

# THE GAZETTE.

LEWISTOWN, PA.

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 17, 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.

A number of advertisements are omitted from to-day's Gazette to make room for some items of news and miscellaneous matter.

Our readers are referred to a number of new advertisements which we have not room to notice in detail.

### A Trip to the City—The State Road—Central Railroad, &c.

We left Lewistown on Thursday of last week for the purpose of meeting our friends of the press at Harrisburg, but a "screw" becoming loose and a rod bent in that Prince of Engines, the MIFFLIN, we were unable to reach that place until late in the evening. Our detention, however, at Millerstown, although of four or five hours duration, was not altogether an unpleasant one, (barring the rain,) a number of clever fellows, among whom were McClure and Cooper of Millintown, BERGNER of Harrisburg, and a sprinkling of Buckeyes, Hoosiers, Snickers, &c., having contributed to render the stay as agreeable as several bags of oysters could make it. The perseverance of the engineers having at last effected the necessary repairs, we moved on and soon reached Harrisburg. On Friday morning the fraternity assembled, and having duly discussed matters, determined to adjourn until January. At this gathering we were pleased to meet several old friends and a number with whom we had previously enjoyed no personal acquaintance, but whom we hope hereafter to "know better." Business concluded, we took the cars for Dillerville, and from thence for Philadelphia on decidedly the worst railroad in Pennsylvania, excepting perhaps the Cumberland Valley, as was evidenced by pitching our passenger and baggage cars against a post and rail fence, though fortunately without injury to the passengers.

Of the city, its business, improvements, &c., we have no time to speak. We looked in at Baram's Museum, but were soon tired of curiosities that we had seen a hundred times before, and met no better success in the saloon, where the "Stranger" was being most miserably performed. The truth is that many of these cracked up establishments are wretched humbugs, made up of wax figures, &c., which may be worth a quarter for a first visit, but not a second. Had we to make choice between spending an hour or two in the museum or in some such establishment as TYNDALE & MITCHELL'S in Chestnut street, we believe we could spend that time more agreeably in the latter in examining their extensive and varied assortment of China, Queens and Glassware, than in the former.

On Wednesday we bent our steps homeward, and having been fortunate enough to reach Dillerville without encountering another post and rail fence on the State road, as per downward trip, we took the elegant and spacious cars of the Central Railroad Company, reached Harrisburg a few minutes after 2 P. M., left for Lewistown at 18 minutes before 3, and reached the depot opposite this place, at half past 5. A better road, we can truly say, was never constructed, as evidence of which we may here mention that several passengers who were apparently very uneasy on the State road, appeared to be at perfect ease while gliding along the even track of the Central. While according to the conductors and others all proper praise for their attention to the ease and comfort of passengers, we cannot avoid saying that there is some reform necessary in delivering baggage. At this season of the year the cars in most cases arrive after night-fall, and men, women, and children congregate around the baggage car, anxious to secure whatever belongs to them. "Who owns this?—take it away," or "Where does this go?" it seems to us is but a sorry method to distribute a large quantity of baggage, and somewhat out of keeping with the company's otherwise excellent arrangements. The ticket system, or some other by which baggage can be better designated, would obviate much of the confusion now existing, and which must necessarily increase as winter weather comes on. We know not in whose hands this matter is placed, but we feel sure that a speedy correction will be most satisfactory to the travelling public.

NEW MAIL ARRANGEMENT.—Arrangements have been completed between the Post Office Department and Wm. COLDER, Esq., by which the Eastern Mail will hereafter be carried on the Pennsylvania Railroad to and from Lewistown, according to the following schedule:

Leave Harrisburg daily (except Sunday) after arrival of the mail from Lancaster, say at 5 1/2 P. M.  
Arrive at Lewistown same day by do Hollidaysburg next day by 12 M.  
Leave Hollidaysburg daily (except Sunday) at 5 A. M.  
Arrive at Lewistown next day by do Harrisburg same day by 1 P. M.

The above we presume are the extreme figures for the arrival and departure of the cars, leaving considerable latitude for accidents, detention, &c. The Lancaster mail generally arrives at Harrisburg between 2 and 3 o'clock, P. M., consequently the eastern mail ought to be here in time for distribution in the evening. This arrangement, if we rightly understand it, will give us the eastern mail twelve hours earlier, and the southern mail twelve hours later than under the old arrangement.

THE FLORIDA INDIANS.—There were some fifty or sixty Seminole Indians in attendance at the recent conference at Tampa Bay. Every chief and sub-chief of note in the nation was there. They looked haggard and depressed; and spoke of their having gone through much trouble and many trials in capturing the young men who committed the murders on Indian river. After the United States Commander-in-Chief addressed the council, Assunwha, the chief speaker of the nation replied, and in the course of his speech avowed the determination of the people not to emigrate. They wanted no time to think about it—their minds were made up—they would not go. Billy Bowlegs, who is a man of about forty, followed and spoke to the same effect. He concluded as follows:—

"I now pledge you my word that, if you will cease this talk of leaving the country, no other outrage shall ever be committed by my people; or, if ever hereafter the worst among my people shall cross the boundary and do any mischief to your people, you need not look for runners, or appoint councils to talk. I will make up my pack and shoulder it, and my people will do the same. We will all walk down to the seashore, and will ask but one question—'Where is the boat to carry us to Arkansas?'"

A day was appointed for another council, but they did not promise to attend.—There was an informal promise that some runner would come in to see the whites, but they often observed that they were stumped and confused by the talk, and could not promise anything. When Billy Bowlegs was asked, after the council, if the delegation from Arkansas should be sent out to him as soon as they arrived, he became agitated and held his breath for a moment. He then said with great deliberation: "Wild Cat is my great friend! Tell him not to come into our country until I send for him."

POST-OFFICE OPERATIONS.—The Postmaster General has established the following post-offices in California and Oregon: Portland, Oregon, Thomas Smith; Salem, Oregon, J. B. McLane; Vernon, California, G. A. Grant; Colton, California, Jacob T. Little; Sacramento city, California, H. E. Robinson; Stockton, California, W. Hopkins; Benicia, California, C. W. Haden; San Jose, California, J. D. Hoppe; Sonoma, California, L. W. Boggs.

JUDGE HESTON, formerly of the Supreme Court of this State, died at his residence, in Bellefonte, on Saturday last, in his 80th year. He was much respected in and out of his profession. He held a seat upon the bench until he was incapacitated by advanced age, in consequence of constitutional limitation.

DEATH OF H. PETRIKEN.—Henry Petriken, late Deputy Secretary of the Commonwealth, and recently Superintendent of the State road to avoid the Inclined Plane at the Schuylkill, died at the Merchants' Hotel in Philadelphia, on Thursday week, after an illness of but three or four days. His remains were sent to Bellefonte for interment.

Gen. Mariano Paredes, Ex-President of the Republic of Mexico, and who bore so conspicuous a part at the beginning of the late war with that country, died in the city of Mexico on the 11th of September, after a long and painful illness.

WATER WORKS.—The citizens of York (Pa.) are determined to supply their borough with water, by erecting works to pump it from the Codorus. \$10,000 of the stock was taken in twenty minutes after the books were opened.

FLOOD AND LOSS OF LIFE IN LUZERNE COUNTY.—The rain of the 22d ult., did much damage at White Haven. The dam of Mahlon K. Taylor was swept away, carrying with it Mr. Taylor's house and two saw mills, Mr. Isaac Gould's house and saw mill, drowning his daughter, a young girl 13 years of age. The house of Jacob West was also carried away, and four of his children drowned. Thomas Crawford and wife were both found dead. Twenty persons were missing, of which seven bodies have been found. The Lehigh Works suffered no injury.

Massachusetts Election.  
Returns from the entire State, with the exceptions of a few towns, show the following result for Governor:

Briggs, (Whig.)	49,082
Boutwell, (Loco.)	23,069
Phillips, (Free Soiler)	23,250

Patney, Free Soiler for Congress, lacks 3000 of being elected. There is no choice in his district. The Whigs gain in the House, having a majority of about one hundred members, and a large majority in the Senate.

New Jersey.  
In this State the whigs succeeded and have a majority on joint ballot.

New York.  
The coalition of Baraborners, Hunkers, &c. failed to secure the spoils. As far as known, a majority of the State officers are whig, and the same party it is stated has a majority on joint ballot in the Legislature.

Michigan.  
The election in this State has resulted in favor of the Locofocos as usual.

Virginia Election.  
The special election in the 5th Congressional district of Virginia, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the death of the Hon. Mr. Newman, Locofoco, took place on Thursday, Friday and Saturday last, and resulted in the election of Thomas S. Haymond, an able and zealous Whig, which of course is a Whig gain.

Louisiana and Mississippi.  
The vote for Governor of Louisiana is very close. Walker, the Democratic candidate, is supposed to have been elected by a small majority. The Congressional delegation remains unchanged. In the Legislature the Whigs will have a small majority on joint ballot.

Gen. Quitman is elected Governor of Mississippi by a large majority. The Democrats claim the election of four Congressmen.

The last Grand Jury, it appears, refused to concur in the action of the previous one, thus defeating their recommendation for a new Jail. Rogues will thus continue to walk in at the front door and out of the back as to them seemeth best.

### Ticknor's Mensuration.

We have been favored with a copy of a new work bearing the above named title, prepared by Mr. Ticknor, a teacher of many years standing, which appears, from the examination we have given it, to be well adapted for introduction into the public schools of our country, where it is well known the higher branches of Mathematics are not taught. A practical work of this kind has long been wanted in our common schools, and this will, we opine, supply the deficiency. It embraces two-thirds the quantity of matter contained in Bonycastle, Vogdes, &c., and is not liable to the objections urged against them, as all in it is of great importance to the student, particularly he who purposes engaging in the mechanical branches. This work is to be had at C. C. Spotswood's Book Store.

### Editorial Convention.

Agreeably to previous notice a number of the country editors of Pennsylvania met at Buehler's Eagle Hotel, on Friday 8th inst., and organized by appointing the Hon. NIMROD STRICKLAND, editor of the West Chester Republican, President, M. D. HOLBROOK, Esq., editor of the Lancasterian, & Col. A. K. McCLEURE, editor of the Juniata Sentinel, Vice Presidents; GEORGE FRYSENGER, Esq., Editor of the Lewistown Gazette, and J. M. COOPER, editor of the Valley Spirit, Secretaries.

On motion, Messrs. THEO. FENN, of the Pa. Telegraph, P. S. DECKERT, of the Valley Spirit, Wm. P. COOPER, of the Juniata Register, HENRY S. EVANS, of the Village Record, JOHN B. BRATTON, of the Carlisle Volunteer, Wm. M. BRESLIN, of the Lebanon Advertiser, were appointed to report a course of action to the Convention.

After consultation by the Committee, they made the following report to the Convention which was adopted:

Resolved, That an adjourned convention of the editors and publishers of newspapers within the State of Pennsylvania be held in the borough of Harrisburg on TUESDAY the first day of January next, (1849), to memorialize Congress on the subject of such an alteration of the postage laws as will allow newspapers to be sent in the mails, within the counties and congressional districts in which they are published, FREE OF POSTAGE; also to memorialize the Legislature of Pennsylvania on the subject of having the laws of a public nature published in the newspapers of the Commonwealth; and to adopt such other measures as will be calculated to protect and advance the interests of the public and of the publishers of newspapers of the interior, as they may deem proper and important.

Resolved, That the editors and publishers of newspapers in Pennsylvania, without distinction of party, are requested and expected to attend said Convention.

Resolved, That the above proceedings be signed by the officers, and published in all the papers of the Commonwealth; and that this convention adjourn to meet on said day.

NIMROD STRICKLAND, President.  
M. D. HOLBROOK, Vice President.  
A. K. McCLEURE, Secretary.  
George Frysenger, Secretary.

There is a point, and force, too, in the following remarks of the Connecticut Courant upon our escape, through the decision of the Executive, from the expense and mortification of another War with the small remnant of Indians yet in Florida:—

"The Administration thought it best to employ only the regular troops, and but few of them, and, by using energetic measures at once, to put an immediate end to a war that might have been continued as long and proved as expensive as that under President Van Buren. This is one of the many examples we shall have of the decision and energy of our present Government."

Had this Administration been as desirous of rewarding its partisans as some former ones have been, here would have been a grand opportunity of calling out volunteers, enrolling a large military force, giving profitable contracts to faithful adherents, and fattening many an anxious office-seeker at the public crib. But General Taylor thought and judged otherwise, and the Florida disturbances have been settled without difficulty, very much to the chagrin of the Opposition, who expected to make political capital out of it.

### Latest Foreign News.

BY THE CAMBRIA.  
The steamship Cambria, Capt. J. Leitch, arrived at Boston on Saturday morning, from Liverpool, whence she sailed on the 27th ult., with dates from London to the evening of the 26th, and from Paris to the 25th.

The fears entertained that a general war would spring out of the demands of Russia upon the Sultan, in reference to the Hungarian refugees, seem in a great measure to have died away. There is no longer a doubt that the English and French fleets are in the vicinity of the Dardanelles, and the determination of these governments to resist the encroachment of the Czar seem to have induced him materially to lower his tone. It is stated in letters from Paris, dated the 25th, that the French Ambassador at St. Petersburg had forwarded despatches to his Government, intimating a change in the hostile determination of Russia in its disagreement with Turkey, upon the subject of the extradition. So far from forcing matters to extremities, Russia expressed itself anxious to settle the differences quietly, provided no warlike interference was threatened on the part of England. The same rumor was prevalent at Vienna on the 21st inst.

Hon. Abbott Lawrence, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary from the United States, had an audience of her Majesty at Windsor Castle, on Saturday, the 20th ult., to deliver his credentials.—He was introduced by Viscount Palmerston, G. C. B., her Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs. Lord Palmerston also introduced to her Majesty Sir Henry Bulwer, who took leave on departing to enter on the duties of his mission as Minister to the United States.

AUSTRIA AND HUNGARY.—The Emperor has granted to the officers of the Peterwardein garrison, who surrendered unconditionally, the same privilege which was accorded to the officers of the Comorn garrison. Those persons only are excepted against whom proceedings are to be adopted for special misdemeanors.

According to reports from Pesth, the crown of Hungary is now in England, whither it was sent by Kossuth. Szemere was in league with him; and on making his escape from Widdin executed the commission of carrying off the crown jewels to London. This statement explains the report that Szemere had stolen some very valuable trinkets belonging to Kossuth—a report which, from the very commencement, met with no credit.

On the afternoon of the 12th inst. a courier arrived at Pesth from Vienna, with orders to stop the butcheries in that city. Paul Nyaraz Perenzi, and Stutter, who were to have been executed the day following, were thereupon put into condemned cells till the Emperor's pleasure would be made known. More arrests had taken place.

The organization of the Austrian army is going on with great activity. Marshal Radetzky shows much ardor in the matter, and a few weeks will complete the two armies in Bohemia and Voraberg. The 5th regiment of cuirassiers had received the name of the Emperor of Russia.

It is now asserted that the Hungarian notes issued by Kossuth will be repudiated, and the owners will receive an indemnification of 25 to 30 per cent. If this be carried out it will run one-half of the land-holders, merchants, and peasants of Hungary.

ITALY.—General Zucchi has resigned his grade as Lieutenant General in the Roman army, on the ground that he had engaged to serve a constitutional prince, and not an absolute Government.

Much excitement prevails in the city of Rome. Several young men have been arrested for singing the Marseillaise hymn in the streets. Instead of singing, the people now indulge in prose recitations. Phacards, with enormous letters, of "Death to the infamous priests," "Death to the red triumvirate," cover the walls. Several attempts on the lives of French officers have also been made.

NAPLES.—The attempt to arrest the Prince of San Giacomo had produced such an impression in Naples, that the shops were all shut and the city deserted. On the Russian Minister interceding in the matter with the King, the latter appeared quite ignorant of the proceeding, sent for the Minister of the Interior, and told him to let the prince alone.

A special commission, selected from the judges of the various tribunals, has been appointed to try the hundreds, or thousands, of political offenders, by whom the prisons are now filled. The King, it is said, will go to Gaeta, and remain there until the criminal processes are disposed of.

TURKEY.—The change of creed of Bem, Kinyel, and other officers is confirmed.—The following details concerning Bem, Kossuth, and Dembinski, are very interesting: Bem, as soon as he was informed of the determination of the Sultan to resist the demands of Russia and Austria, declared that his country was his first religion, that the Sultan having the same enemies and the same friends as it, he was determined to become a subject of the Sultan, and to serve under his colors, and that he would embrace Islamism; that on quitting Hungary his resolution was already taken, but that if he had not made his profession of faith sooner it was because he did not wish to have the appearance of yielding to fear. He added, that he did not ask any one to follow his example. Nevertheless, Generals Kmetz and Slaca and about thirty officers would not separate from him, and have made their declaration in favor of Islamism.

Kossuth, who was greatly irritated against Bem, went immediately to the Hungarian camp, and informed the men that the Porte resisted the demands of Russia and Austria, and that England and

France appeared decided to assist the Porte, and he supplicated them not to imprint a stain on the flag of Christian Hungary, which they had always served with honor. Some words from Kossuth having given rise to the opinion that Bem and his companions had yielded to the promises of the Porte, a great agitation showed itself in the Hungarian camp, and it was at one time feared that a disturbance would take place. Dembinski has not become a Mussulman, but he has openly acknowledged that the Porte had nothing whatever to do with the abjuration of Bem and his companions, and he has even written letters to the Grand Vizier and the Seraskier in which he expresses his gratitude.

The Deutsche Zeitung has letters from Constantinople of the 8th ult., announcing the arrival in the Bosphorus of a British fleet of observation. A salute of twenty guns was fired by the Turkish ships in honor of the British flag.

### From California.

The news from California by the Empire City at New York, is highly interesting, and will be read with avidity. The proceedings of the convention show the formation of a free State, and the whole of the advice indicate enlightened progress, which will be hailed as an evidence of even brighter things than gold in that far-off region. The convention was organized on the 4th of September, by the election of Robert Semple president. The members receive \$16 per day, the president \$25, the secretaries and clerks \$23, sergeant-at-arms \$22, chaplain \$16, and door-keeper \$12. Wm. G. Marey, a son of Mr. Secretary Marey, is principal secretary, and Caleb Lyon, a son of Lyonsdale, N. Y., first assistant secretary. J. Ross Brown is the reporter; and J. E. Durjange, of the N. O. Picayune, J. S. Kobb, the "Solitaire" of the St. Louis Reveille, and J. Howe, a jur. printer from New York, are the clerks. The right of suffrage is allowed to all except Indians, negroes, and the descendants of negroes. The provisions of the constitution are mostly wise and salutary, and promise a good government. The officers of government consist of a governor, lieutenant governor, secretary of state, controller, treasurer, attorney general, and surveyor general. They are all to hold their offices for two years. The governor and lieutenant governor are to be elected by general ballot; the secretary of state is to be appointed by the governor, by and with the advice and consent of the senate; the controller, and three other State officers are to be elected by the legislature in joint ballot for the first term, and afterward by the people at the general State election. The Legislature is to consist of two branches, an Assembly and a Senate, with such general powers, privileges and duties as are usually given to such bodies. Banking corporations and lotteries are prohibited, and all other corporations, except for municipal purposes, are to be established under general laws, the stockholders to be individually liable for all debts. The members of the Assembly are to be elected annually, and the members of the Senate are to hold their offices for two years. One-half to be elected each year. The number of members of the Assembly is never to be less than 24, nor more than 36, until the number of inhabitants shall amount to 100,000, and after that period at such ratio that the whole number of members of Assembly shall never be less than 30, nor more than 80. The senate is never to consist of less than one-third nor more than one-half the number of the Assembly.

The committee on the boundary of the State, on the 15th, made report that the present boundary of California comprehends a tract of country far too extensive for one State. The area of the whole country is estimated at 448,291 square miles, being nearly equal to all the non-slaveholding States in the Union. It extends nearly 1,000 miles along the coast, and more than 1,200 into the interior, and could not be fairly represented in one State Legislature, especially as a greater part of the interior is entirely cut off from the coast country by the Sierra Nevada, which are covered with snow and are wholly impassable nine months in the year.

It will be seen that new and valuable discoveries of gold have recently been made in new localities, which will yet lead to a scientific exploration of the entire range of the Sierra Nevada, which is now believed to contain exhaustless mines of the precious metal. The shipments of gold dust from San Francisco continue large. The Empire City brought not less than one million of dollars. It is estimated that there are not less than 100,000 persons at the mines, their average earnings being three dollars per day each. The following is the latest intelligence from the mines, which we copy from the Alta-California of the 1st October:—

There is probably no portion of the placer that has proved more productive than the mountainous country watered by Yuba river. Mining commenced on this stream early in the spring of '43, and has been conducted with general success through winter and summer to the present time. During the months of July and August, a residence in this region has been found to impair health unless every precaution be taken to prevent exposure. There are about 5,000, principally Americans, at work on Yuba, among whom the past month witnessed no inconsiderable amount of sickness. The following extract from the Placer Times of Sept. 22, we are pleased to note a better state of health:—

"From Yuba river we have more favorable advices. The sickly season is about over, and the operations of miners are not now impeded by the extreme heat."

"On the North and Middle Forks there is a marked change in the weather, and the waters having fallen, every one who does a fair day's work can calculate upon 'bagging' about an ounce. We hear of but very little sickness in any part of the mines."

"From the Middle Fork we learn," says the Times, "that the diggings are improving, and that an ounce a day can be obtained by all who work, and that most of the parties operating with rockers were doing well. There was a party of four who took out \$6,000 a piece in eight days from one opening, and are now on their way home."

Rents in California continue to be enormous. Although houses, or rather shanties, are going up rapidly every day, still the demand increases faster. Board is also very high, varying from \$2 to \$3 per day. Lodgings \$3 to \$7 per night, in banks, steamboat fashion. Good board and lodging may be had in tents for \$25 per week; in sheds, from \$30 to \$50 per week. A single meal, consisting of rice, beef and bread, with a cup of coffee, costs \$1.

Many emigrants from the cities of the United States were returning from the mines, disappointed in their expectations. It is only by much labor and unceasing toil that the rich dust can be gathered.

PUBLIC OPINION, from whose powerful voice conspiracy shrinks abashed, and whose independent decision can alone award the tribute due to merit, has raised the name of C. L. Jones to the highest pinnacle of fame, for his unequalled display of new and cheap goods. Thousands who have visited and purchased at his extensive store, have declared that his matchless display of elegant goods defied all competition, and even those most envious of the increasing popularity of this great establishment have been forced to admit the superiority of his stock over all others. Persons who have not yet availed themselves of the immense advantages of purchasing their goods of C. L. Jones, will do well to profit by this public declaration.

The tremendous assortment of Goods of every description, tastefully arranged in his commodious show rooms, and the extreme lowness of prices are the leading inducements at the celebrated new cheap cash store of C. L. Jones, Lewistown, Pa.

HONORABLE LIBERality.—We take great pleasure in commending the Girard Life Insurance Company of this city, for an act of noble liberality, as honorable as it is rarely to be met with. Our readers will remember that Mr. Platt, assistant of our general agent in the South, was suddenly killed by the falling of a tree in Georgia. Just previous to setting out on his tour, the general agent, Mr. L. E. James, accompanied Mr. P. to the Girard insurance office, and procured a policy on the life of the latter, ending the 20th August, at his (J. P.'s) own expense, and to protect the employers. The policy was ordered to be made out with permission to travel in N. and S. Carolina and Georgia, but owing to some oversight Georgia was omitted in the paper. This was unknown to either of the parties, who had both left the city before its completion. The period of insurance was about expiring, when Mr. James wrote to a friend to renew the policy, which letter arrived during the temporary absence from the city of Mr. J.'s correspondent, and was not yet attended to when the news of Mr. Platt's sudden death arrived, he having been killed in Georgia, thus doubly relieving the Institution from any legal responsibility; but upon all the circumstances being exhibited to the directors, they nobly paid the policy! And we are happy to add, that the sum realized, after deducting necessary expenses, has been handed over to the widow as a present.—Philadelphia American Courier.

The Commissioners for fixing the boundary between the States of Pennsylvania, Maryland and Delaware, entered upon their duties on Monday last. Several old landmarks have been discovered, sufficient to show that several valuable farms, heretofore supposed to belong to Delaware, are in fact the territory of Pennsylvania.

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

The quantity of impure humors discharged from the body by the action of the Brandreth's Pills, is replaced in the course of a few hours with new and pure blood, by the digestion of a moderate meal. By purging the body with this medicine the whole mass of blood becomes entirely purified and regenerated.

That the blood is the life of the body, I presume is undisputed, therefore I shall say that it being the seat of Life, it must also be the seat of disease. If disease be in the blood, we should abstract the disease only from 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 digestion 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 Brandreth's Pills are used.

Purchase the genuine medicine of the following agents: JOHN A. STERETT, Lewistown; William Hardy, McVeytown; Jones & Sington, Huntingdon; Moore & Swope, Alexandria; A. & N. Crosswell, Petersburg; Harman, Smith & Co., Manorville; T. M. Owens, Birmingham.

MARRIED.  
On the 6th inst., by Rev. James Smith, JOHN W. ALEXANDER to MISS REBECCA M. BELL, both of East Kishacoquillas.

### THE MARKETS.

Lewistown, Nov. 16, 1849.	
Paid by Dealers.	
	Revd.
Flour	\$5 00
Wheat, white	97 1/2
Wheat, red	90
Rye	50
Oats	30
Corn	50
Cloverseed old	3 75
Do new	4 00
Flaxseed	1 00
Timothyseed	2 00
Butter, good	15
Eggs	10
Lard	6
Tallow	8
Potatoes	50
Beef	4 00
Bacon, per lb.	7
Wool, per lb.	28
Feathers	45

The Lewistown Mills are paying 90 to 97 cents for good wheat, 60 cents for Rye, 50 cents for Corn, and 31 cents for Oats.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 15, 1849.  
There has been a better feeling in the Flour market, and 1500 a 2000 bbls. have been sold for shipment at \$55.12 1/2 per bbl. The latter price, however, for a select brand. For city consumption prices range from \$5 to \$5.25 for common and good brands, and \$5.37 1/2 a 5.62 1/2 for extra. Rye Flour is in limited demand. A small sale at \$3 per bbl. Corn Meal is rather more inquired after. Sales of 500 bbls. Pennsylvania at \$3. Grain—the receipts are increasing. The tow this afternoon brought up about 20,000 bushels of wheat part of which has been disposed of at \$1.07 per bushel for prime red, and white at net \$1.13. Rye is scarce and in demand at 63 cents. Corn is in limited demand. Holders ask 63 cents for old yellow, but one or two lots were taken at something less. New is unsalable. Oats are steady at 23 a 30 cents for Southern, and 25 cents for Pennsylvania.

BALTIMORE, Nov. 15, 1849.  
Our markets are steady, with little variation in prices. Sales of 1000 bbls flour were made to-day at \$5 for Howard street and City Mills. There is no change to notice in grain and provisions.

### Money Matters, Trade, &c.

THE HARRISBURG BANK.—The Telegraph says that it has seen new counterfeit 5's on this bank, and gives the following description of them:—

"The paper is flimsy; but a pretty good imitation of the color of the genuine; not quite so much blue, but slightly inclined to red. The signature of the President is a tolerable imitation; that of the Cashier generally stiff and awkward. The other pen work is clumsy. The note is a half an inch too long. The male figures at each end are indistinct; the teeth of the rake can hardly be traced on the right hand. The lines of type are