

# THE GAZETTE.

LEWISTOWN, PA.

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 10, 1849.

TERMS:  
ONE DOLLAR PER ANNUM,  
IN ADVANCE.

For six months, 75 cents.

It is a NEW subscription 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.

The editor has gone to Harrisburg to attend the meeting of printers, and probably will not be back before Wednesday next.

We are requested by WILLIAM RUSSELL, Esq., Cashier of the Bank of Discount and Deposit at this place, to state that notes offered for discount must lie over one day before they can be acted upon.

COURT PROCEEDINGS.—A considerable number of criminal cases occupied the attention of Court in the early part of the week. Among the cases tried was that of the Commonwealth vs. John Ballekin, an intelligent looking boy of twelve years old, who was indicted for setting fire to the barn of Mrs. McClellan, near Belleville, during the past summer. The principal evidence was the boy's own confession made some weeks after the thoughtless act had been committed, but nothing was elicited from the witnesses to show that there was any malice in it, which the law absolutely requires to make it a capital offence. The witnesses generally testified in favor of the boy's previous good character. Judge Wilson charged the Jury with a brief but lucid explanation of the law respecting such cases—after which the Jury retired and returned a verdict of NOT GUILTY.

NEW YORK.—The returns from this State, as far as received, show a thorough and substantial victory of the Whigs over the Locofoco Coalition! The four Whig Senators are probably chosen, and the Whigs have ten out of the sixteen Assemblymen.

The election returns from New Jersey show a decided whig victory.

STATE TREASURER.—The following names are already announced in the Locofoco papers for the office of State Treasurer:—Richard Vaux, Esq., of Philadelphia; Col. John Snodgrass, of Westmoreland; Jacob Weidle, Esq., of Lebanon; Wm. D. Boas, Esq., of Dauphin; Col. Asa Packer, of Carbon; and Wm. Hackett, of Northampton; Jacob Dillinger, of Lehigh. Cannot the State of Mifflin bring forward a candidate?

DEATHS FROM CHLOROFORM.—A recent number of the Medical Times says:

An accident of a very melancholy nature has just occurred in Glasgow. Dr. Adams, resident physician to the Clyde street Hospital, having occasion to use Chloroform, inhaled it himself to try its strength but without any serious consequence; repeating, however, this experiment, and incautiously increasing the dose, the effect was fatal: he fell back and immediately expired.

The L'Union Medicale of Sept. 8th, says:—On the 23d of August, Madame Labrune, a healthy married woman, residing at Langres, in France, died from the effects of chloroform vapor. She wished to have a tooth extracted, and prior to the operation inhaled the vapor, which was given to her at her own desire. Complete insensibility was not produced at the first trial; more chloroform was placed on the handkerchief, and she drew a full inspiration. Her countenance immediately became pallid; her features were visibly altered; there was a dilatation of the pupils, with a convulsive rolling of the eyes, and no pulse could be felt. Every attempt was made to restore life, but without success. She died as if struck by lightning.

RECEIVING HIS DESERTS.—The Danville (Va.) Register, of the 26th ult., publishes the following:

A man named Bowen, residing in the neighborhood of Berger's store, in this county, was killed, a few days ago, in an attempt to resist with fire-arms the officers of the law, who had been directed to take him in custody, for the commission of a high misdemeanor. Bowen attempted to kill his wife by shooting at her with a rifle, through a window, at the residence of his father-in-law. Judge Taliaferro, issued orders for the immediate arrest of the outlaw; and the Sheriff summoned several persons to assist him in executing the Judge's orders. Bowen confronted them in the yard with rifle and revolver, the former of which, after a short parley with them, he levelled at one of the party, who dropped from his horse at the instant, and thereby saved himself, as the ball aimed for him barely grazed the top of the horse's head. Bowen then advanced on the crowd with a revolver, when, finding they raised either run or fight for their lives, a volley of pistols and musketry was discharged at him, which brought him to the ground a dead man.

## Gen. S. Cameron's Letter.

We give below, as a political curiosity, the letter of Simon Cameron to Judge Shaler, in which he continues to advocate the doctrine of Protection and Specific Duties, both of which have been long since abjured by the party with which Mr. Cameron and his friends, with a strange inconsistency, still act:

MIDDLETON, Sept. 26th, 1849.  
My DEAR SIR: Very cordially I thank you for your friendly attention in the transmission of the *Pittsburgh Mercury*, wherein some notice is taken of Pennsylvania interests, connected with my name, while a member of the U. S. Senate.

I avail myself of the occasion to express the hope, that "as the signs of the times" portend a discussion of the tariff, during the approaching session of Congress, there may be no excitement, no party prejudices, or other false issues raised to influence the legislative mind of the country towards the adoption of measures adverse to the general interest.

The tariff policy is of momentous importance to all the great industrial pursuits of our country. The public good is the rule by which we should be guided in the performance of relative duties; and to this central point the legislature should invariably direct all its deliberations. At an early day, I took lessons in the school of Simon Snyder on this very question of protection to the infant manufactures of the Union; and time has had no effect to change my views and wishes, which have been expressed in the Senate, in favor of the permanent establishment of a home market, as the only solid basis of national prosperity. And here I may add, it is very remarkable that all the Democratic governors of this Commonwealth, down to Governor Shunk, have maintained ground in favor of protection to home labor. Nine consecutive messages of Governor Snyder are text-books to sustain and cheer the sound portion of our Democratic friends, who will not surrender to the free trade doctrines of British capitalists.

"We must command our own consumption and the means of our defence," has been the sentiment of Pennsylvania from the dawn of independence. And as a freeman, born upon the soil, I may be permitted to regard, with no ordinary solicitude, the onward prosperity of the iron, coal and agricultural interests of this State.

The new settlements being opened up in the far West, embracing the Territories of Texas, California and Oregon, must of necessity increase the surplus produce of the soil. Upon foreign countries our farmers can never depend with certainty for a permanent profitable market. It is therefore the safest and wisest policy to create a home market for the farmer, by encouraging domestic manufactures, under such revenue laws as shall secure to the American mechanic the rewards of his labor in his own market. Let the pauper labor of Europe continue but a few years to flood our country with the productions of foreign workshops, and if the past history of the world furnishes facts by which we may be guided in our deliberations on this subject, then I venture to predict that all the leading interests of Pennsylvania and of the Union—the iron, the coal, the salt, the wool, the flax, the hemp, the paper, the hat, the sugar, and the gunpowder manufactures, with others too tedious to mention, will be entirely ruined through the length and breadth of the land.

The doctrine of "let trade regulate itself," is beautifully illustrated, if it were not destructive in its effects, by the present condition of the country importing immense quantities of British iron, although we have at home, the raw material in abundance, industrious and skilful mechanics, and ample capital to command our own consumption in this respect. With these facts staring us in the face, is it any thing short of an insane policy to preach up free trade to benefit the overgrown money changers of Great Britain, thereby working injury to American labor. I feel a lively sensibility on this subject, and whether I am in error or not, I freely state to you, that I look upon the permanent and prosperous establishment of free labor, in this country, as the most effectual means, in the mysterious operations of political events, to subvert the thrones of hierarchies and despots upon the continent of Europe, and to elevate the masses of equal rights and rational liberty, the destiny of mankind.

These views incline me to hope, that every man who is anxious for the welfare of our good old Commonwealth and for the integrity of the union, will stand up for protection of American industry, on grounds of patriotism. We must be wholly independent of foreign supplies; American labor must be sacrificed to feed the squalid operatives of Great Britain. Accept assurances of my sincere regards.  
Your friend, &c. SIMON CAMERON.  
Hon. Charles Shaler, Pittsburgh.

COLLISION ON THE COLUMBIA RAILROAD.—About 4 o'clock on Thursday afternoon, a serious accident, attended with a loss of life, and a considerable destruction of valuable property, occurred on the Columbia Railroad, between Parkersburg and Coatesville. The locomotive, "Clarion," with a freight train, going upwards, was approaching the station near the latter place to take in water, when the coupling of part of the train broke. Twenty cars, all heavy laden, were thus liberated, and there being a heavy downward grade, they ran down by their own gravity with immense speed. They went on as far as the Coatesville bridge, where they came in collision with another train which had left Parkersburg some fifteen minutes previously. Such was the force of the shock, that some twelve cars were demolished and three others were driven completely over the bridge.

Two men, in the employ of the State, were at work repairing the road near the spot, and not seeing the cars coming on the north track, were struck by them. One of them, named Lynn, was instantly killed, his head being severed from his body. The other man, named Patton, was seriously hurt, and is not expected to survive. It is stated that the men in charge of the cars which broke loose, had left the train and gone into the hotel at that stopping place. They were employed by the transporters, and their conduct is highly censured. Had even one of them been on the train, he might have used the break, and thus prevented the disaster.

FALL OF A CHURCH SPIRE.—The tall spire of the Second Presbyterian Church in Wheeling, fell with a tremendous crash on Friday evening of last week, striking a German workman who was standing near the building, mangle his body in a frightful manner. The spire had been only recently finished, and the scaffolding removed but a short time before the accident occurred.

RIOT.—A serious riot occurred in Reading on Monday night last, between the men attached to Spalding & Rogers' circus and a number of the citizens.

## FOREIGN NEWS.

BY THE HIBERNIA.

The steamer Hibernia, after a very rough passage, arrived at Halifax on the 2d instant, bringing one week later news from Europe:

TURKEY AND RUSSIA.—There is no later news in the European Times, the only paper which has come to hand, from either Constantinople or St. Petersburg, and of course we have got no solution of the difficulty between the Porte and the Austrian General. The belief, however, among well informed circles, is said to be that Russia will pocket the affront rather than provoke a collision with France and England. There is a rumor from Paris that in consequence of the relation in which Louis Napoleon stands with the Czar, he would gladly forego the support of the nation in behalf of Turkey.

A correspondent writing from Belgrade, on the 1st ult., states that the Hungarian Refugees were still at Widdien ready to set out for the destinations they may select. They were divided into three corps, an Italian, a Hungarian and a Polish one; each camp is under the order of a Colonel, and each man receives such daily rations, according to his grade, as British troops. Prince Alexander of Servia had behaved very well towards them—allowing them free passage through his territory and provinces. Bem, Dembanski and several others have not only embraced Islamism but entered the Turkish army.—The Porte is said to have appointed the Isle of Candia as the residence of the refugee Magyars.

FRANCE.—The deliberations of the National Assembly were almost wholly devoted on the 12th and 13th ult., to the report of M. Thiers on the Russia question. The report is decidedly conservative and at variance with the express views of the President's letter to M. Thiers. The conclusions which M. Thiers arrived at are that liberal constitutions are incompatible with the Pope's independence as temporal sovereign, and that the independent Church and the rights of people are at issue. The latter, he thinks ought to give way.

AUSTRIA AND HUNGARY.—A treaty between Austria and Prussia, was signed at Vienna on the 10th ult. It provides that Austria and Prussia assume the administration of the central power of the German Confederation in the name of all the Governments in the Confederation until the first of May next year.

Haynau in his administration as Military Governor of Hungary loses no opportunity to pursue the bloody course peculiar to him. He had murdered, under the guise of Court martial, thirteen Hungarian Generals, who laid down their arms at the close of the war. Count Bathiny, late Prime Minister of Hungary, has also been shot. He had been sentenced to be hung, but having cut his throat with a dagger sent him by his wife, it was impossible to strangle him, and he fell pierced by bullets from a file of Austrian soldiers.

Several hundred Hungarian officers, furnished with passports, from Comorn, have passed through Berlin on their way to the West. Some are going to America. Klappa is said to be among them, and to have embraced the resolution of crossing the Atlantic, with 300 others.

Hungary is to be divided henceforth into ten districts, each to have its own Provincial Assembly, yet the deputies are to be chosen by a majority of votes of the population.

ROME.—The accounts from Rome are still unsatisfactory. The return of the Pope is still talked about, but when he will return is still a subject of conjecture.

There has been a misunderstanding between one of the Cardinals and M. De Corcellas, the Frenchman being offended at a letter he received from the Ecclesiastic, in which he complained of the number of traitors tolerated in the Eternal City. The point was referred to his Holiness, who disapproved of the Cardinal's conduct, and threw him overboard.

The brave Garibaldi has left the Island of Santa Madalina for Gibraltar, where he will sail for London and ultimately to the United States.

IRELAND.—The Anti-Rent conspiracies of Ireland are extending throughout all parts of the land. The local journals are filled with accounts of arrests for abduction of crops. No doubt that in the Southern and in part of the Northern provinces there is a general determination on the part of the peasantry to defraud the landlords of the rents to such an extent as would seem calculated without much doubt to consummate the ruin of the country. The fearful effects of the potato blight, fever, cholera, and other diseases, by which Ireland has been distracted, seems likely to be far exceeded by calamitous results of the moral pestilence that is spreading throughout the land. A conflict attended with fatal results took place on the 13th at Kitterby in King's county, when three policemen were killed and several others severely injured.

CIRCASSIA.—The fall of the fortress of Achulga, the residence of Schamil, the celebrated chief, after a desperate and protracted resistance, is announced in letters from St. Petersburg. On the 29th of August the assault was renewed, after three days' useless negotiation, every inch of ground being fiercely contested by the besieged, who fought with obstinate bravery. The defences were covered with heaps of dead bodies. The loss of the Russians at 1000 men killed, exclusive of those wounded, and 900 made prisoners. Schamil was not to be found; he had contrived to escape with one of his sons and one of his mistresses. Another of his sons and his lawful wife were slain, and a third son was taken prisoner.—Schamil himself was wounded in the arm

by a musket ball. The siege of Achulga, thus successfully terminated, had lasted eleven months, during which period the Russians lost 22 officers and 422 men, exclusive of those wounded.

## ARRIVAL OF THE WASHINGTON.

By the steamer Washington, at New York, we have received London and Southampton papers of the 20th ult., as likewise the Paris and Havre journals of 18th and 19th—none of which were brought by the Hibernia, in consequence of the early hour of her sailing from Liverpool.

The Havre cotton market was very active, and a considerable and steady rise had taken place, in sympathy with the advances from Liverpool.

Advices from Paris mention that the discussion which had existed between the President of the Republic and the majority of the National Assembly on the Roman question had passed away for the present, and it was believed some middle course would be adopted, whereby the Ministerial crisis, for some days so imminent would be avoided.

Fresh executions of Hungarian patriots had taken place and were to take place in Arad and in Pesth by sentence of Austrian Courts Martial. One of the first notables of Hungary, the octogenarian Beothy, was condemned to death. The brutal retaliations of the Austrian Government has filled all Europe with horror and disgust.

At Constantinople, the Turks were actively preparing for war, and hostilities between the Porte and Russia were deemed to be unavoidable. The British Ambassador had received despatches, stating that the English fleet was on its way to the Dardanelles, and the French Mediterranean squadron was also under orders to rendezvous at the entrance of the Dardanelles. The Turkish army in Constantinople and its environs, 120,000 strong, was daily drilled and manoeuvred.

FRANCE.—In spite of M. Mole and M. Toiers, who have become the directors of the Legitimist party, the President of the Republic and the majority of his Council have ranged themselves on the Eastern question, on the side of civilization, and against the sanguinary pretensions of the Czar. Thus as we have announced, the Mediterranean fleet has received orders to repair to Smyrna, where it will join that of Admiral Parker, to act in concert, in case of need, according to ulterior instructions, and advice has been sent to the French Ambassador at Constantinople of the order that has been given. The Republic has now 14 sail of the line armed at Toulon, and three frigates. All these vessels do not form part of the Mediterranean fleet, but they could join it before their services would be required.

The steam fleet in the Mediterranean is not less respectable, being composed of 12 frigates; and if it should become necessary to embark a force of 25,000 men, the means of transport would not be wanting. We do not believe that Russia would attempt the risk of war with Turkey, allied to France and Great Britain, but that it is for us only an additional reason for approving of a demonstration which will consolidate European peace, by showing those whose ambition would lead them to disturb it, with whom they would have to deal.

BUCHARIST, Oct. 1.—The Turkish and Russian armies have lifted up their tents, which were pitched out of the town, and have taken their quarters in the town itself, adding about 20,000 people to its population. The Turks are quartered in large khans on the right bank of the Demboritza, a small river which runs picturesque through Bucharist, and the Russians on the left bank. The town affords a curious sight for an observer. Russian and Turkish uniforms are constantly seen crowding the streets.

St. Louis, Nov. 6.

A revolting case of rape and murder took place the other day, near Palmyra. A negro belonging to Mr. Glascock, committed violence on Miss Bright, an interesting little girl, 14 years of age, and then murdered her. For fear of being detected, the inhuman monster turned round and killed her brother, aged 11 years. The wretch has been arrested, and will be burned alive on Friday.

Young Barnum, who was shot in St. Louis by the French brothers Montesquieu, is much better, and hopes are entertained of his recovery.

QUINCY, (Ill.) Nov. 6.

Last night about fifty negroes, of all ages and sexes, with teams, stampeded from the Missouri side of the river. The slaves were owned by Miss Miller, Mr. McKim and Mr. McCutcheon, of Sugar Creek, and Mr. Ellis of Monticello, Lewis county. The slaves were overhauled on Saturday morning, and after a desperate resistance and the loss of their leader, they were captured. The slave who was killed belonged to Miss Miller.

CONSTRUCTIVE MILEAGE.—It appears that Mr. Comptroller Whitlesey has just put his veto upon the account rendered by Mr. Dickens, the Secretary of the Senate, of about \$40,000, which he paid to the members of the Senate, as constructive mileage: that is, he paid all of them, but three who had scruples in the matter, the mileage, for going home on the 4th of March last, and returning the same day. It is stated that Mr. Whitlesey submitted the matter to the President, who promptly requested him to do what he believed to be right, and let the consequences take care of themselves! Mr. Dickens will, therefore, have to ask Congress to make up the expended sum. The paid Senators will hardly refund any part of the \$40,000 they have received, according to precedence, though not according to law and justice.

## BE KIND.

Be kind to thy father—for when thou wert young,  
Who loved thee so fondly as he?  
He caught the first accent that fell from thy tongue,  
And joined in thine innocent glee.  
Be kind to thy father, for now he is old,  
His locks intermingled with grey,  
His footsteps are feeble, once fearless and bold;  
Thy father is passing away.

Be kind to thy mother—for lo on her brow  
May traces of sorrow be seen,  
O, well may'st thou cherish and comfort her now,  
For loving and kind hath she been.  
Remember thy mother—for there will she pray  
As long as God gives her breath,  
With accents of kindness, then cheer her lone way,  
E'en to the dark valley of death.

Be kind to thy brother—his heart will have  
If the smile of thy love be withdrawn;  
The flowers of feeling will fade at their birth,  
If the dew of affection be gone;  
Be kind to thy brother—wherever you are,  
The love of a brother shall be  
An ornament purer and richer by far  
Than pearls from the depth of the sea.

Be kind to thy sister—not many may know  
The depth of true sisterly love,  
The wealth of the ocean lies fathoms below  
The surface that sparkles above.  
Thy kindness shall bring to thee many sweet hours.

And blessings thy pathway to crown,  
Affection shall weave thee a garland of flowers,  
More precious than wealth or renown.

## Proclamation for Thanksgiving.

A beneficent God has blessed the people of this Commonwealth with health and abundance. The fields have yielded bountiful returns to the labors of the husbandman. The enterprises of the citizens, in all branches of industry, have been appropriately rewarded. Peace with all its blessings has been vouchsafed to the country. Civil and religious liberty, under the institutions of free government, have been preserved inviolate, and the largest measure of earthly happiness has been graciously dispensed by an all-wise and merciful Providence.

These blessings demand our gratitude to Him in whose hands are the issues of life—who directs the course of every man—whose will is Omnipotent to save or destroy, and who mingles in the justice of His judgments the attributes of His mercy—before whose power nations are exalted or cast down—and they call upon us, as one people, to unite in solemn Thanksgiving—in humble supplication and praise to the Almighty Author of every good and perfect gift, for these His undeserved blessings to his weak and sinful creatures. They require the profound reverence of penitent hearts, sensible of the unworthiness of humanity, and of the enduring mercy of a righteous God.

Believing these solemn truths; deeply impressed with the duty of devout adoration and humble prayer; in compliance with the ancient custom, and the desires of the great body of the people: I, WILLIAM F. JOHNSON, Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, do hereby appoint and designate THURSDAY, the 29th day of November next, as a day of general Thanksgiving throughout the State: and I hereby recommend and earnestly invite all the good people of this Commonwealth to a sincere and prayerful observance of the same.

Given under my hand and the great seal of the State, at Harrisburg, this twenty-fifth day of October, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and forty-nine, and of the Commonwealth the seventy-fourth.

By the Governor,  
TOWNSEND HAINES,  
Secretary of the Commonwealth.

## Religious Notice.

The Rev. DAVID STRETT will preach in the Presbyterian Church, on Sabbath (to-morrow) evening, at early candle light.

## BE UNPREJUDICED.

Let no foolish person be so prejudiced against this truly celebrated medicine as to despise this advice: Let it be used immediately on pain being felt; no matter where it may be, whether in the head or feet, whether it be in the back or abdomen, whether arising from external or internal cause, use the Branderath'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 Branderath's Pills, is replaced by the digestion of a moderate meal. By purging the body with this medicine the whole mass of blood becomes entirely purified and regenerated.

That the blood is the life of the body, I presume is undisputed, therefore I shall say that it being the SEAT OF LIFE, it must also be the seat of disease. If disease be in the blood, we should abstract the disease only, not the blood. It is the impurities which must be removed by purgation to secure our health, in all states of the weather, in all situations, and in all climates. The blood, like a good spirit, is always trying to benefit the body by its struggles to expel impurities. But it is not capable of effecting 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 Branderath's Pills are used.

Purchase the genuine medicine of the following agents: JOHN A. STRETT, Lewistown; William Hardy, McVeytown; James A. Stinson, Huntingdon; Moore & Seely, Alexandria; J. & N. Cross, Pottsville; Peterson, Smith & Co., Manheim; T. M. Owens, Birmingham.

## MARRIED.

On the 18th ult., in Montgomery county, Ohio, GEORGE B. OKT, of this county, to Miss CATHERINE BECK, of the former county.

## DIED.

In Hollidaysburg, on the 1st inst., Mrs. MARIA N. ROCKAFELLOW, widow of the late Rev. J. P. Rockafellow, aged 35 years.

## Obituary Notice.

Died, on the 1st inst., Mrs. REBECCA HENDRICKS, in the 62nd year of her age.

Mrs. H. until within the last few years resided in York, in this State. Her first husband, Capt. Jacobs, when the country was invaded by a foreign foe, offered his services and acted with the York Volunteers in the defence of Baltimore, in 1814. Capt. Jacobs had the character of a brave man, and left behind him a good reputation as a useful citizen and honest man.

Some years after her second marriage she came to Lewistown to reside with her daughter, Mrs. McDowell, with whom she continued to remain until the close of her life. She was a conscientious member of the Lutheran Church, mild and unassuming in her deportment, and a firm believer in the great truths of the Christian religion. She was respected by her neighbors and loved by her friends. An affectionate mother and devoted wife, she faithfully discharged the duties of the domestic sphere, and through a continuance, nearly submitted to her sufferings without a murmur. She gradually sunk away before the slow but certain ravages of the disease, and yielded up her spirit to the great Father, and tranquility of mind were truly gratifying to her friends. She believed that in death she would exchange this earthly for a heavenly habitation, and that her spirit would be received into the glorious company of the angels and saints, made perfect in the Lord; yea, henceforth, saith the Spirit, for they rest from their labors and their works follow them." A

## THE MARKETS.

Lewistown, Nov. 9, 1849.

Flour	Wheat, white	Wheat, red	Rye	Oats	Corn	Cloverseed old	Do new	Flaxseed	Timothyseed	Butter, good	Eggs	Lard	Tallow	Potatoes	Beef	Bacon, per lb.	Wool, per lb.	Feathers
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

The Lewistown Mills are paying 90 to 97 cents for good wheat, 50 cents for Rye, 50 cents for Corn, and 31 cents for Oats.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 8, 1849.

The supplies of Flour continue moderate, but they are fully equal to the demand. Sales of 45,000 bbls. common and good brands for shipment, at \$5.12, 12¢ per bbl. For city consumption, there is a fair demand at previous rates. Rye Flour is dull; a small sale at \$3 per barrel. GRAIN.—There is a good demand for Wheat, and prices are steady. Sales of 5,000 bushels at \$1.13 per bushel for good white, and 106,107 for red. Rye is scarce, and in demand for distilling. We quote Pennsylvania at 65 cts per bushel. Corn is not quite so active, but prices have not varied. Sales of 4,000 bushels yellow at 65 and white at 62 cents, weight. Oats—Sales of Southern at 29¢30 cts., and Pennsylvania at 35 cents per bushel.

## Money Matters, Trade, &c.

The Wheeling Gazette says, another counterfeit of the one dollar bills on the Ripley Branch of the State Bank of Ohio, exceedingly well executed, is in circulation. The red impression on the back is genuine; and the best, if not the only, distinguishing mark is, that in the counterfeit the star or areola at the end of the bar enclosing the words "State Bank of Ohio," is set in the centre of a square block, which is not the case in the genuine.

DOUBTFUL BANKS.—Thompson's Bank Note Reporter puts down the following institutions in its list of doubtful banks: Salisbury Bank, Maryland; Exchange Bank, Washington, D. C.; State Bank at Morris, N. J.; James' Bank, Jamesville, N. Y.

SUSQUEHANNA COUNTY BANK.—We learn from the Philadelphia papers that the Susquehanna County Bank has failed. This bank has been a rickety concern for years, and it is time its doors should be permanently closed. A despatch from Montrose says that the Cashier has been committed to jail in default of \$40,000 bail, on an alleged charge of defalcation. It is reported that \$5,000 of the funds of the bank are unaccounted for.

The agent of the Western Railroad has furnished the editor of the Albany Evening Journal with the following statement of the amount of freight started from their depot at East Albany on Monday week:

10,053 barrels of Flour,  
942 barrels of Apples,  
1,405 boxes of Cheese,  
75 bales of Wool,  
1,139 firkins of Butter,  
958 barrels of Beef.

Eight trains, with 361 cars were sent East. The receipts for freight were \$5,423. This is the largest of any day since the road was built.

LIVERPOOL, October 20.  
Business affairs have undergone no material change since the sailing of the Europa. The Cotton market continues in a very excited state—rather increased by the news from New York by the Hibernia up to Thursday. The sales for the week ending 19th were larger than on any previous occasion in Liverpool, amounting to 191,001 bales, of which speculators took 60,620 bales, exporters 1,170—the remainder, 64,800, were taken by the trade.

In the Wheat, Flour and Corn Markets there has been no material change, either in prices or in the extent of the sales. Wheat is quoted from 4s 6d to 5s 9d per 70 lbs.; Western Corn New Flour 19s to 21s; Philadelphia 23s 6d, Baltimore 24s, and Ohio 25s per bbl. Indian Corn is in steady request at 28s 6d to 29s 6d for white of good quality, and