

THE GAZETTE.

LEWISTOWN, PA.

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 15, 1849.

TERMS: ONE DOLLAR PER ANNUM, IN ADVANCE. For six months, 75 cents. For three months, 50 cents.

Democratic Whig Nominations.

CANAL COMMISSIONER, HENRY M. FULLER, OF LEWISTOWN. 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.

In consequence of the continued illness of the Editor, he has been unable to devote any attention to this week's paper.

Notices of Advertisements.

We are requested to refer our readers to a notice in another column, announcing the dedication of a new Methodist Episcopal Church, in Granville township, to take place on the 30th inst.

The University of Maryland Faculty of Physic announce, in to-day's paper, that the lectures of the ensuing session will commence on the 29th of October. Young Students of Medicine may find it an advantage to attend this University in preference to others.

By reference to our advertising columns it will be seen that N. J. REIDELL has received the latest fall fashions, and, having on hand an extensive assortment, is now prepared to furnish all who desire with Hats and Caps of every size and price.

C. L. JONES appears to-day with a conspicuous advertisement, in which he enumerates a portion of the extensive stock of goods which he is now offering for sale.

JOHN RUBLE offers an enormous reward for the apprehension of an indebted boy, who recently decamped.

The administrators of Wm. Marks, deceased, publish a notice.

Merchants and others are referred to the advertisement of M. D. COX.

Dr. S. P. Townsend's Sarsaparilla, is for sale at the Medical Depot, No. 11.

The American Phrenological Journal for September, published by Messrs. Powers & Wells, has been received, and is as usual filled with a diversity of highly instructive matter. This is a work which certainly deserves, and should receive, an extensive encouragement from the votaries of science. Persons desirous of subscribing for it can do so by calling at this office.

ARREST.—A man whose name, we are informed, is Ezekiel Sivils, was arrested and confined in our county jail, one day last week, for passing a counterfeit Treasury Note, of the amount of \$50.

A CORRECTION.

A few weeks ago we published an article, on the authority of general rumor, stating that JOHNSON McKEE had been arrested by the Deputy Sheriff of Blair county, for passing a large amount of counterfeit money. We have since received a letter from Mr. McKee, dated Hollidaysburg, August 30th, in which he informs us that our statement was incorrect, and in vindication of his conduct requests us to give publicity to the following explanation, which we cheerfully comply with.

"I was in Cambria county and in the course of business gave a \$5 note to a citizen there, which, as soon as I learned there was any doubt of its being genuine, I endeavored to redeem by giving another for it, about which there could be no dispute. The person who had it, at the instance of an enemy of mine in this town, preferred to commence a prosecution against me to getting good money for this that they allege is bad. It happened that about that time I went to Harrisburg on business, and the Deputy Sheriff of this county, (who is a very great man in his own estimation) went to Cambria county, got the warrant, and followed me to Harrisburg. I came up with him to this place; my friends who know me here (at my home, since I left Millifield county) at once went my bail, and we will know in a month or so whether I am the bad man your article would lead people to believe I am."

Yours truly, JOHNSTON MCKEE.

We observe by the Hollidaysburg Whig that the Farmer's Bank of Lancaster has established an Agency in that place under the superintendence of Richard R. Bryan, Esq.

PARDON OF FAIRBANKS BY GOV. CRITTENDEN.—Mr. Calvin Fairbanks, of Genesee, N. Y., was convicted in Kentucky five years ago of aiding the escape of a slave, and sentenced to the Penitentiary for 12 years. Yielding to petitions signed by Mr. Clay and other distinguished citizens, Gov. Crittenden has pardoned him and he is now on his way home.

DROWNED.—We regret to learn that three ladies and two gentlemen were drowned in the Susquehanna river, below Columbia, on the 29th ult., whilst attempting to cross in a skiff, which, coming in collision with a rock, was upset. There were six persons in the boat at the time, of whom escaped.

'What Used to be Done with the Money?'

The following sensible remarks should be seriously reflected upon by every voter of Mifflin county. Let every one ask himself whether he can consistently oppose a party that is about consummating so desirable a change in the condition of our finances!—whether he can aid in electing to office men who are identified with a party which has heretofore proved so treacherous to the cardinal interests of Pennsylvania!—and, whether it would be good policy to eject men whose actions have thus far been so eminently salutary, for the sole purpose of reinstating those who, past experience tells us, seek but the gratification of a morbid cupidity?

This is a question beginning to be asked. Governor Johnston in the short time of his administration has paid the State interest, and had it paid as an honest man desires to pay his debts, in coin. Besides this, a long list of debts which have been accumulating for years under the locofoco administrations, have been received by him audited and paid, amounting to the astounding sum of \$418,000. These were honest creditors whose names had been kept back, to satisfy the demands of political plunderers. Besides this he has already set apart the sum of \$105 to the sinking fund, and yet after all this, the locofoco Auditor General has to join the Whig Treasurer in a report that they have over \$150,000 of surplus in the Treasury, for a contingent application to the North Branch canal. This work, after lying twenty years idle, is about to be completed from resources within the means of the State itself, when will be added \$100,000 a year to its regular revenues without deduction for interest on loans to effect it. We shall do it with our own money and without any taxes—on the contrary, have our taxes yearly reduced by it.

But the inquiry now is, what need to be done with the money? The former administration had the same means at control that Governor Johnston has. How then does it come that he can do so much, with the same means that they did so little? This is a question for every honest man to answer. It is one that peculiarly commends itself to every tax payer—every owner of property, who found it diminishing in value on his hands by the continued increase of the State debt for which it was bound, and the evidently increasing inability, as it seemed, of the State ever to pay it. How does it come that they now see this all changed? Governor Johnston had control of the State finances a few months, and all is changed as by magic, and this magic nothing more than an honest and wise application of the means that were heretofore misapplied and misused.—Pittsburgh Herald.

THE TARIFF OF '42.

Our neighbor of the True Democrat, in an article under the above caption, speaks as follows:

"The 'Tariff of '42,' which figured so conspicuously in the political songs of the last campaign, and to which unbounded national prosperity was ascribed, in those doggerels, is certainly falling into disgrace, and those who lavished such praises upon it are already giving it the cold shoulder."

The object of the above paragraph (hyperbole,) evidently was to impress upon its readers the idea that the Protective system is fast falling into discredit, among those who formerly were its most sturdy advocates. Now, instead of this being the case, we have abundant evidences from all parts of the country which go to prove, not only that the whigs are daily becoming more unequivocally convinced of the deleterious effects of the present policy, and of the necessity of a change, but that even the locofocos themselves are beginning to acknowledge it. In corroboration of this assertion, we refer our readers to the following, which we copy from the Clarion Register, of the 5th instant:

"TARIFF MEETING.—A meeting composed of the citizens of Clarion county, irrespective of party, was held in the Court House, on Wednesday evening last. We have not been favored with a report of the proceedings, but learn that strong resolutions, favorable to a revision of the present Free Trade system, were adopted. It must be gratifying to the friends of protection to know that the old delusive prejudices of our democratic friends are being removed on this subject. Although a cardinal principle of the whig party, it is no less a principle which every lover of his country clings to with a firm grasp, as the only surety of the perpetuity of our institutions."

ARE YOU ASSESSED?

It is not, perhaps, says the Harrisburg Intelligencer, too early to remind the Whigs of the necessity of being assessed ten days before the election. The election takes place on Tuesday, the 9th of October, less than four weeks from this time. Bear it in mind, and attend to this important duty in time. Each one of you should examine the Lists of voters put up in your respective election districts, by your assessors, and if your names are not there, have yourselves assessed immediately—for if you are not assessed at least ten days before the election, or have not paid a State or County tax within two years past, you will lose your vote. Get assessed.

"A FULL VOTE IS A WHIG VICTORY."—This is the remark of the Boston Post upon the result of the Whig triumph in Rhode Island, where Mr. Dixon is elected to Congress by a majority of 600 over Mr. Thurston, the late Locofoco member. "The vote," says the Post, "is largely increased, and a full vote is a whig victory."

So it is. The remark does not only apply to Rhode Island, but to many other States in the Union. It is equally applicable to Pennsylvania. Give us a Full Vote, and we are sure of a Whig victory Here also.

From every portion of our commonwealth, we are in the receipt of good news with regard to the coming elections. 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.

VERMONT.—The election in Vermont, held on the 4th inst., has resulted in a most glorious victory of whig principles. The whole whig ticket was triumphantly elected, notwithstanding a combination had been formed between the Locofocos and Free Soilers.

CANADIAN INDEPENDENCE.—The movement in behalf of Canadian independence has become more marked and open. Mr. H. B. Wilson, who has been for some years prominently connected with provincial politics, has issued the prospectus of a new semi-weekly paper, to be called the "Canadian Independent," which he proposes to issue at Hamilton and Toronto—chiefly designed to "promote, by peaceable means, separation from the mother country." In Lower Canada the feeling in favor of independence is almost unanimous, and the public press has taken the lead in its advocacy. In Upper Canada a large proportion of the inhabitants are said to entertain similar sentiments, although, from their subserviency to party purposes, the journals avoid the subject. The opinion is also expressed that the English Government will concede independence whenever it shall be asked by a majority of the people.

The Tolls.—More Plundering.

The Union has been favored with a statement of the amount of tolls received on the public works, the present fiscal year, from the first of November up to the first of August. These facts, it would seem, are only for locofoco readers—the whigs, in the opinion of the officer furnishing the list, have no interest in the affairs of the Commonwealth further than paying taxes. We have inquired at the Treasury office, and find the amount of tolls paid into the Treasury, the present fiscal year, up to the 1st of August, to be \$912,677.67 Amount collected, as per Union, 932,883.70

In the hands of Collectors, \$20,796.03 We call the attention of the Keystone to this defalcation! Here is a large sum that should be in the Treasury, according to law, bonds, and oaths. How many "poor laborers" it would pay!—Harrisburg Telegraph.

THE REY AFFAIR.—The New Orleans papers come to us charged with comments in relation to the abduction of Rey. In New Orleans the press expressed the greatest indignation at the part which the evidence represents the Spanish Consul to have played, and expresses conviction that there has been rank perjury. From this opinion, however, the Crescent dissent, still treating the abduction as a fiction, and representing the surrender of Rey as a concession to the United States.

THE FLORIDA DISTURBANCES.—The Secretary of War has written to the Governor of Florida, that he does not see the propriety of raising a force in that State greater than the force of all the Indians there. He thinks the force about to be stationed there fully adequate to the defence of the country, and fears that the measures proposed may embarrass the peaceable removal of the Indians, which is about to be undertaken by the Government, with prospects of success.

Among the many little incidents attendant upon Gen. Taylor's visit to Pittsburgh, the Gazette of that city, relates the following:

A gentleman, upon introducing to the President a beautiful young lady, observed that she was a locofoco, when the General immediately saluted her upon both cheeks, remarking that he always kissed the locofoco ladies twice, they were so very scarce.

In referring to the above the Washington Commonwealth states, in addition, that several whig ladies immediately changed their politics! We don't doubt it.

ROBBERY.—The Treasurer's office of Bedford county was entered on Saturday night, the 1st inst., and \$250 in specie stolen. The robbers carried the safe, in which the money was kept, a short distance from town, broke it open by means of axes, chisels, and a sledge hammer, and thus obtained possession of its contents. The perpetrators of the crime have not yet been detected.

A MURDERER SENTENCED.—In Clearfield county, Lorens Allman, who was found guilty of murder in the first degree, in February last, but obtained a grant for a new trial, appeared in Court on Tuesday of last week and pleaded guilty of murder in the second degree. Judge Woodward subsequently sentenced him to twelve years solitary confinement in the Western Penitentiary.

ACQUAINTED WITH HUMAN NATURE.—Mr. Dudley, one of the candidates for Governor of Texas, says that he practiced medicine in early life, was a minister of the gospel, for several sessions a member of the Legislature, and also a practising Attorney, and had a chance to become acquainted with human nature.

President Taylor arrived in Washington on Saturday last, having proceeded home from Niagara falls without stopping, except one night in Baltimore. We regret to learn that he has not yet recovered from the fatigue attendant upon his tour. He is reported to be still weak and feeble.

ANOTHER VICTIM OF THE TARIFF OF '46.—The Danville (Pa.) Democrat states that another of the large furnaces of the Montour Iron Company, at Danville, was blown out on Friday last, leaving but one of their four furnaces in operation.

The Kittanning Free Press states that Gov. Johnston left that place on Wednesday, the 5th inst., with his family, for Harrisburg. He will probably stop a few days at his father's in Westmoreland county.

Mr. Fuller, the whig candidate for Canal Commissioner, is announced to address several meetings in the Eastern and Northern parts of this State.

The Hon. A. Newman, member of Congress from Virginia, died in Pittsburgh, on the 8th inst., after an illness of but a few hours.

The N. Orleans papers contain the names of 167 candidates for election to the office of Governor of that city.

An Unfeeling Husband.

A more singular case of protracted tyranny, accompanied with circumstances indicating so depraved a condition of the moral principle, could scarcely be learned among the records of domestic life, than what has been found in the history of a man named Burland, recently deceased, who carried on the business of a blacksmith for many years past on East Front street, in this city. Burland had been married some years, and had a family, when he took into his service a young girl, and about the same period had his wife placed in a small upper room, away from all intercourse with any human being, upon the pretence of insanity, but with the real motive of taking this young female as a partner for his bed and board. The miserable existence of the unhappy wife was prolonged by meagre supplies of food; but no person was suffered to approach her, and all appliances for personal comfort or cleanliness were cut off.—Remonstrances were made from time to time by the neighbors, but the desperate character of the man seemed to create some apprehensions, if expostulation or interference were interposed too far, and this poor emaciated, friendless, hopeless female lived on, unconscious of the "sweet approach of even or morn," till within a few days ago, when her unnatural husband dying, application was made to the Township Trustees on her behalf. She was immediately visited by one of these gentlemen, and when informed that she would be removed to a comfortable asylum, she uttered many expressions of gratitude, and raised her eyes to Heaven, uttering a prayer of thanksgiving for the interposition which had even then saved her from a further prolongation of her suffering. The unfortunate woman is now in the pauper establishment attached to the Commercial Hospital.—Cincinnati Chronicle.

CALIFORNIA EMIGRANTS.—A letter from Fort Laramie, dated July 12th, in the St. Louis Republic, says that there has been much sickness and suffering among the emigrants on their way to California across the plains. The sickness has been mostly confined to the Western emigrants, those from the Eastern States having suffered very little. The writer says—

Five thousand five hundred wagons have passed, averaging three and a half souls per wagon; and the number of deaths from the Missouri river to this point about one and a half per mile, which is below the mark.

Scores of graves have been passed which have no identity placed over their remains, and have not been enumerated in any catalogue.

The graves that I saw had been dug up by the wolves, the bodies dragged to the surface, and the limbs and fragments scattered all around. From this place west, the sickness did not follow the trains; so far as heard from.

At this point, and for some distance back, hundreds of wagons have been burned, and tons of provisions thrown away, the owners packing the rest of the road. It is a fact of dear-bought experience, that this is the only sensible way of going to California; and the next sensible idea is, that if men are so foolish as to bring wagons, be sure and haul them with oxen. Unless for families, there is no use for wagons. Only about one hundred families have crossed the plains this season.

After publishing the particulars of the breaking up of the Cuban expedition, by the seizure of the three steamers in New York harbor, and Washington Republic goes on to remark—

The ramifications of this expedition appear most extensive, connecting certainly New York, Philadelphia, New Orleans, and probably Boston and some of the Western cities. That the parties concerned will have reason to thank the Government for its interference, there is no doubt; it being incontestable that, if the expedition had sailed and landed at any point of the island of Cuba, it would have been met by an overwhelming Spanish force, for the Captain General was familiar with all the plan, and few or none would have escaped massacre or the garrote.

FOUR YEARS AGO.—The Chambersburg Whig, in noticing the recent visit of General Taylor to that place, says:

"Forty years ago, as he himself stated, he passed through, and on this occasion, tarried one day in Chambersburg, but under what vastly different circumstances! He was then a young officer in the army, and on his way from Baltimore to Pittsburg, the whole of which distance he travelled on foot. Now he goes as the honored President of a mighty nation, greeted at every turn by the overflowing love and admiration of his countrymen."

J. M. BECK.—This gentleman, well known in Harrisburg, as an intelligent member of the typographical profession, translator, engraver and universal genius, at the latest advices, was confined in the fortress of Rostatt, in Germany. After visiting his friends, Mr. E. was about returning to his country, when the Revolution in France broke out. The excitement in Germany immediately followed, and he remained, and has since taken an active part in the struggle for liberty, now in progress throughout Europe. They have agreed to release him upon condition that he will leave for the United States, never to return.—Harrisburg Union.

Latest Foreign News.

BY THE STEAMER EUROPA. The Cunard steamer Europa, arrived at Halifax on Monday evening last, bringing dates from Liverpool to the 1st instant. The accounts by this arrival fully confirm the disastrous news from Hungary, received by the steamer Niagara. We give below a condensed statement of the most important intelligence received by the arrival:

HUNGARY.—The latest intelligence from Hungary is embraced in advices from Vienna to the 26th ult., and is unsatisfactory and full of contradictions. The Wiener Zeitung of the 24th ult., furnishes what it calls an explanation of George's surrender, which amounts to nothing.

The London News in speculating on the cause and belief is general throughout the Continent, that George surrendered to Paskiewitch on a pledge from the Russian commander that the Czar would recognize the independence of Hungary.

Jellachich arrived at Temesvar on the 16th ult. He is said to have met with no opposition, and found the road open which he traversed entered with arms and warlike stores, which had been abandoned by the defeated Magyars. General Haynau in his last bulletin reports that at the present moment all Bosnia and Transylvania were cleared of the Hungarians.

Since the capitulation of Arad 35,000 men had been taken prisoners, and 176 cannon captured. Prince Paskiewitch has delivered George, the chief of the rebellion, the former deputy of the Diet, and all the prisoners and materials of war to the Austrian commander.

It is said that the Emperor's decision concerning George's surrender is that a portion of his army be enlisted in the imperial ranks, and a portion dismissed upon their homes, and that the Emperor will put upon trial.

George is not to be brought to Vienna, but carried to Olmutz, or some Bohemian fortress. Accounts from Pesth, to the 21st ult., state that it was required that Kossuth had been cap-

FOREIGN NEWS.

DETAILS BROUGHT BY THE NIAGARA.

THE HUNGARIAN WAR.

The details furnished by the English papers to the 25th ult., we regret to say, are of a character fully confirmatory of the disastrous intelligence of the Hungarian army, which was communicated by telegraph. The London Times of the 23d August commences a leading editorial with the following summary of results:

There can be no doubt that the Diet in Hungary has received a death-blow. A great portion of the army of General George so we learn from a despatch of General Haynau—has surrendered unconditionally at Arad to Marshal Paskiewitch. It is needless to say that this is but the beginning of the end. The successive surrender of the other Hungarian corps is but a question of days and of detail. We had never anticipated any other result to the struggle from the moment it became clear that the Powers of Western Europe declined to take any share in the contest, and that the Czar of Russia was exerting his utmost strength to bring back Hungary to the dominion of the Cabinet at Vienna. Short of a miracle, it was impossible that the wild levies of the Hungarians should continue to resist the organized massed arrayed against them.

The following remarks are from the London Times of the 24th.

In spite of the undoubted courage and the great ability displayed by many of the leaders of the Hungarian insurrection, a careful examination of the operations of the campaign and a correct appreciation of the real forces of Hungary had long since left us no doubt as to the final result. The great victory of General Haynau at the battle of Temosvar, fought in the neighborhood of that city on the 10th inst., and the submission of General George at the head of his entire division, have appeared to give an abrupt termination to the struggle, but, in reality, both these events were the results to which the whole plan of the campaign obviously tended. From the moment that the advance of the main body of the Russians had secured the line of the Upper Theiss, the communication between George and the principal forces of the Magyars was obviously cut off.

That general manoeuvred with great skill and rapidly, so as to avoid a general action with a superior force; he harassed the rear of the Russian army, and made more than one attempt to cut his way to the south. But although these operations ranged over a considerable extent of country, they could not end otherwise than they have done. George was acting without any regular basis, and with no means of procuring supplies except those he took from the enemy. The submission of his corps was therefore inevitable. We know not how far political considerations may have contributed to this result. George was known to entertain opinions strongly opposed to the revolutionary schemes of Kossuth, and though no one has fought more gallantly than he has done for the national cause, he is said to have retained a strong feeling of regard for that empire and that army, against which he found himself almost casually arrayed.

More soldiers of fortune, and foreigners, like Dembinski and Bem, were of course prepared to fight to the last extremity, and the instigators of the revolution, like Kossuth, could have no hope but in resistance; but the military chiefs of the Magyars, like George, Klapka, and Mecsaros, were connected with Austria by very different ties, and the time will come when they will again serve in defence of the empire as manfully as they did for their native kingdom. The probability is, therefore, that in surrendering at Vilagos, George yielded not only to a necessity of war, but to a conviction that the cause of the Hungarian revolution could no longer be defended without destruction to both the contending parties.

The following, to the same purport, is from the London Chronicle of the 23d:

PARIS, Tuesday Evening. A courier has just arrived here, who brings the great and important news that the Hungarian struggle is at an end. The news is official, and its correctness beyond a doubt. George has surrendered to General Paskiewitch, and is now a prisoner in his hands. He did not surrender at discretion. He laid down two conditions—first, that he should surrender to the Russian army, and not to the Austrians, as his brave army had declared unanimously, that rather than that he should surrender to the Austrians, it would defend him to the last drop of its blood; and 2dly, a complete amnesty as regards his troops. With respect to himself, he did not demand or stipulate for any amnesty, declaring that he gave himself up as a holocaust for the rest, and would submit cheerfully to all the severity of the law. The despatch giving this important announcement is dated from the headquarters of General Paskiewitch, at Grosswarod.

The same courier has also brought the further important intelligence, that General Haynau has been seen in a second battle. Of Bem's army 2,000 were left dead on the field and an equal number are taken prisoners; 18 cannon fell into the hands of the Austrians; Bem and Dembinski, as well as Kossuth, had all taken to flight, and have to be supposed, effected their escape into the Danubian provinces.—The news of this battle is also official, but I have unfortunately omitted to note the date.

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tured on the frontier of Wallachia. Other accounts affirm that he had been seen passing through Lassa, whilst accounts from Turkey assure us that Bem and Kossuth had arrived at Adrianople, where they embarked in an English ship.

A letter from George to Klapka directed the surrender of Comorn, assigning no reason but the hopelessness of success, and a wish to give peace to his country.

A letter from Kossuth, written before he was informed of George's surrender, containing a frank admission of the hopelessness of the cause of the Magyars, is said to have been found by the Austrians.

GERMANY.—It appears that the scheme of confederation proposed by Russia, Prussia and Hanover, has been ratified by seven other States. Seven others have announced their intention to ratify, and seven others had not declared.

Accounts from Hamburg state that five parishes into which the Burgerschaft is divided, had ratified the proposed constitution without reserve. The Prussian troops that had been quartered in Hamburg have been recalled.

DEMARK.—A serious skirmish has taken place between the Schleswigers, which was stopped by the Prussian soldiers.

FRANCE.—During the recess of the French Assembly a cessation of political strife has taken place. The speculations upon the future prospect of France is confined to the rumor of a change in the Ministry, which it is asserted is without foundation, except in the wishes of those aiming at a dissolution of the present administration.

It is stated in the Paris National that the report of the intended marriage of the President of the Republic, and the daughter of the King of Sweden, is well founded. M. de Peigny, personal friend of Louis, is about to repair to Stockholm, to settle the necessary preliminaries.

The Red Republicans are holding a council at Geneva, and it is said that Ledru Rollin has passed through Germany on his way to join them.

The Russian Minister at Paris has officially assured the French Government that the Emperor never thought of territorial aggrandisement, and that he will recall his troops as soon as the Hungarians have laid down their arms.

The Milan Gazette of the 24th announces the capitulation of Venice on the 22d, on terms based upon the proclamation issued by Radetzky on the 14th. The siege, whilst it lasted, was very formidable.

There is no doubt that a hostile feeling exists between the French diplomatists and the Pope. Pope Pius positively refuses to recognize as his soldiers any who have borne arms against him. On the other hand the French government have recognized all who are willing to continue in the army.

ENGLAND.—The mortality of the week exhibits a continued increase in London. The deaths from cholera were 1276, and from all diseases 2457, which is an increase of 228 on the bill of mortality of the preceding week, and an increase of 47 in the deaths by cholera.

In Liverpool the deaths for the week were 682, of which 408 were of cholera, being a decrease of 163 in the total mortality, and 106 from the deaths by cholera. In many cases injections were introduced into the system of the patient by the veins of the arm, in the last stage of the collapse. The patient immediately rallied, and was completely restored in a day or two.

MARRIED.

On the 11th inst., by the Rev. A. Brittain, Jacob SHROM to Miss MARY CATHARINE, daughter of D. I. PRUNER Esq., both of Bellefonte.

On the Same day by the Rev. John TONER, Mr. WM. BURNS to Miss CATHARINE McCARTHY, both of Bellefonte.

On the 6th inst., by Rev. J. F. Mesick, George STROOP, editor of the Perry county Democrat, to Miss LANA JANE ROTH, of Bloomfield.

DIED.

At the residence of his brother, in Petersburg, Huntingdon county, ALLEN C. MILLIKEN, son of James Milliken Esq., of this place, aged 24 years and 5 months.

The citizens generally are invited to attend the funeral of the deceased, from the residence of his father, at 4 o'clock of this (Friday) afternoon.

On Sunday, the 10th inst., at his residence in Oliver township, GEORGE W. OLIVER, aged 48 years. Mr. O. leaves a wife and two children to mourn their untimely loss.

In McVeytown, on the 4th inst., Miss MARY MONTGOMERY, aged 14 years.

In the city of Albany, on Sunday the 2d inst., Mrs. JULIA E. VAN BUREN, wife of Dr. John Van Buren, and sister of Theo. Penn, senior editor of the Harrisburg Telegraph.

On the 26th ult., in New Berlin, Rev. PETER BEAVER, aged 67 years.

THE MARKETS.

Lewistown Sept. 15, 1849.

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

The Lewistown Mills are paying 95 to 100 cents for good wheat; 50 cents for Rye, 50 cents for Corn, and 30 cents for Oats.

BALTIMORE, Sept. 13, 1849.

Flour.—We note sales yesterday of 400 bbls. Howard Street Flour at \$5. GRAIN.—We note sales of ordinary to good wheat at 98a102 cents, and good to prime parcels at 102a105 cents. Sales also of fair to good whites at 105a111 cents. Corn has declined. Sales of white to-day at 56a59 cents, and of yellow at 60a61 cents. Oats are also lower. Sales at 29a32 cents.

PHILADELPHIA Sept. 13, 1849.

The demand for flour continues limited.—Sales of 800 to 1000 bushels common superfine at \$5.12 1/2 a \$5.06 1/2. Choice brands at \$5.25 and extra at \$5.50. Rye flour and Corn meal remain dull at \$3.25. Grain.—Wheat is in good demand, with sales of 7000 to 8000 bushels at 105 to 106c. for Red and 114c. for White. Small sale of Corn at 65c. Rye, last sales at 64c. Oats, we