

FOREIGN NEWS.

Arrival of the Cambria.

St. John, N. B. Sept. 20. The Cambria arrived at Halifax at half past six o'clock last evening, having had heavy weather, and was to leave for New York at 8 o'clock on the same evening.

The cholera was greatly increasing in England. The deaths for the week ending 8th instant, in London, were 1796, of which 1663 were of cholera. In Liverpool, the deaths of cholera were said to be greater in proportion, than in any part of England.

In Dublin it was on the increase. Several distinguished persons have died of cholera in Paris and in other parts of France.

Vienna and Berlin are at the present time suffering more than Paris. At Berlin the deaths are more than 40 per day.

The markets are dull, without much change.

The weather for harvesting was fine in all Great Britain.

The Liverpool Journal of the 8th says: "The harvest has been safely housed, and is pronounced abundant, as the potato is redundant and is so far exempted from rot."

Trade is active, is not lucrative, and employment in the manufacturing districts await all who desire it.

The Queen and Royal Family were still in Scotland, and would return to London on the 13th.

Austria and Hungary.

THE LAST HOPE GONE.—Comora and Peterwarden still hold out—the former is commanded by Klapka, and the latter by Kul.

The Russian General Berg had a long interview with the later on the 23d ult., the result of which was that an Hungarian Major was sent to Gen. Haynau to arrange terms for the capitulation. The impregnable position of Comora induces Klapka to demand good conditions.

MAGYAR CHIEFS EXECUTED BY THE AUSTRIANS.—A letter from Vienna, of the 31st ult., states that several of the Magyar chiefs had been executed. Among them are the ex-Minister of Austria, Pobjohiah and Gen. Dawianeh, who had been hanged; and Gen. Aufferman, who had been shot. Gen. Iowiah, who gave up the fortress of Esseg to the Magyars, had been taken to Vienna in chains.

HEARTLESS CRUELTY.—The mother and children of Kossuth, and the wives of several Magyar Generals, had arrived in Presburg.

MOVEMENTS OF RUSSIAN TROOPS.—The great part of the Russian Army had received orders to march towards Galicia, but the corps d'armee of General Radiger was to remain at Mickelog and Groszwarden.

Buda and Pesth are to have a garrison of 3000 men.

ENTRY OF HUNGARIANS INTO TURKEY.—The Hungarian corps of Perezel entered Orsova, but the Turkish authorities would not receive them until they had laid down their arms.

FATE OF THE HUNGARIAN DIET.—Georgey's surrender was known at Comorn on the 18th, and summons were sent to the garrison, either to follow his example or to send in their terms of capitulation.

Klapka, and those members of the late Hungarian Diet who had declared that the house of Hapsburg had forfeited all claim to the throne of Hungary, and whom the Russians handed over to the Austrian authorities, had been conveyed to Pesth.

THE REWARD.—Letters from Vienna state that the Emperor of Austria has pardoned Georgey, and the latter departed for Styria, where he intends for the present to reside.

Vienna was taken possession of by the Imperialists, on the 27th.

Prussia and Austria.

On the German questions there is to be a directory, consisting of members for the Confederation, provided by the Cabinets of Vienna and Munich, and it is to hold its sittings at Frankfurt.

The Directory will be a permanent Executive Commission for the common interest of the whole of Germany. The States who adhered to the restricted confederation, under the direction of Prussia, will have between them three votes, and Austria, Bavaria, Wurtemberg, and the other small States, will have together four votes.

Such at least is the proposition of Austria.

The Presidency of the Directory will be vested alternately in Austria and Prussia.

This will not alter the relations as to the common legislation, and the Executive authority, vested in the confederation. The Austrian Government have engaged to persuade the Archduke John to resign his dignity of Vicar of the Empire.

Congress of Princes. The Frankfurt correspondent of a London paper writes on the 31st, there is little doubt that a congress of Princes will be held here in the course of next week, for the purpose of finally settling the German question.

The committee of Aldenburg Chamber has unanimously recommended the rejection of the proposition to join the confederation proposed by Prussia, Saxony and Hanover.

France.

The Paris Monitor publishes a decree reinstating 11 Lieut. Generals and 14 Major Generals, which, after the revolution of February, were placed in the retired list of the army by the Provisional Government.

The French government continues to refuse passports to German refugees, whom their way to America, are forced to traverse France.

Gen. Oudinot was expected at Paris on the 20th. Lucien Murat's appointment to Madrid is considered as a conciliation of the two parties in the Cabinet.

The annual sittings with the Councils General commenced on the 31st ult.

In every department of France, with the exception of the Seine, where the meeting is postponed till October, almost all the candidates chosen as the presidents of the Councils, belong to the conservative party.

Rome. M. Travelli, the Pope's Minister of the Interior, has arrived and installed himself as head of the Police; but entirely under the control of the French authorities.

His first decree was regarding the paper money, and, says that the State guarantees notes for their declared value, and imposed a fine and imprisonment on all who refused to take them when tendered.

A military commission has been established for reorganizing the Roman troops. All promotions since November is annulled until the commission shall have reported upon the conduct of each man, which, if found satisfactory will enable him to rejoin his rank.

The triumvirate of Cardinals has instituted a commission for the purpose of presenting the authors and accomplices of the outrages committed during the revolutionary period against religion, its ministers, the majesty of the sovereign, and public security.

A grand te deum was ordered in all the Churches of Russia, in honor of success in Hungary.

The Emperor of Russia was at Warsaw on the 20th.

The Austrian troops had evacuated Movera, the last place which they occupied in the Piedmontese territory.

The Sardinian troops received possession of the town on the same day.

The Danish Government under date 16th, had given official notice that the blockade of the east coast of the Duchy of Holstein is raised.

A report has been spread of a collective note from the three great powers of the north in accordance with the French government, to the effect that the Canton of Neuchâtel must be restored to Prussia.

Bills drawn by the Spanish Government on a town in Italy, for half a million of rials for the payment of the troops forming the Spanish expedition have been returned protested.

Lord Elgin has been created a Baron.

THE GAZETTE.

LEWISTOWN, PA.

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 29, 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.

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.

The indisposition of the Editor will account for any errors that have occurred during the past three weeks, or that may occur for some time to come.

THE TICKETS for the General Election are now ready for distribution. Voters will remember that the entire ticket, comprising Canal Commissioner, Assembly, Treasurer, Commissioner, and Auditor, can all be voted on one slip of paper—consequently there is no need of cutting the ticket as heretofore.

As is generally the case, there appears to be no disposition on the part of any one to make provision for the payment of printing tickets. Every whig in the county seems to expect us to do an amount of work for which we would charge any one else at least \$20, yet not an effort is made to raise even a dollar to compensate us for this work! Is this either just or generous?

Notices of Advertisements. Of the 20 or 30 persons who long since promised us wood, we hope some will find it convenient to furnish us with a few loads immediately, as we are, and have been for some time, entirely out.

The attention of our readers is directed to the advertisement of WATSON & JACOB, who announce their determination to sell goods as cheap as can be obtained anywhere else.

W. G. ZOLLINGER announces to the public that he is prepared to furnish his numerous friends with the fall fashion of Hats and Caps.

Persons afflicted with worms can obtain a certain remedy by applying at the Medical Depot, No. 11.

Merchants and others are referred to Lord, Taylor & Co.'s New York Dry Goods Store.

The Sheriff offers a reward for the arrest of the absconding prisoners.

A. W. W. STERRETT is in want of a number of Coopers.

JOHN KROG will receive a few more borders, if application be made soon.

F. J. HOFFMAN advertises a variety of Stoves.

Several new advertisements have been omitted, for the want of room, and will appear in our next.

Voters of Pennsylvania.

The second Tuesday of October is rapidly approaching. A day somewhat memorable in the annals of our Commonwealth, as the anniversary of many a hard fought political battle—a day on which the voters of the "Keystone of the federal arch," are to manifest by their ballots, whether they remain true to the faith, which they so gallantly set forth one short year ago—a day on which the mighty question, whether the citizens of Pennsylvania are in favor of Whig or Locofoco measures, is to be determined—whether they will sustain the National and State Administrations, or whether they will forsake them just as the harvest is ripening, and beginning to invite the reapers and the gleaners.

We cannot, we will not believe that the Whigs, whose weapons are yet fresh with the indices of victory—who know that the Locofocos are straining every nerve to retrieve their fallen fortunes—who see them marshalling their hosts, and who daily hear them maligning that great and good man, Zachary Taylor—will sleep on their arms, and permit them to obtain an easy victory. We do not believe it, because the principles for which they so nobly contended in the double campaign of 1848, are unchanging in character and importance. We do not believe it, because President TAYLOR and Gov. JOHNSTON have proved true to every pledge. So anxious was Gen. TAYLOR to become better acquainted with the wants of Pennsylvania, and so important did he deem her interests, that notwithstanding the oppressive heat of the season, and the prevalence of a fearful epidemic, he left the White House, hastened to our State, and mingled freely with our citizens, in order that he might, in his own language, "become better acquainted with her agricultural, mineral, and manufacturing greatness." This was a noble act, conceived and carried out by an honest, patriotic, and a good man. We do not believe it, because in this, the voters of Pennsylvania, who contributed so largely to the triumphant election of Zachary Taylor, have an earnest that he will JUSTICE to her BETRAYED interests, and her DOWN TRODDEN CITIZENS; because, from this, they may learn that the Locofocos, who sought to persuade them that he was opposed to the protection of American industry, misrepresented him in their wicked attempts to deceive them, and if they judge the present for the past, they will see that they are now playing the same game with the same cards. We do not believe it, because like causes produce like effects—as locofocism failed then, so it will fail again.

But why should the electors of Pennsylvania rally around the standard of HENRY M. FULLER, and elect him to a seat in the Board of Canal Commissioners? We think no one who will ask himself this question with candor and impartiality, for one moment be at a loss for a score of cogent and convincing answers.—Every reasonable man will admit, that the Board should be made up of men from both parties, as the opportunity for "plunder," which it is admitted has for some years been carried on by the officers on the public works, will be greatly diminished, if it be not entirely destroyed. The candidate who is to be elected this fall, is to take the place of Mr. Power, the only Whig now in the Board; hence the propriety—yea the wisdom of electing Mr. Fuller.

Again, we have seen the government of Pennsylvania, Executive, Legislature, State Treasurer, and Canal Board, all in the hands of the Locofocos, for a long series of years, and in what condition have they left the State? Maimed, halt, but thanks to the intelligence of the people, not blind. The torturing process of "plunder"—the lancing of a vein at one place and an artery at another—the cutting off an arm here and a leg there—gave such excruciating pain, that she opened her eyes, and seeing the political character of her rulers to be of such "hideous mien," with one convulsive throes, one gigantic effort, hurled them from place and power. The farmers saw that no relief would be given to their purses, that no reform measures would be originated and put into practice; the manufacturers knew that locofocism was inimical to their interests, and their operatives learned by bitter experience that "Polk, Dallas, and the Tariff of '42," was a cheat; hence all classes, in the majority of FREEMEN, rose up determined to rebuke their juggling and unworthy rulers. The result is before us—Gov. JOHNSTON has been in power but little more than a year—a large amount of debt due to private individuals, contracted under locofoco misrule, has been paid; the August interest liquidated in gold and silver; a SINKING FUND for the gradual payment of the State debt created, and a hundred and fifty thousand dollars appropriated for the completion of the North Branch canal! Here is a galaxy of REFORM MEASURES, brought about in a few months under Whig rulers, calculated to cheer the farmer at his plough, and the mechanic in his workshop. Here is a hope that the ponderous cloud of State debt, which has for so many years of locofoco prodigality and plunder weighed so heavily upon the energies of our glorious Commonwealth, and which has so long rendered gloomy and cheerless the pathway of the patriot and the tax-payer, will gradually though steadily grow lighter and more transparent, until, by continuing a succession of Whig Administrations, it will become entirely blotted out, and be remembered no more forever, except in connexion with locofoco plunder and misrule.

Voters of Pennsylvania, our candidate for Canal Commissioner, HENRY M. FULLER, was an energetic advocate of these REFORM MEASURES. He helped to bring them into existence, by his speeches and his votes, during the last session of the Legislature. He applauds and approves them, and to whatever position he may be called he will sustain and defend them. His opponent, John A. Gamble—inferior to Mr. Fuller in every respect—denounces all these measures as "whig humbugs," and if elected, will exert himself, as he now does, to overthrow and destroy them, and to renew the system of corruption, and re-enact the practice of "leeching and bleeding." On the one hand stand FULLER and REFORM, on the other GAMBLE and PLUNDER. Choose ye between them!—Harrisburg Telegraph.

Charles W. Holden, proprietor of "Holden's Magazine," and a writer of some popularity, died in California, of bilious dysentery, on the 13th of June.

OUR JAIL.—As will be seen by an advertisement in another column, the two individuals who were last week immured in our county jail, have already succeeded in making their escape. This affords another instance of the total inefficiency of that building, in its present condition, to secure persons charged with criminal offences. Prisoners, now, who are taken into the front door, merely examine its inner appearance, and acquaint themselves with the manner of living within its walls, when, if these do not coincide with their views of social life, they deliberately climb over the back wall and seek other accommodations. Such a state of things should not long be suffered to exist, for if one offender after another thus easily evades the law, crimes will soon be perpetrated in this county with perfect impunity.

The Public Schools of this Borough were opened on Monday last. The following are the teachers in the several departments:

MALE DEPARTMENT. 1st Class.—Rev. J. W. Elliott. 2nd " William Lytle. 3rd " William Kinsler. 4th " Miss Jane E. Sherrard.

FEMALE DEPARTMENT. 1st Class.—Miss Breck, (not arrived.) 2nd " Miss Eliza McFadden. 3rd " Mrs. Elizabeth McDowell. 4th " Miss Margaret S. Shaw and Mrs. Carothers.

ICK.—The sick above all others should be grateful to Mr. Hopper for furnishing ice during the prevalence of fevers, &c. We can bear testimony that to our parched and fevered lips, a few weeks since, iced water and iced lemonade were more grateful than anything we knew of in the wide world. Encourage Hopper in health, and in sickness he will furnish you with an extra quantity gratis.

The female department of the Lewistown Academy was opened on Tuesday last in charge of Miss PROBERT. This institution now offers superior advantages for the instruction of young ladies, as the present tutress, we are told, is better qualified for the task than any who preceded her. All the higher branches of an English education are taught, together with several of the foreign languages, music, &c.

Godley's Lady's Book for October, is one of the best, both in reading matter and embellishments, that has been issued during the year. Graham's Magazine, for October is also upon our table, and is a beautiful number. Graham is evidently determined not to be outdone by any one of his competitors, in furnishing an acceptable Magazine.

The Difficulty with France.

Some of our contemporaries, in speaking of the difficulty that has arisen between the French Ambassador and our Government, would lead their readers to the belief that an eruption with France is inevitable. This, however, we regard as a rash and unqualified predication. In our enlightened age, Governments do not usually appeal to War, as the only alternative, for the settlement of the petty quarrels of their representatives, and consequently, we have reason to expect that an amicable adjustment of all differences, in this case, will be speedily effected. The New York Tribune, in referring to this subject, says:

We have no doubt that our Government has acted with proper discretion, dignity, and firmness in the matter of its difference with the French Ambassador. We know that the latter has received his dismissal, and that our Minister will of course be served with a duplicate of it at Paris. "Well! what of it?" If the salaries would stop in consequence of this flare-up, that would be something; but we don't apprehend any such extraordinary disaster as that. Both Ministers will get their pay for the whole period that Diplomatic intercourse may happen to remain suspended; and after a while Mr. Rives or some one else will make his bow and gracious speech in Paris, as the accredited Representative of the United States, while a welcome successor to M. Poussin will put his legs under the President's mahogany at Washington. There will be some more dust kicked up, but our two Nations are not going to war on a question of Diplomatic etiquette. Louis Napoleon may hate us, but he will not declare war, because he has no means of successfully assailing us; while if he wants Non-Intercourse, we will hold up both hands for it. But he is not fool enough to desire that. The artisans of Paris and Lyons hate him sufficiently already; a Non-Intercourse will secure for him the hatred of their masters as well. It would not hurt his country in the least, but would be far more likely to benefit it. All these considerations lie in plain sight. France will not initiate a Non-Intercourse—and certainly we need not. As to war, Persia might as sensibly declare war against us. The idea is absurd.

We care not a button which side loses or wins in the stock-gambling operations of the day; but whoever expects war to grow out of this breeze will very certainly be disappointed.

Neglect of Political Duties.

It's no use, says the Daily News, crying over spilt milk, and the truly wise avoid such mishaps. In the single county of Cumberland, in Maine, four Representatives—sufficient to change the character of the Legislature—were lost to the Whigs through inactivity. Every one of them might have been carried had an effort been made, for the highest majority against them was but eleven. But no. There are some who never awake until after an election. Then they open their eyes in astonishment, and wonder at themselves for not having thought in time of putting forth an effort. We have many of the same class of men in our own State. They despair of success from the simple fact that an effort is required to achieve it; and inviting defeat through their own inactivity, involve those who do work, and work hard, in the same consequences with themselves. We trust, however, that all these may be averted, and that no man shall have to say after our election is over, that his duty has been neglected. Let us be warned in time—profit by experience, and all go to work now.

A young man at the Syracuse House, St. Louis, undertook to blow out his brains before a mirror. He fired and fell, but had forgotten to load his pistol with a ball.

Arrival of the America.

The Steamer America arrived at Halifax, on Tuesday last, with dates one week later from Europe. She brings no news of much importance. The Grain market is said to be a degree firmer, holders supposing that prices have reached the lowest point.

The cholera is on the increase in London, 840 deaths having occurred on the 11th and 12th inst. We learn from Hungary that Comora and Peterwarden had not surrendered at last accounts. The Pope arrived at Naples on the 4th inst.

The latest intelligence from the West states that the Winnebago Indians are becoming much dissatisfied with their new home. A number of them recently started for their old hunting grounds. Captain Page, of Fort Snelling, sent out a force to intercept them. They met the Indians at Rice Lake and drove them back. Further difficulties are still apprehended.

A Distressing Case.

We find the following curious case described in the Dresden (Tenn.) Advertiser of the 26th May: On Monday last, a lady about 40 years of age, presented herself to Dr. A. D. Cutler, of this place, for his advice and treatment. Her case is a strange and perplexing one. Language would fail to convey anything like an adequate idea of the suffering which she constantly endures. She is reduced to a mere skeleton—is never still; sleeps worn and haggard, and says she is only kept alive by the pain and torment which she endures. There is a fire within or something else of a similar character, in her stomach, and extending up into her throat nearly to the roots of her tongue. Externally, its movements are seen perfectly plain, and by applying the hand to her throat or stomach, one can feel its motions distinctly, and cannot use pressure enough to stop these motions.

When she does not eat her regular times its contortions are much worse, almost past endurance. When she attempts to eat, she cannot use a knife or fork, she has to use her hands to cram the food into her throat, in order to satisfy its craving voracity—after her meals are over, she is troubled less with its writhing and contortions for a short time. She says she is always starving—seldom or never sleeps—she appears on the verge of the mania and has convulsions at times. The movements of this thing she describes as worse than the cutting of a knife.

By pressing down the back part of her tongue so as to open the upper part of her throat, a portion of the head of this thing has been distinctly seen, resembling in appearance the end of the head of an eel.

INTERESTING FROM FLORIDA.—The National Intelligencer of the 21st inst., states that the War Department have information from Gen. Twiggs, that an interview had taken place between an officer of our Government and some of the leading men of the Florida Seminoles, which resulted most satisfactorily. It has been ascertained that the outrage committed on Indian river and Peace creek were committed by a party of five young Indians, one of whom was a refugee, who thought that he might escape from justice by embarking his people in a war with the United States. The Seminoles disclaimed all connexion with the perpetrators of the outrages, and stated that immediately after the offence was committed on Indian river an attempt was made to capture the offenders, but that they were not taken until after the second outrage. The offenders are now in custody, however, and will in due time be delivered to the proper authorities. A meeting between the Head Chief of the Seminoles and Gen. Twiggs was appointed to take place at Charlotte Harbor on the 13th inst., and we may presume, therefore, that the interview has already occurred. That the Florida Indians are peaceably disposed is now considered beyond a doubt.

HIS INNOCENCE MADE MANIFEST.—About six years ago, Mr. Augustine Kennerly, the City Collector, of St. Louis, was charged with being a defaulter to the amount of \$8000. He protested his innocence, said it must be owing to an error in auditing his accounts, and requested that a Committee of Councils should examine his books. This was done, but no error detected—leaving it manifest that he was a defaulter. Disgraced and ruined, Mr. K. was dismissed from his office.

Recently the present Auditor had occasion to overhaul an old day book, where he found that \$10,000 was marked posted, though no posting was made. This was an error which the committee and Mr. K. had been unable to ferret out. Thus it will be seen that, instead of Mr. Kennerly being a defaulter, the city owes him \$2000, with six years interest, which is but poor recompense for his blighted reputation, though it must be indeed a gratification to him to make his honesty manifest even at this late day.

FATAL CASUALTY.—Jacob Bodine, of McIntire township, Lyncoming county, and son of John Bodine, formerly of Northumberland county, came to a sudden death, on the 7th instant. While at the house of Henry Apker, he desired to try an old State rifle which Mr. A. had in his possession, in order to see how it would do for target shooting. The lock of this rifle, it appears, was somewhat out of order, and subjected to go off at half-cock. The deceased, not aware of this, struck the butt end of it with considerable force on the ground, which caused the gun to go off, the ball entering the right temple, close to the eye, and passing up through the cranium, caused instant death.

A NEGRO REPUBLIC DECLARED AN EMPIRE.—An arrival at Philadelphia from St. Domingo brings the highly important intelligence that the Republic of Hayti has become an Empire. On the 26th of August, after some unmeaning ceremonies, Souleouque, the President of the Republic, was declared Emperor; the Legislative Council of the Island having conferred that dignity upon him. On that day, he, with his wife and children, arrived at the Catholic Church, at Port au Prince, where Souleouque, aping the style of Napoleon, placed upon his own head the imperial crown, and he and his wife were declared Emperor and Empress.

MARRIED.

At New Oxford, Adams county, on the 11th inst., by the Rev. James H. Brown, JON HERSH, Merchant of Pittsburgh, to Miss ELIZABETH HINES, daughter of Col. George Himes, of that place.

DIED.

In the borough of Huntingdon, on Wednesday, the 12th inst., of pneumonia, Mrs. FRANCES M., daughter of the late Robert Moore, Esq., and wife of the Hon. George Taylor, President Judge of the Huntingdon district, in the 25th year of her age.

On the 14th inst., in Dauphin county, Mrs. SUSAN YEAGER, consort of Jacob Yeager, of Derry township, in this county, aged 59 years and 15 days.

In this place, on Monday morning last, DAVID RITTENHOUSE, Esq., aged 50 years and 7 months.

KIDNAPPING A WOMAN.—Considerable excitement has been created in St. Louis by the sudden disappearance on Wednesday last, of Mrs. Matton, who is supposed to have been kidnapped, as articles of clothing were found quite near the Medical College. The excitement was so great that a mob collected around the College, and on a warrant being issued, it was carefully searched, but nothing was found to create any suspicion which had been created. The mob continued during most of the night. They were, however, prevented from doing any mischief by the authorities.

THE MARKETS.

Table with columns for commodity, price, and date. Includes items like Flour, Wheat, Rye, Corn, etc.

The Lewistown Mills are paying 95 cts. for 100 cents for good wheat, 50 cents for Rye, 50 cents for Corn, and 31 cents for Oats.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 27, 1849. Holders of flour show considerable firmness. Several small sales of common superfine flour were made at \$5.00, but it is mostly held above that figure. Sales to the city trade at \$5.12 1/2 to \$5.25 for superfine and \$5.50 for extra. Corn Meal and Rye flour are held at \$3.00. Grain—Wheat comes forward more freely, and the demand is good. We quote Red at 102 to 105; and White at 110 to 112. Further sales of yellow Corn at 65c; no sales of Pennsylvania Rye; a sale of 500 bushels very inferior Delaware at 56c. Southern Oats is taken as it comes forward at 29 a 30c.

BALTIMORE, Sept. 27, 1849. Sales of Flour at \$5, white Wheat 10 1/2 cts.—red 9 1/2 cts., yellow Corn 60 1/2 cts., and Oats 28 1/2 cts.

WOOD WANTED.

A few loads of wood are wanted immediately at this office. Those of our subscribers who are able to pay their subscription in wood will accommodate us by delivering it soon. Sept. 29, 1849.

COOPERS WANTED.

FROM TEN TO FIFTEEN COOPERS wanted to make Flour Barrels at the Lewistown Mills, to whom good wages will be given. A. W. W. STERRETT. Lewistown, Sept. 26, 1849—6t.

BOARDERS WANTED.

THE subscriber, having rented the commodious dwelling attached to Jones's Store, is prepared to accommodate a few more persons with boarding, on reasonable terms, if application be made to JOHN RIGGS. Lewistown, Sept. 29, 1849—3t.

The Largest and Cheapest STOCK OF GOODS IN LEWISTOWN

HAS just been opened by us at our OLD STAND, which we desire our friends and the public generally to convince themselves of by calling. Our stock of

Gentlemen's Wear

embraces a splendid lot of English and French Broad Cloths, Beaver Cloths, Plain and Fancy Cassimeres, Tweeds, Sattinettes, Jeans, &c.; Caps; heavy winter and calf Boots; boys' Boots, Shoes, &c. Our Cloths, Cassimeres, Sattinettes, and Carpeting have been principally bought at auction, and we can sell them at a little lower than any body else. Our assortment of

Ladies' Wear,

for Fall and Winter, is particularly large and handsome, consisting in part of

Merinoes, Alpacaes, Mons de Laines, Cashmeres, black and fancy Dress Silks, domestic, Scotch and French Ginghams; Prints; handsome long Shawls; French needle-worked Collars; linen cambric Handkerchiefs; artificial Flowers; &c., &c., all of which we are determined to sell very LOW. Our stock of

CARPETS

is also unusually large, embracing about SIXTY PIECES of Rag, Listing, Cotton, and Woolen Venetian, low priced and good fitting, three-ply Imperial, &c., all laid in at auction, and to be had at very low prices. As regards

GROCERIES,

we always select ours of the very best, and will sell them as low as any other house.

Please call and examine for yourselves. WATSON & JACOB. Lewistown, Sept. 29, 1849.

GREEN'S CELEBRATED VERMIFUGE.

THE Proprietor of this valuable remedy for Worms, introduces to his friends and the public, his Celebrated Vermifuge. Read the following: DECATUR TOWNSHIP, Millin county, September 11th, 1849.

DR. S. F. GREEN: Respected Friend—Two of our children having been severely afflicted this summer with Fever and Ague, and having checked it four different times by the use of the regular remedies, still they complained of pains in the legs, bowels, head, and in fact in the whole system; voracious appetite, fever, great diarrhoea, &