

THE GAZETTE.

LEWISTOWN, PA.

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 8, 1849.

TERMS: ONE DOLLAR PER ANNUM, IN ADVANCE. For six months, 75 cents. All NEW subscriptions must be paid in advance.

Democratic Whig Nominations.

CANAL COMMISSIONER, HENRY M. FULLER, OF LUZERNE COUNTY. ASSEMBLY, JOSEPH HEFFLEY, ESQ., OF UNION TOWNSHIP. COMMISSIONER, ELISHA BRATTON, OF OLIVER TOWNSHIP. TREASURER, GEORGE CARNEY, OF LEWISTOWN. AUDITOR, AUGUSTUS M. INGRAM, OF DECATUR TOWNSHIP.

A debilitating attack of sickness has prevented us from paying any attention whatever to the editorial or mechanical department of today's Gazette.

Notices of Advertisements.

BEAUTIFUL CAPS.—A day or two ago we stepped into the extensive Hat and Cap Establishment of N. J. RUSSELL, who exhibited to us a lot of the most elegant and beautiful Caps ever brought under our inspection.

It will be seen by an announcement in another column, that J. THOMAS has made arrangements to receive Tomatoes, Pickles, &c., by railroad, for the accommodation of epicureans.

The Sheriff of Lancaster county publishes a notice to the heirs of John Graybill in to-day's paper.

J. M. STEVENSON, Jr., has opened an extensive wholesale Grocery and Liquor Establishment at Harrisburg, to which we invite the attention of our merchants, landlords, &c.

J. PALMER & Co., Philadelphia, advertise Fish, Ham, Lard, Cheese, &c. for sale.

We observe by the Union Star that Prof. H. P. LACKER, of this place, has been exhibiting some very successful experiments in Mesmerism at New Berlin.

The Workingmen of Hollidaysburg held a meeting last week in favor of the Poor Man's Law, passed by the last Legislature, exempting from levy and sale on execution property to the amount of \$300.

The Harrisburg Union learns that the Board of Directors of the Central Railroad, have determined to place the grading of that portion of the Pennsylvania Railroad between Johnstown and the vicinity of Blairsville under contract early in October next.

THE CHOLERA.—We observe by our exchanges that the Cholera is fast decreasing in malignity in every section of our country.—The number of deaths are comparatively few, and from present indications it is but reasonable to suppose that it will soon be wholly exterminated. In St. Louis, at least accounts, but four deaths had occurred in one week. In Cincinnati, it is still prevailing to some extent, though in a much milder form than formerly. In New York and Boston the number of deaths range from 6 to 15 daily.

The editor of the Lancaster Tribune, who lately paid Lewistown a visit, pays the following merited compliment to our hotel:

"Unlike most places of its size, Lewistown boasts several very fine Hotels, one of the very best of which is that of Mr. MOYER, fronting on the Public Square, and immediately opposite the Court House. The Hotel itself is a very fine looking building, with elegantly furnished parlors and sitting rooms, and having what is of still more importance to the traveler, large and well ventilated chambers, with clean and comfortable beds. The table is liberally supplied with every thing that is desirable, and the landlord himself is a quiet, gentlemanly fellow, whom you like at the first glance, and from whom you part with reluctance. He has, besides, the merit of being originally from Lancaster—having formerly resided in Marietta—and has therefore a claim upon the patronage of such of our people as may travel that way, apart from the excellence of his hotel. We speak from experience when we say that his house has no superior anywhere out of Philadelphia."

A large and enthusiastic meeting of the friends of the National and State Administrations was held at Philadelphia on Monday evening last, to ratify the nomination of HENRY M. FULLER, as the whig candidate for Canal Commissioner. Speeches were delivered by several distinguished individuals, among whom was the candidate himself, whose cogent remarks relative to the Public Works were received with the most unbounded applause.

POST OFFICE ROBBERY.—A young man by the name of Knowles, a clerk in the Post Office at New Hope, Bucks county, was committed in default of bail to prison, on Monday last week, charged with breaking the seal of a letter, and purloining \$100 which was enclosed therein.

OUR DUTY.

The fall election is rapidly approaching, and soon the political contest will begin. It becomes the duty of the Whig party to reconnoitre—to look about and see how things stand—see whether the next election can be carried. The next will be no ordinary election. The vacancy produced by the expiration of Mr. Powe's term, in the Canal Board, will have to be filled—members of the Legislature will be voted for—and the Locofocos, who have met with such a disastrous defeat, will arouse themselves to action as in the days of yore, and to meet them we must be prepared.

It becomes the duty of every Whig voter, who desires to see Whig rule perpetuated, to go to work, and organize for an important contest. The victory gained last Autumn, has shown the people that when the Whigs are determined, they can be successful, no matter what odds they have to contend against.—Then we had all the influence of the National and State Administrations to combat with; now we have obtained possession of those fortresses, and it is our bounden duty to maintain them at all hazards. It is time, then, if we want to reap the benefits of the late victory—if we desire the measures for which we contended at the last election enacted—to look calmly at the importance of the coming contest, and arouse ourselves to action. It must not be concealed, that the Locofocos will make a stout resistance, fight desperately, and leave nothing undone which will work to their success. We have reason to believe, that, like demagogues, they are already at work, busily coalescing with various factions of certain places, to promote the success of their party and men. Will the Whigs of this county, who so nobly came to the rescue at the last election, hang back, when we must but reiterate the sentiments to which we gave expression last fall. Think of these things, friends, and answer when the times shall come.—Schuykill Miners' Journal.

ARE ALL AT WORK.

The time has now arrived for every Whig to be active. By an united and concerted effort we may elect Henry M. Fuller Canal Commissioner, and secure a Whig majority in the State Legislature. By remaining idle a few weeks longer, we shall wake up to a sense of our danger when it is too late to secure a full attendance of our Whig friends at the polls.—Let it not be urged that we cannot succeed, and that there is therefore no use in making the effort. The history of the past shows the fallacy of such an opinion. Pennsylvania was carried for the lamented Harrison in 1840, and again for James M. Power in 1846. In October 1848, the Whigs again triumphed with Gov. Johnston as their candidate, and in November following gave a majority of 14,000 for Gen. Taylor. Let no one therefore excuse his negligence and indifference, with the groundless assertion that we cannot succeed. Let all go to work and see that the proper organization is had to secure a full Whig vote. This need not be accomplished to elect Mr. Fuller by a greater majority than that given for Gen. Taylor; for it must be borne in mind that Mr. Gamble cannot, under any circumstances, receive as large a vote as that cast for Gen. Cass.

There remains now but a brief month to organize our forces and prepare them for the day of election. If we wish to succeed, we must go to work now. We cannot afford to lose another day. The preparatory steps for efficient organization have already been too long delayed. Let us now arouse to our duty, and from henceforth labor as we were wont to do in 1840, '46 and '48, and there can be no doubt we shall again triumph.

FULLER'S POPULARITY.—The popularity of our candidate for Canal Commissioner, Mr. Fuller, says the Harrisburg Telegraph, may be inferred from the position he occupies at home, in Luzerne county, and from the fact, that he was elected to the Legislature last fall by the people of that county, which has usually given a Locofoco majority of from eight hundred to one thousand, by a majority of almost fourteen hundred votes! We may well be proud of such a nomination.

FROM EVERY PORTION OF OUR COMMONWEALTH, we are in the receipt of good news with regard to the coming election. The nomination of Mr. Fuller, appears to have infused a new spirit into the party and aroused its members to action. The election is pregnant with importance, and we expect to see every Pennsylvanian do his duty.

RHODE ISLAND ELECTION.—Nathan F. Dixon, the whig candidate for Congress in this State, was elected by a majority of over 600. This is another whig gain, the District having been heretofore represented by locofocos, and the change is only attributable, says the Providence Journal, to the "depression of the manufacturing and mechanical business," and the conviction that such a state of affairs "could not be relieved without a change in the present revenue laws."

MASS MEETING TO RECEIVE THE PRESIDENT.—A mass meeting of the people of the city and county of Philadelphia is called, for Thursday evening next, to make arrangements for the reception of the President of the United States, who is expected to pass through that city on his return to Washington.

KENTUCKY LEGISLATURE.—The Frankfort "Commonwealth" gives returns, official and reported, by which it appears that the whigs have a majority of about 30 on joint ballot in the Legislature.

At a meeting of the editors of the 10th Congressional District, held on the 20th ult., Col. W. H. Hutter was chosen to represent the district in the Editorial State Convention.

The truths expressed in the following article of the Springfield (Mass.) Republican, on the subject of the late elections, are so much to the point, that we are induced to give it a space in our columns:

THE LATE ELECTIONS.

"There be vanquished who are victors," and never is the maxim of the poet truer in its application, than when it is used in connection with the defeat of a party, which has sacrificed its majorities, to an adherence to principle, in an opposition to the baser interests of its antagonist. The recent assertion of the Northern Whig press, that the liberal feeling upon Slavery-extension, in the South, was monopolized by that section of the Whig party, has been fully borne out by the late elections in that quarter. The Northern partisan who can rejoice at the result of those elections, shows his recreancy to the principles of freedom. The shout of triumph, however, has gone up. Northern Locofocoism has re-asserted its unity with the ultra slavery spirit of the South, and the Democracy of the Free States has, once more, bowed submissively to the despotic spirit which has so long held it in disgraceful bondage.

Eight Whigs should have been elected to Congress in Kentucky, yet three of the eight have been lost, and why? Simply, because the most prominent and influential Whig in the State was an avowed Emancipationist, and the Congressional Candidates of his party were more or less tainted with his spirit: while every Locofoco paper, and every prominent Locofoco politician committed themselves, body and soul, to the perpetuation of slavery in their own State, and the extension of their peculiar institution to all new territory, without limit.—These are undeniable facts, and let them be marked. SLAVERY has given the new victories to Locofocoism in Kentucky. The fact is recorded, and Northern Democracy is welcome to it, in all its length and breadth.

Loud rejoicings have also been held over the merger majority which has elected Edward Stanley of North Carolina. Why that merger majority? Simply because by his liberality of principle, voting against the odious gag-rule and the Slavery extension resolutions of the Legislature of his own State, he had demonstrated his devotion to the cause of right and humanity. What causes for rejoicing by the free Democracy of the North!

But the causes for rejoicing stop not here.—In Kentucky, Aylett Buckner, the Southern advocate in Congress of the Wilmot Provision, and John P. Gaines who introduced a bill, at the last session of Congress, for the abolition of slavery in the District of Columbia, have been beaten by rabid Slavery-extension Locofocos. Humphrey Marshall, stigmatized as an abolitionist, has been elected, it is true, in the Louisville District; but by a majority that has been a grateful subject of congratulation, among the Northern Locofoco ranks.—Another cause for rejoicing, just as legitimate as these, is found in the defeat, through Locofoco influences, of every Emancipation Candidate to the Kentucky Convention.

It is a delightful concert—the magnificent Duet of the Democratic party, North and South. The Nashville Union, the leading Locofoco paper of Tennessee, gives a column of triumphant music over the result of elections in that State, and very obligingly explains the cause of the triumph. It states that the defeat of Neil S. Brown, the Whig candidate for Governor, was attributable to his opposition to one of the resolutions of the Democratic Convention. And what was the resolution? Resistance to the Wilmot Provision, and all kindred measures, at all hazards, and to the last extremity. Because Neil S. Brown opposed this incendiary resolution, he failed in his election, and the shouts of the "free Democracy" went up in Tennessee, and found an echo in the hearts of the free Democracy, all over the Union, and re-echoed among the green hills of "Free Soil" Vermont. The echo ceased not here, but sweeping backward in its track it stopped in Indiana, directly across the river from old Kentucky, and joined itself to the shout of a District of Locofocos, who, by joining themselves to the "Free Soilers," had elected Geo. W. Julian, a Van Burenite, over Samuel W. Parker, Whig.

We repeat the maxim: "There be vanquished who are victors," and though we could have wished for a stronger Whig ascendancy in the House, than by the best fortune, we shall obtain, we cannot look upon our reverses in the Slave States as any thing less than a high moral triumph. The position of the two parties of the country has been unmistakably defined. The Southern Locofocos are the Slavery-extensionists of the South. Slavery-extension is the ground upon which they have fought and won their recent battles. It is undeniable.—Northern Locofocos have demonstrated their hollow-heartedness, by professions of Free Soil principles, and yet rejoicing over the defeat of the friends of Free Soil at the South.

MORTALITY IN YORK, PA.—The York Advocate gives a melancholy account of the state of health in that borough. It states that from four to eight persons have died daily, principally children, from diarrhoea and dysentery. The physicians are kept so constantly employed that it is difficult, even in the most urgent cases, to obtain their immediate services. The number of cases were, however, at last accounts, fast decreasing.

HORRIBLE.—According to a statement in the Sangamon (Ill.) Journal, of the 6th inst., a family in Mason county, in that State, consisting of nine persons, were attacked with cholera, all of whom died but one child. The surviving child was removed by the neighbors, and the house then set on fire and consumed, with all its contents, including the eight dead bodies.

Frederick Smith, indicted for the murder of Frederick Foster, was tried in the Quarter Session of Adams county before Judge Durkee. The jury returned a verdict of guilty of murder in the first degree! A motion for a new trial was filed by the counsel for the prisoner.

DISGRACEFUL RIOT.—We learn that at a camp meeting, held last week about five miles from York, a set of rowdies gathered and commenced their operations of mischief, by throwing stones among the congregation and at the preacher's stand, breaking several lamps and endangering the lives of those present. Not succeeding as they expected, and fearing detection, they made a hasty retreat. On the following evening they renewed the assault, but were still more unfortunate than the previous evening, as several of them were arrested and others recognized. Several others are strongly suspected, and will it to be hoped, receive their just punishment.

Dysentery is prevailing to an alarming extent in Trenton, N. J.

FOREIGN NEWS.

ARRIVAL OF THE CALEDONIA.

AUSTRIA AND HUNGARY.—The intelligence by this arrival is of little importance, except that part of it referring to the progress of the allied Imperialists in the war waged upon Hungary. An engagement between the Hungarians under Gorgey, and the Russians at Miskolcz, on the left bank of the river Sajó had been reported; but the result of the battle was left doubtful.—We now learn that the engagement was one of the most important of the whole war, and so far as is yet known, though unattended with any decisive result, the advantage seems to have remained with the Hungarians. After the battle of Waitzen, in which Gorgey succeeded in breaking the line of the combined armies and effecting his retreat, Prince Paskiewitch despatched Gen. Grabbe in pursuit of him. On the 22d of July he reached Losoncz, but found that Gorgey had quitted that place with his retreating army on the 21st day. The next day he continued the pursuit, and on the 24th fell in with the Hungarian General with a force of thirty thousand men, strongly posted at Miskolcz. Meantime General Paskiewitch had also sent three other regiments against the Hungarians and an attack was at once commenced by the Russian division under Czodajeff. The battle lasted three days with varied success, the nature of the war being equally divided between the combatants. On the 26th, however, Gorgey withdrew his army.

The correspondent of the London Chronicle says, that he "gave in," representing it as a defeat—but the Times says that "Gorgey, whose manoeuvres are wont to puzzle his antagonists, quitted his position and marched in the direction of Tokay." At all events the Russian General Grabbe was sent in pursuit and crossed the Theiss at Tisza Euresz, where he was met by immense difficulties, the route lying over morasses, and the bridges having been destroyed by the Hungarians. The Russians at last succeeded in crossing the river, though in a sad plight and with the entire loss of their baggage: they forthwith commenced throwing entrenchments around the position which they had taken up. Here our latest accounts leave them.

The first article speaks of the issue as decidedly unfavorable to the Russians. It is also stated that the intelligence received at Vienna by special courier from the camp of Prince Paskiewitch was not allowed to transpire.—This is the sum of all the intelligence from that part of the Hungarian army under Gorgey on the Upper Theiss. General Paskiewitch reached Debreczin on the 23d of August, and took possession of that place without opposition.

The second edition of the Times on Friday, states that there was a private report at Vienna on the 12th, of a great battle between the Russian General and Dembinski, having been fought during two days between Debreczin and Grosswardein, in which Paskiewitch was defeated. But this was only a rumor and might prove untrue.

From Szegedin no accounts had been received in Vienna for the last six days, and none of Prince Paskiewitch for above four days. It is worthy of remark, that the intelligence which the last courier brought from the Prince's camp on the 7th inst. was not allowed to transpire.—It was privately stated at Vienna that the Russian Marshal had had two days' battle with Dembinski. This battle is asserted to have taken place between Debreczin and Grosswardein. Our correspondent has received intelligence from Ruma of the 7th inst. The Imperialist army at that place had been reinforced, and it was believed that the Ban was at Mossorin. M. Kossuth was on 1st inst. at Periaz, and on the 3d he went to Pancozova.

It was believed at Vienna that the Imperialist army which has been concentrated to oppose the progress of the Hungarians from Comoro, west of Pesth, is likewise in the hands of the Hungarians, for Hussars and Honveds made their appearance at Vesprius.

Large bodies of Hungarians (it is stated) no less than 15,000 advanced in the island of Shutt to Sommerlein, and some of the Hussars have even passed through the suburbs of Pressburg. All the towns and provinces of Austria have been hurriedly evacuated, and the troops which could be spared to collect an efficient garrison for Pressburg, and 25,000 men, most of them young troops, were got together, and even they are woefully in want of horses and artillery. Pressburg cannot, therefore, be pronounced to be safe, and Vienna, too, is in danger of a visit from the Hussars. The condition of the Imperialist armies would indeed be desperate if the late rumors of a defeat which Prince Paskiewitch suffered between Debreczin and Grosswardein were to prove true.

The above comprises an outline of all the intelligence relating to the principal operations of the week. The sortie of the Hungarians from the fortress of Comoro seems to have been a most energetic and important movement. The losses of the Imperialists in killed and wounded and in captured men and cannon, was much greater than was at first reported. The capture of Raab is also fully confirmed. The retreat of the Imperialists from that city was all but a race, in which the soldiers cast away their muskets, swords and bayonets, and the Hussars, the condition of the Imperialist armies would indeed be desperate if the late rumors of a defeat which Prince Paskiewitch suffered between Debreczin and Grosswardein were to prove true.

A letter from Rome of the 5th instant says: "Our capital, recently tranquil during the last fortnight, has suddenly resumed a warlike appearance. Corps of cavalry and infantry are encamped during the night on the principal squares; the horses are saddled, and the guns loaded. Four pieces of artillery are pointed on the Piazza del Popolo, towards the three great streets, the Corso, Via Reppello, and Via del Babuino. Squads of cavalry, and strong detachments of infantry patrol at night the streets of the city. Gen. Oudinot, on being informed of the measure reducing by one-third the value of the paper money, and anxious to prevent a popular insurrection, asked that the decree should not be posted up through the town; but the Pontifical Commission placed under his eyes his declaration of the day before, by which he resigned all power into the hands of the delegates of the Holy Father, and the general was obliged to allow the promulgation of the decree."

The other acts of the Pontifical Commission are equally ominous. They comprise the re-establishment of the ecclesiastical courts; the abolition of all laws enacted since the 6th of November, 1848; the dismissal of all persons who served under the Republic, and other persons so absolute and despotic that nothing but the presence of French troops prevents a general insurrection. In short, the French Republic has, "liberated" the Romans with a vengeance.

Latest Foreign News.

The U. S. mail steamer Washington, Capt. G. W. Floyd, arrived at New York on Monday from Southampton, bringing dates on Monday to the 20th, two days later than those received by the Caledonia.

The Washington brought about 400 tons of French, German and British goods on freight, and nearly 300 passengers.

The intelligence by this arrival, though interesting, is not of great importance. The news from Paris alludes more particu-

larly to the uneasiness prevailing in the public mind regarding the reported designs of President Bonaparte and his Ministers, in reference to a change in the form of the Constitution, preparatory to declaring Louis Napoleon Emperor or Consul for life. Although the official journals endeavor to discredit these rumors, yet they were acquiring a certain degree of consistency. M. Ledru Rollin had returned to Paris to stand his trial. M. Pierre Bonaparte had been fined 200 francs for striking M. Gaster in the Legislative Assembly. The opening of the Paris and Strasbourg and Paris and Lyons Railways had been indefinitely postponed. The weekly returns of the Bank of France were unfavorable.

The treaty of peace between Austria and Sardinia had received the ratification of the two powers. The latest intelligence from Vienna informs us that a battle had taken place on the 5th of August, between the Hungarians and Imperialists, near Szegeden, which continued uninterruptedly for several hours, and on which occasion, we regret to learn, the Magyars were defeated, losing five pieces of artillery and 400 prisoners, amongst whom was Prince Wreziarsky. During this engagement, Gen. Romberg forced the passage of the Theiss at Ramska and captured two or three field pieces and a number of prisoners. By these combined successes, the whole Imperial Army was said to be again united. Other accounts from Vienna mention that the Hungarians had taken possession of Vesprius and Papa, and were threatening Pesth.

HUNGARY.

Defeat of the Hungarians.

The steamship Niagara, Capt. Lang, arrived at Halifax on Wednesday morning, bringing five days later intelligence from Europe. The news from Hungary is of an extremely deplorable character. It seems that after several terrible conflicts, all terminating in the prostration and defeat of the Hungarians, Gorgey has finally been compelled to surrender to the Russians.

The intelligence from the seat of war in Hungary, is of the most disastrous kind. The Hungarians have been defeated at all points, and the cause which they so courageously upheld against fearful odds, had fallen past redemption.

The pre-conditions of the circumstances which led to this unfortunate and unexpected result cannot be ascertained from any accounts within our reach. Part of the main facts are that the Hungarians have been forced to lay down their arms and submit conditionally to the Russian forces.

A meeting, including Kossuth, Gorgey and Ben subsequently took place at or near Arad, at which it was determined at once to put an end to a war as sanguinary as useless. Gorgey addressing the Council of War protested that he had no hopes for the cause of Hungary—that all resistance was in vain and that nothing but utter ruin would attend the prolongation of the struggle. Gorgey's remaining induced a number of the Hungarian Generals to side with him on surrendering not only Gorgey's corps, but numbering in all from 30,000 to 40,000 men—that stood Gorgey and the war party, headed by Ben, Kossuth, and the leading members of the Hungarian Parliament, had nothing left but to hasten to Opova. It is stated that they have already entered upon Turkish Territory, and it is also stated that M. Kossuth carried with him the insignia of the Hungarian Empire, including the State jewels.

Gorgey surrendered to Prince Paskiewitch under the one condition, if condition it can be called, that the Prince should intercede with the Austrian Emperor for himself, his troops and his country.

It is asserted that Gorgey's desperate resolution was prompted by the mutinous conduct of the Hussars.

FINANCES OF PENNSYLVANIA.—The State Treasurer of Pennsylvania has just published an official statement of the finances of Pennsylvania, from which it appears that there was in the Treasury, on the 14th inst. after the payment of all expenses, ordinary and extraordinary, a balance to the credit of the State of no less than \$305,165 00, while from the second part, being the Treasurer's estimate of the state of the finances on the 1st of February, 1850, it appears that there will be, on that day, a credit balance of \$164,236 13, applicable, as an unappropriated excess, under the act of April 10th, to the completion of the North Branch Canal.

The large appropriation of over \$1,200,000 to the Public Works, by the late General Assembly, will discharge the State indebtedness thereon, and will free the Treasury the coming year of that burthen. In consequence we may safely calculate that no more than \$300,000 will be required by the State Works the ensuing year. In this view of the subject, there can be no hesitancy, in saying that the State debt may be reduced at least three hundred thousand dollars next year, and at the same time give, under the act of the 10th of April last, the sum of from \$750,000 to \$900,000 towards the completion of the North Branch Canal.

The Abduction of Rey.—The abduction of an individual named Rey at New Orleans, a month or two since, with the advice and consent, as is alleged, of the Spanish Consul at that port, still excites a good deal of attention at New Orleans, where the matter was undergoing a protracted investigation. The Spanish Consul is under bail to answer the charge. Recent developments look as though there were more truth in the charge than at first appeared. The Washington Republic, in an article on the subject, speaks very decidedly, and says, "the outrage is one which the American people will not submit to; and although the President of the United States has recently evinced to the Spanish authorities and to the world a determination to suppress all underhand efforts to seize the Island of Cuba, yet we know that, when once convinced that free man, be he a foreigner or native, has been fraudulently and forcibly kidnapped in an American city, by order of the Spanish authorities, he will be prompt to resent the insult, and compel a speedy atonement for the outrage from the Spanish Government."

The above paragraph is from the Gettysburg Star. The Spanish Governor of Cuba, has surrendered Rey on the demand of the American Government, and he has already returned to New Orleans to testify on the trial of the Spanish Consul.

THE IRON TRADE.—The American Railroad Journal, in the course of an article upon Iron Trade, makes the following remarks:

"This great branch of national industry continues very much depressed, without any prospect of immediate improvement. Nearly every mill in the country for making Railroad bars, if not every one, has suspended work; and we may calculate upon a general abandonment of the manufacture of pig and most kinds of bar iron, unless it is further protected by the revenue laws of the country, or unless an entire revolution takes place in our social condition, bringing about the same state of things that we now witness in Great Britain, the country from which we draw most of our supplies of this article.

The Norristown Register says:—Mr. Daniel Hallowell, residing in Lower Marion township, this county, met with a serious accident on the Philadelphia and Norristown Railroad a few days since. Whilst seated in one of the cars attached to a train in rapid motion, with his arm resting upon the window, in passing a number of cars upon an adjoining track the arm was caught by a door, which from some cause had been suffered to remain open, and badly injured; it was broken in several places and otherwise disabled. The physicians attendant upon him, have decided it necessary that the arm should be amputated.

It is stated in a western paper, that a number of boxes, with dead bodies in them—the remains of gallant men—American soldiers who fell in Mexico—have been stored at New Orleans, for a long time past, with nobody to claim them. One of them marked L. M. Pryor, contains, it seems, the body of Dr. McPhail of Tennessee, and was brought to New Orleans two years ago.

The Secret Expedition.

Notwithstanding the proclamation of the President of the United States, which we published several weeks ago, it would seem by the following, that the organization of a large armed force is in actual course of accomplishment:

St. Louis, Sept. 3, 1849. A letter has been received in this city from Round Island, midway between Mobile and New Orleans, which says that 1000 men of the Secret Expedition had arrived there, and would sail on board the steamship Taney, on the 20th August, for an island about 100 miles distant from Vera Cruz. The writer is a member of the expedition, who thinks that Sierra Madre will be the place of destination. 20,000 men from different parts of the United States were expected to rendezvous at a point near Vera Cruz.

St. Louis, Sept. 3, 1849.

By later advices from the Plains we learn that the cholera is raging among the Northwestern Indians to an alarming extent. It had disappeared from among the Southern tribes and those on the South Arkansas river. The Indians along the Missouri river continue greatly incensed against the whites for introducing the epidemic amongst them, and were committing daily murders on the inoffensive inhabitants, out of revenge.

BE UNPREJUDICED.—Let no foolish persons be so prejudiced against this new tried medical medicine as to despise this advice; let it be used immediately on pain being felt; no matter where it is, 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 good spirit, is always trying to benefit the body by its struggles to expel impurities. But it is not capable of 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 Hargis, Merytown; Jones & Simington, Huntingdon; Moore & Swope, Alexandria; A. F. A. Crandall, Petersburg; Harman, Smith & Co., Manorhilt; T. M. Owens, Birmingham.

MARRIED.

On Tuesday last, in this place, by the Rev. Mr. Blake, SAMUEL WISE, of Newcastle, Pa. to Miss HARRIET MUSSER, of Lewistown.

On the 30th ult., by Geo. M. Bowman, Esq. ADAM SUNDERLAND to Miss ELMIRA HAMILTON, all of Wayne township.

On the 22d ult., by the Rev. G. W. Thompson, CHRISTIAN HELEMAN, of Blair county, to Miss CATHERINE M. TODD, of Beale township, Juniata county.

On the 28th ult., by the Rev. L. T. Williams, EDWARD H. HISS to Miss ANN CATHERINE PORTER, both of Juniata county.

DIED.

In this place, on Sunday evening last, Mr. THOMAS STERRETT, aged about 40 years.

In Alleenville, Menno township, on the 30th ult., JAMES HEMPHILL, aged about 50 years.

At the residence of Benjamin McCoy in Granville township, on the 23d ultimo, ISAAC MCCOY, in the 60th year of his age.

On the 22d ultimo, in Lancaster, Pa. ISAAC HUBLEY, aged 66 years, 5 months, and 27 days.

On the 27th ult., in Tuscarora Valley, Juniata county, of Dysentery, JAMES, aged about 6 years; on the same day, of the same disease, ANNA MARY, aged about 4 years; and on the 1st instant, WILLIAM CLARK, aged about 15 months—all children of Dr. Joseph Kelly.

THE MARKETS.

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

The Lewistown Mills are paying 65 to 100 cents for good wheat, 50 cents for Rye, 50 cents for Corn, and 30 cents for Oats.

BALTIMORE, Sept. 5, 1849.

Flour is quoted at \$5.12 1/2. GRAIN.—Sales of wheat were made at 100 to 105 for good to prime reds; 103 to 110 for white.

Sales of Corn at 58 to 60 cents for white, and 64 to 65 cents for yellow. Rye 56 cents. Oats 30 to 32 cents.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 5, 1849.

Flour is selling at \$5.12 1/2 for fresh ground standard superfine. Rye Flour and Corn Meal \$3.25. Wheat 104 to 106c. for red, and 113c. for white. Rye we quote 55c. Oats 28 to 30c.