugus, Johnson, Lawrence, "Levis, Mason, Matthias, M'Caslin, Rich, "Richards, Sadler, Sankey, Savery, Small, "Smyser, Sterrett and Stine—21.

"NAYS—Messrs. Best, Drum, Frick, Ives, "King, Konigmacher, Potteiger and Darsie, "*Speaker*—8.

"So the question was determined in the affirmative."

"JOURNAL OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

"Shall the resolution pass? The yeas and "nays were taken agreeably to the provision of "the tenth article of the Constitution, and are "as follows, viz:

"YEAS—Messrs. Gideon J. Ball, David J. "Bent, Craig Biddle, Peter D. Bloom, David M. "Bole, Thomas K. Bull, Jacob Cort, John H. "Diehl, Nathaniel A. Elliott, Joseph Emery, "David G. Eshleman, William Evans, John "Fausold, Samuel Fegely, Joseph W. Fisher, "Henry M. Fuller, Thomas Grove, Robt Hampson, George P. Henszey, Thomas J. Herring, "Joseph Higgins, Chas. Hortz, Joseph B Hower, "Robert Klotz, Harrison P. Laird, Abraham "Lamberton, James J. Lewis, James W. Long, "Jacob M'Cartney, John F. M'Culloch, Hugh "M'Kee, John M'Laughlin, Adam Martin, Samuel Marx, John C. Myers, Edward Nickleson, "Stewart Pearce, James Porter, Henry C. Pratt, "Alonzo Robb, George Rupley, Theodore Ryman, Bernard S. Schoonover, Samuel Seibert, "John Sharp, Christian Snively, Thomas C. "Steel, Jeremiah B. Stubbs, Jost J. Stutzman, "Marshall Swartzwelder, Samuel Taggart, "George T. Thorn, Nicholas Thorn, Arunah "Wattles, Samuel Welrich, Alonzo I. Wilcox, "Daniel Zerbey, and William F. Packer, Speaker—58.

"NAYS—Messrs. Augustus K. Cornyn, David "M. Courtney, David Evans, Henry S. Evans, "John Fenlon, John W. George, Thomas Gillespie, John B. Gordon, William Henry, "James J. Kirk, Joseph Laubach, Robert R. "Little, John S. M'Calmont, John M'Kee, "William M'Sherry, Josiah Miller, William T. "Morrison, John A. Otto, William Y. Roberts, "John W. Roseberry, John B. Rutherford, R. "Rundle Smith, John Smyth, John Souder, "George Walters and David F. Williams.—26.

"So the question was determined in the affirmative."

SECRETARY'S OFFICE,
Harrisburg, June 15, 1849.

PENNSYLVANIA, ss.

I DO CERTIFY that the above and foregoing is a true and correct copy of the "Yeas" and "Nays," taken on the "Resolution relative to an Amendment of the Constitution," as the same appears on the Journals of the two Houses of the General Assembly of this Commonwealth, for the session of 1849.

Witness my hand and the seal of said office, the fifteenth day of June, one thousand eight hundred and forty-nine.

TOWNSEND HAINES,
ju23—3m *Secretary of the Commonwealth.*

THE GAZETTE.

LEWISTOWN, PA.

SATURDAY, JULY 21, 1849.

TERMS:

ONE DOLLAR PER ANNUM,

IN ADVANCE.

For six months, 75 cents.

☞All NEW subscriptions must be paid in advance. If the paper is continued, and not paid within the first month, $1.25 will be charged; if not paid in three months, $1.50; if not paid in six months, $1.75; and if not paid in nine months, $2.00.

Notices of Advertisements.

ROBINSON & ELDRED'S New York Circus with, as rumor has it, an excellent company of equestrians, will be here on Wednesday and Thursday next. Those fond of seeing the ups and downs of life, as exhibited in these performances, will of course go to see the actors and take a laugh at the clown, whose portrait, as drawn in our paper to-day, is said to bear a striking resemblance to the gentleman "down stairs."

Mr. DRUM offers for sale a Dwelling and Lot of Ground.

The County Commissioners invite proposals for furnishing wood for Jail and Court House.

The assignee of J. R. Philips publishes a notice.

Our German citizens request attention to their call for a meeting at the Town Hall on Saturday evening to aid the heroes who are now struggling for liberty against the despots of Europe.

☞AN EXTRA, containing eight columns of advertisements, accompanies to-day's Gazette. The conclusion of an interesting story will be found on our first page.

DEATH FROM A FALL.—By a letter from the Postmaster at Elizabethtown, we learn that a man named SYLVESTER, fell from a mulberry tree on the 30th ult., (at Lock No. 2, Youghiogheny, Allegheny county, Pa.) fracturing his skull and sustaining other injuries, from the effects of which he died on the 1st July. He is described as a young man, 25 or 30 years of age, common size, light complexion, yellow hair, a ship tattooed on his right arm, and a star on his left—no papers, nor money. He had been at work on the improvement but one day—stated that he was partly raised in Lewistown, had worked last on the railroad near this place, and been on sea. For the information of friends, the postmaster states that he had good medical attendance, and would be decently interred.

Captain HOOPER, of the canal packets, died at Newton Hamilton, on Thursday of last week. He had been unwell for some time, and on thet day overheated himself in overtaking his boat, on reaching which he drank a considerable quantity of ice water. He was shortly after seized with violent pains, and died the same afternoon. His mother was at Newton at the time attending to another son who was severely injured by an explosion some weeks since. On the return of Capt. Hooper's boat, Tobias Tyson, bowsman, was similarly attacked, and died near Alexandria; and subsequently a colored man was taken with it in Juniata county, but recovered.

GODEY'S LADY'S BOOK for August contains 24 extra pages of reading matter, and altogether 26 engravings, among which are the Bath of Beauty; Taking the Queue; two Fashion plates as a contrast—one Godey's own, the other an imitation of those given by some of his rivals; Ladies' Riding Dresses; Fancy Furniture; patterns for the work table, music, &c. The Lady's Book is certainly the head and front of magazines, and originates almost everything of interest in the way of improvement. Persons desirous of subscribing for this beautiful magazine are requested to call at the Gazette office.

LYKENS VALLEY COAL.—A boat load of this coal has been readily disposed of, and from its appearance bids fair to take the place of that heretofore used—Wilkesbarre and Sunbury. There is but little slate among it, and it is no doubt of first rate quality.

ICE is considered beneficial in cholera times, and as Sam Hopper furnishes the article A 1. No. 1, those who have not yet patronized him had better attend to it before it is too late.

The Town Council has appointed two officers to inspect the borough, with a view to the removal of every thing detrimental to public health. Right—go ahead.

The steamer Niagara arrived at New York in the early part of this week, but brings nothing of particular interest. Rome still held out against the French—in Hungary nothing decisive had taken place.

HORRIBLE.—The Blair County Whig states that an Irish woman died with the *mania a potu*, at Huntingdon, on Friday of last week.

THE CHOLERA.

At Alexandria, Huntingdon county, there have been altogether nine deaths by cholera, with no new cases for more than a week. All these had been employed on Shuman & Fertig's section. There are reports of some deaths on McCord's section at Newton Hamilton, but we cannot trace them to an authentic source. Several cases have occurred on canal boats, but at a time when every petty ailment is tortured into cholera, it is difficult to say whether one-half we hear is true.

In the east, the disease prevails in most of the villages near Philadelphia and New York—at Brooklyn, Albany, Rochester, Buffalo, Jersey City, Newark, Wilmington, &c.

In New York, the report of the city inspector for the week ending on Saturday last, shows 991 interments during that period, being an increase of 289 on the preceding seven days. The cholera interments were 484, being an increase of 167 on the preceding week, and an average of 69 1-7 deaths daily during the week. This is the heaviest record of interments in that city, exceeding the maximum week of 1832 by 104, while the cholera interments of that week were 232 more than during the past week. It must be borne in mind, however, that the present population of the city is about double what it was in 1832. Among the deaths are the only son of Horace Greeley, James Reyburn, A. R. Wyckoff, Dr. Brainard, and David B. Ogden, all eminent citizens.

There were 458 deaths in the city of Philadelphia during the week ending on the 14th instant, of which 158 were by cholera. The total number of deaths by cholera in the city since the breaking out of the disease, up to the 16th, is 559.

The cholera has appeared in the Alms House at Baltimore—48 cases, 22 deaths. The city is still comparatively free from it.

In the west it continues with but little abatement in the cities, and is rapidly spreading into the country. In Ohio, cases have occurred in Rossville, Hamilton, Milford, New Richmond, Batavia, Tippecanoe, Piqua, Westville, Camden, Cleaveland, and at Dayton 6 deaths are reported on the 11th.

At St. Louis the reports were as follows for the dates named:

	Cholera.	Other diseases.
Interments, July 12,	157	124
Do. 13,	138	105
Do. 14,	110	87
Total,	403	316

The aggregate number of interments at St. Louis from 9th to 13th, inclusive, is 714, of which 563 were from cholera.

The whole number of deaths at St. Louis from January 1 to July 12, was 3650 by cholera, 2374 by other diseases—total 6024. Among the deaths at St. Louis, reported on the 12th, was Dr. Harding Lane, the oldest physician in the city. Wm. K. Titcomb, a lawyer of promise, died on the 14th.

At Belleville, a small village in Illinois, near St. Louis, the deaths by cholera since the 20th of May are 92.

At Graves' settlement, five miles from St. Louis, 180 have died out of a population of 700.

Electricity and Cholera.

Dr. Andrand, of Paris, has communicated a paper to the Academy of Sciences, upon the connection between cholera and electricity.—According to his experiments, which extended over a period of three months, he found great difficulty in the months of April and May when the moisture of the atmosphere was variable, to procure sparks from the electric machine. Clear and fine weather in June, when he anticipated an increase of electricity, "only gave more and more feeble indications of it," and at length the machine remained entirely silent. This new decrease of the electric fluid coincided perfectly with the violence of the cholera. On the 8th the electricity returned, a thunder shower followed, and by the 9th the atmosphere returned to its proper condition, and the cholera decreased. The rationale of the matter is set forth by Dr. A. as follows:

"Nature has infused into the atmosphere a mass of electricity, contributing to the service and support of life. If, by any cause, this mass of electricity is diminished, and sometimes decreased even to exhaustion, what follows? Every one suffers; those who carry within a sufficient supply of electricity, withstand it; those who can live only by borrowing electricity from the common mass, perish with the exhaustion of that mass. This is a clear and perfectly rational explanation, not only of the cholera, but, perhaps of all other epidemics that at intervals afflict humanity. If the great fact in question were recognized and admitted as a principle, I think it would be easy for medical science, professing, as it does, countless sway in producing and restraining electricity, to prepare for a successful resistance, upon its re-appearance, of a plague, which I regard at present as, at least, arrested in its course, if it has not wholly vanished."

In connection with this subject the St. Louis Republican mentions that an old and familiar experiment was tried a few days since, accidentally, by a gentleman whose attention has been called to the subject of the effect of electricity upon the atmosphere in producing ozone gas. Reflecting upon the various theories advanced, he made an attempt to attract paper by rubbing sealing wax upon woollen cloth: and, although sealing wax will usually attract a piece of paper at the distance of one inch or more, immediately after the friction, yesterday it would not move the slightest fragment at any distance. In these times the most trivial circumstance may be important. Does this fact denote a want of magnetic electricity in the atmosphere, and if so, how does this affect the nerves of sensation and the circulation? The attention of scientific men is called to this fact. It may have an important bearing upon the prevailing epidemic.

We learn from the Huntingdon Globe that on Saturday evening last, MARTIN GATES, while bathing in the dam near his residence, at Graysville, Franklin township, in that county, was drowned. After swimming about for some time he sunk. His young daughter was watching him from the house, and when he disappeared she did not immediately raise any alarm, she supposing him to be diving. The water being very cold it is supposed he was attacked with the cramp. His body was not recovered until late in the night.

The Will of the People.

A locofoco journal having charged the Washington Republic with the design of abandoning all unpopular whig measures and doctrines, and shaping its course so as to make it acceptable to the largest number of voters, that paper thus ably answers the charge:—"This is precisely our object. The Government of the United States is a government of opinion. An Administration can sustain itself only by receiving a majority of votes. It can receive a majority of votes only by making itself acceptable to a majority of the people. Our system rests upon the idea that what is acceptable to a majority of the people, within the constitution, ought to be the law of the land. If the majority is not competent to determine what ought to be the law of the land, within such restrictions, the idea of self-government is an absurdity.

"We believe that in the main the doctrines of the WHIG party are acceptable to the American people. We believe that the American people are in favor of peace and neutrality. We believe they are in favor of "good roads, good harbors, and good laws," and of "going ahead" under an administration that shall secure us these advantages. We believe that they are in favor of a national policy, and opposed to sectional parties and issues. We believe that they think a "change of men and measures" quite as indispensable to the national prosperity, as the "reunion" of the Locofocos and Abolitionists on the Buffalo platform—which is now the leading object of the Opposition in CONNECTICUT, WISCONSIN, VERMONT, and more especially in NEW YORK.

"All these notions we believe to be popular, and acceptable to a large majority of the voters. We adopt and advocate them on that ground—and because they agree with our own views of administration. If the Opposition can persuade us, by fair reasoning and argument, that they are not popular and acceptable, we shall certainly be led to distrust our own judgment—because it is our belief that a majority of the people are competent to decide upon all such questions—and because, think about them as we may, the will of the people, developed through the organs recognized by the constitution, must ultimately prevail.

"We should be pleased to learn on what other basis than this a man can lay claim to the title of a believer in Republicanism, or a friend of the Constitution of the United States."

The whigs of Blair county nominated the following ticket on Tuesday last:

Assembly—Jos. Higgins.
Sheriff—David Denlinger.
Prothonotary—Samuel J. Royer.
Commissioner—Jacob Burley.
Poor Director—Joseph Feay.
Auditor—David Tate.

BEER, ALE, AND PORTER.—From a publication made by Mr. Samuel Lucas in the Baltimore papers, it appears that the use of malt liquors, during the prevalence of cholera, is of a beneficial nature instead of being injurious, as many persons have supposed. Professor Ducatel coincides in this opinion, and the brewers in Baltimore, Philadelphia, New York, and Poughkeepsie, cite in proof that not one of the persons employed in their establishments died of cholera in 1832.

A destructive fire occurred in Mauch Chunk on Sunday, which laid the business portion of that flourishing town in ruins. About thirty houses were consumed, and the loss is estimated at $125,000.

Thirty buildings were destroyed by fire in Allegheny City on Monday last.

FEVER AND AGUE.—A friend from Pottsville, who has had ample opportunity to observe the beneficial effects of the subjoined remedy for this annoying disease, has forwarded the same for publication to the Danville Democrat.

Receipt for the Cure of Fever and Ague.

Take 2 oz.'s of good Barks, } pulverized;
" 1 oz. of Rhubarb, }

mix in a pint of strong Brandy, fourth proof—take a wine glass full morning, noon, and night, commencing as soon as the fever is off. If its operation is too powerful, lessen the dose, but take it regularly. Continue the doses three times a day, for three days, after which take it night and morning for three days, and then a dose a day, until the pint is all taken.

This is the dose for an adult—children, of course, in proportion.

There is no quackery about the cure.—Physicians here approve of it, although they do not prescribe it, and it has cured many cases when the physicians could only stop it and as soon as the patients ceased taking their medicine it would return again. *This cure is effectual.* The only merit is in mixing the ingredients together—taking them separate they would fail. Try it on some and judge for yourself.

PHYSICIANS.—We cannot observe, without the strongest admiration, the conduct of the physicians of Richmond during the present epidemic. It is only at times like these that we fully realize the value and the excellence of these true-hearted sons of science, these heroic men, in comparison with whose calm courage the fiery valor of the soldier shrinks into utter insignificance. A period of ordinary health is to the physician like a time of peace to the soldier, but the visitation of the epidemic is the war in which he goes forth to the front of the battle, and to the struggle with Death, that he may save the lives of others, and perhaps perish himself in saving them.

There is no hovel so poor, so loathsome, so reeking with the foul breath of the pestilence, in which those messengers of mercy have not been found standing by the bedside of the most miserable and destitute wretch in the community, no matter what his color, and exhausting all the resources of medical skill for his relief. In cases like these there could have been no remuneration. None was expected. But that mattered not. Life was at stake, and as rapidly as others would fly from danger, have our physicians hurried to it, to save their fellow-men.

What is said of the Richmond physicians will apply as strongly to those of Philadelphia, and indeed to the profession generally as a class. There is no body of men more distinguished for their humanity, or so ready to risk their own lives for the benefit of their fellow men. It may be said that it is their business and they are paid for it, but money could scarcely be a recompense for the fatigue and exposure that many of them undergo uncomplainingly at this period, and they are found in attendance every day upon cases where the hope of remuneration must be small indeed. Nothing but a spirit of humanity and a noble sense of their professional duty would induce so many personal sacrifices as physicians are called upon to make during the presence of an epidemic.—*Phila. Ledger.*

Annexation of the Canadas.

The subjoined letter from the hero of Chippewa and Lundy's Lane, cannot fail to excite attention throughout the Union.

WEST POINT, June 29, 1849.

My Dear Sir:—

The news from the Parliament of Great Britain, this morning, must I think, increase the discontent of our neighbors on the other side of the St. Lawrence and the Lakes not a little; and that those discontents will, in a few years, lead to a separation of the Canadas, New Brunswick, &c., &c. from the mother country, seems equally probable.

Will those Provinces form themselves into an independent nation, or seek a connexion with our Union? I think the probability is greatly in favor of the latter.—In my judgement the interests of both sides would be much promoted by annexation—the several Provinces coming into the Union on equal terms with our present thirty states. The free navigation of the St. Lawrence is already of immense importance to perhaps a third of our present population, and would be of great value to the remainder. After annexation, two Revenue Cutters, below Quebec, would give us a better security against smuggling than 30,000 Custom house *employees* strung along the line that separates us from the British Possessions on our Continent. I am well accquainted with that line, and know a great deal of the interests and character of the Provincials. Though opposed to incorporating with us any district densely peopled with the Mexican race, I should be most happy to fraternize with our northern and north eastern neighbors.

What may be the views of our Executive government on the subject I know absolutely nothing; but I think I cannot err in saying that two thirds of our people would rejoice at the incorporation, and the other third soon perceive its benefits.

Of course, I am opposed to any underhanded measures, on our part, in favor of the measure, or any other act of bad faith towards Great Britain. Her good will, in my view of the matter, is only second to that of the Provincials themselves, and that the former would soon follow the latter—considering the present temper and condition of Christendom—cannot be doubted.

The foregoing views I have long been in the habit of expressing in conversation, I give them to you for what they may be worth. Faithfully yours,

WINFIELD SCOTT.

PINE LUMBER IN MAINE.—A correspondent of the Maine *People's Press*, writing from Moosehead Lake, June 18, tells of having just taken across said Lake, a distance of 17 miles, the largest raft of pine logs ever seen thereabouts—containing, by actual survey, *twenty-one and three-fourths acres.* These logs are taken at different landings upon the eastern shore of the Lake, and towed by steamboats across to the outlet or head of the Kennebec waters, by which they are borne to market.

LAKE SUPERIOR COPPER AND IRON.—The mineral riches from Lake Superior are beginning to be worked to some purpose. The propeller Independence arrived at the Sault St. Marie on the 20th ult, with 130 tons of native copper in large masses, from the Cliff Mine, and the Napoleon on the 22d ult. with 10 tons of barrel ore from the Cliff Mine, 8 tons of barrel and native copper from the Copper Falls location, and 11 tons of barrel ore from Lac La Belle Mining Company. The schr. Fur Trader arrived on the 19th, with 213 tons iron blooms, 13 tons and 120 bars of iron, from the Jackson Iron Works.—*Cleaveland (Ohio) Herald, July* 11.

THE MARKETS.

Lewistown, July 20, 1849.

	Paid by Dealers.	*Retail.*
Flour - -	$3 75	$4 75
Wheat, white -	90	1 05
red -	85	1 00
Rye - -	45	56
Oats - -	25	33
Corn, - -	45	50
Cloverseed - -	3 00	4 00
Flaxseed - -	1 00	1 25
Timothyseed - -	2 00	2 50
Butter, good - -	12½	12½
Eggs - -	10	10
Lard - -	6	8
Tallow - -	8	10
Potatoes - -	60	75
Beef, - -	4 00	
Bacon, per lb.	5½	7
Pork - -	0 00	0 00
Wool, per lb. - -	25	—
Feathers - -	44	44

The *Lewistown Mills* are paying 85 to 95 cents for good wheat, 45 cents for Rye, 45 cents for Corn, and 27 cents for Oats.

REMARKS.—A great portion of the grain in this county has been housed in good condition. Wheat is said to be well filled and the yield fair. Oats are also good. The corn looks well, but needs rain badly, none having fallen for some weeks.

New potatoes are retailing from stores at 75 cents per bushel. Beans (from gardens) at 20 cents per peck.

PHILADELPHIA, July 18, 1849.

Flour—small sales at $4.62½ a 4.75; Rye Flour $2.81; Corn Meal $2.75a$2.81¼.

Sales of Red Wheat at $1 a 1.05; Yellow Corn 58a59 cents; Oats 35 cents; Rye 58 cts.

BALTIMORE, July 18, 1849.

Flour—sales of Howard Street Flour, fresh ground, at $4.75.

Grain—sales of good to prime reds at 95a 105 cts., and of white, not good enough for family flour, at 108a110 cts.

Corn, 57a58 cents for white, and 60 cts. for yellow.

Oats 25a30 cts.

PITTSBURGH, July 17, 1849.

Bacon continues in request and sales are made from smoke house—5¼ for shoulders; 6 for sides, and 7 to 7½ for hams.

Flour continues on the advance and we quote sales of lots from store yesterday at $4.25.—*American.*

For the Gazette.

MR. EDITOR—In looking over the Pennsylvanian of the 14th instant, I noticed a correspondence from Reedsville dated July 5, signed "G," complimenting the editor of the Pennsylvanian for his tri-weekly paper, which, this writer says is the best paper he sees or knows of! He then commences an attack on the postmaster at Lewistown and the acting postmaster at Reedsville, and winds up by saying that he blames some of them for not attending to their business.

Unless I am much mistaken, this G. was once a deputy and a postmaster, who was noted for sending papers directed to his office to Potter's Mills and other places, and particularly was this the case with the Washington Battery, published previous to the last presidential election. In August last, as he will perhaps remember, after the arrival of the eastern and northern mails, a certain person called for papers and letters, and G., after hunting under the counter and in the desk, stated that nothing was there. The same evening, when the intelligent correspondent of the Pennsylvanian was not in, that person called again and the clerk handed him out *four papers and one letter!* As no mails had come in since the first call, perhaps G. can let us know in the next Pennsylvanian where these four papers and letter came from.

Were I disposed to find fault, I might ask G. how many years of postmaster's service it would take him to discover the difference between a bound and half-bound book—the former of which is not mailable, while the latter is—but as it might not be an agreeable reminiscence, I will close by advising G. hereafter to pull the beams out of his own eyes before he plucks out the motes of his neighbors; and if this is unheeded, he may hear from me again. B.

Reedsville, July 19, 1849.

BE UNPREJUDICED.—Let no foolish persons be so prejudiced against this now truly celebrated medicine as to despise this advice; let it be used immediately on pain being felt: no matter where it may be, whether in the head or feet, whether it be in the back or abdomen, whether arising from external or internal cause, use the Brandreth's Pills, and rely upon it, that the pain will go, the body will be restored to health as soon as nature has received sufficient ASSISTANCE from their effect.

The quantity of impure humors discharged from the body by the action of the Brandreth's Pills, is replaced 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 undisputed, 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, like a good spirit, is always trying to benefit the body by its struggles to expel impurities. But it is not capable to effect its own purification at all times: to do this it must often have assistance. When the blood is loaded with impurities, 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. STERETT, Lewistown; *William Hardy*, McVeytown; *Jones & Simington*, Huntingdon; *Moore & Swope*, Alexandria; *A. & N. Creswell*, Petersburg; *Hartman, Smith & Co.*, Manorhill; *T. M. Owens*, Birmingham.

MOST EXTRAORDINARY WORK!

THE *Married Woman's Private Medical Companion*, by Dr. A. M. Mauriceau, Professor of Diseases of Women.—Sixth Edition. 18mo. pp 250. Price $1.—50,000 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 broken in health would have enjoyed it; hundreds now in their graves 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 letters received by the author will attest.

Here, also, every female—the wife, the mother, the one either budding into womanhood, or 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.

Its importance to the married may be gathered from the fact that Travelling Agents make from *three to five dollars a day* from its sale. Hundreds of active, enterprizing agents are accumulating a little competence from the liberal discount allowed, 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 & certainty.

On the receipt of One Dollar, the "Married Woman's Private Medical Companion" will be sent (*mailed free*) to any part of the United States. All letters and applications from those desiring to become Agents must be post-paid (except those containing a remittance) and addressed to Dr. A. M, Mauriceau, 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 5th inst., by Rev. James S. Woods, ROBERT IMICK, of Penns Valley, to Miss AMELIA JANE RUSSELL, of this place.

Freedom for Germany.

THE great national commotions in Europe, aiming to shake off the shackles which have been imposed upon them by their tyrannical despots, and which have been borne by those nations for centuries, are in the heart of Germany in full progress. The Germans residing in and near Lewistown, have therefore united themselves to offer their assistance to their brothers, who beyond the Atlantic are striving for freedom.

As there are but few Germans in Lewistown, it was resolved at their last meeting to appeal to the generous and freedom-loving hearts of our American and Republican brothers, praying them to assemble themselves at the

TOWN HALL,

on Saturday Evening, the 21st instant,

when several addresses will be delivered.

Lewistown, July 21, 1849.

Wood Wanted.

PROPOSALS will be received by the COMMISSIONERS of Mifflin county, up to the 9th of August next, to furnish WOOD for the Jail and Commissioners' office. Persons proposing to furnish wood for county will please hand them in on or before that day. By order of the Board.

H. J. WALTERS, Clerk.

Lewistown, July 21, 1849—td.