

THE GAZETTE.

LEWISTOWN, PA.

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 24, 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, \$1.35 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.

Ladies and others desirous of subscribing for GODEY'S LADY'S BOOK, a monthly magazine of rare merit, can do so on advantageous terms by calling at this office. To our country friends the Gazette and Lady's Book will both be furnished one year for \$3.

FIRE.—Roch's Barber Shop in Market street was discovered to be on fire on Monday morning, but before the flames spread was subdued with but little damage to the building. It probably originated from the sparks emitted in kindling a coal fire.

GAME.—Several bears have been seen within the limits of our county during the past month, one within three or four miles of Lewistown, and wild turkeys are said to be abundant along Jack's and Shade Mountains. Deer too are represented as numerous in parts of this and the adjoining counties—all which afford a fine field for sportsmen to exercise their skill with the rifle.

Rev. J. RUTHERFORD, late Pastor of the New Lutheran Church at Lebanon, which station he was compelled to resign in consequence of ill health, has been appointed Postmaster at that place in the room of T. T. Worth, resigned.

A successful experiment has been made with the semi-bituminous coal of the Dauphin and Susquehanna Coal Company to generate steam in a locomotive on the Harrisburg and Mountjoy Railroad.

The Huntingdon folks are making a push to secure the location of one of the Central Railroad Depots at that place. A public meeting has been held in the Court House on the subject, and \$1100 subscribed.

One of Ex-Governor Porter's farms in Woodcock Valley, Huntingdon county, (that occupied by Major James Porter) has been sold for \$11,000, being \$40 per acre.

The large HOTEL at the Railroad Depot opposite this place, will soon be completed. It is now under roof, being covered with a beautiful article of slate, obtained at or near Peachbottom in York county. The Hotel is intended for the accommodation of railroad travellers, and is the property of Messrs. BURNS and WILSON.

The RAILROAD DEPOT, a building upwards of 100 feet long, will be ready for the reception of goods in a few days.

The stone bridge over Kishacoquillas Creek has been substantially repaired by our Borough authorities, who have made unusual exertions during the present year to put our public thoroughfares in good condition. Their attention is called to the stone bridge on the Huntingdon road, which is in very bad order.

Delaware City Bank.

We noticed, some weeks since, in terms of condemnation that this institution had an unusual number of notes in circulation along the Juniata, and also the attack made upon it by a New Jersey paper, (since fully retracted) in which it was represented as a swindling concern, likely to fail at some moment most convenient to those interested. In our advertising columns of to-day will be found a card from a number of gentlemen owning nine-tenths of the stock, who are represented to us as men of wealth, and who are individually liable for all its issues. Under the head of Markets, Money Matters, &c., will also be found an extract of a letter from a gentleman in Philadelphia to another in this county, which gives sundry reasons why the notes issued by this institution should be entitled to favor at the hands of the public, and ascribes hostility to it on the part of others. We leave our readers to form their own deductions respecting these statements, vouching only that they come from a source entitled to full credit. We should rather, for our part, that the notes of all foreign banks under five dollars should be excluded from circulation, and our own relief notes or gold and silver substituted in their place, as the present circulation is composed of a heterogeneous mass from which it is difficult to separate the good from the bad.

MEETING OF CONGRESS.

The "long session" of the XXXIst Congress will commence in one week from next Monday. From a list of members published in the New York Tribune, classed according to their known political feelings, parties will stand 112 Whigs and 115 Locofocos, without including Messrs. Allen of Massachusetts, and Giddings and Root of Ohio, about whom there are doubts as to which way they will lean. The first work of the session, says the Reading Journal, will be to elect a Speaker. It is generally conceded that Mr. Winthrop of Massachusetts—the Speaker of the last House—who has "won golden opinions from all sorts of people" by his ability, courtesy, and impartiality, will again be the Whig Candidate. Thus far at least we have seen no other one named for the office on the Whig side. The candidates of Locofocoism are "Legion" embracing every variety and shade of opinion in the pie-bald ranks of "Democracy," whose only common tie now is, in the language of the Washington Union, to "oppose the Administration to the bitter end." The ultra Slavery Locofocos, it is presumed, will not go for a "Free Soil Democrat," and the "Free Soilers" dare not support one of the Calhoun stamp. Mr. Cobb of Georgia is the most prominent nominee of the Locofocos, but even he, we are told, is embarrassed with certain sins of omission and commission which would seem to preclude the probability of his election. He omitted to sign the Calhoun address—the test of Southern fidelity—and therefore is not acceptable to the South Carolina delegation. On the other hand, he opposed the anti-slavery proviso in all its stages and forms, and therefore cannot be acceptable to Mr. Wilmot and the Northern members, who profess to regard the support of that principle as a preliminary requisite for their favor. These same difficulties apply to almost every other prominent aspirant in the party, and would embarrass an election, even with an ascertained and decided majority.

It is very probable that the "mixed up" complexion of the House will prevent an organization for some days, and very much impede the progress of the legitimate business of the Session. In the Senate where the Locofoco majority is decided, the opposition will no doubt try to "head" the administration by rejecting its nominees to office. But "Old Zack" has been in a good many tight places before now, and came out of all of them in flying colors, and so it will be again. His motto is "never to surrender," and it is only when most pressed that he is found most dangerous to his enemies.

By the way, it is now pretty generally admitted that the forthcoming Message of the President, and Report from the Treasury department, will recommend a thorough change of the existing Tariff of 1846 from ad valorem to specific duties—if it does not go farther and urge its repeal altogether. This is precisely what the Whigs were taught to hope and believe. Indeed, so far as the policy of this administration has been developed, it has been found orthodox on all the leading Whig measures. Those who voted for Taylor and against Free Trade are not doomed to be cheated as were the supporters of "Polk, Dallas and the Tariff of 1842," in the memorable campaign of '44. Old Zack promised nothing and is willing to concede all his friends ask—Polk was made to promise everything through lying Kane letters and unscrupulous stump orators and partisan newspapers, but when it came to the test, it was soon found that he meant to perform nothing.

THE RESULT of the election in New York has been a singular one. In all the State officers there is an equal division between the two parties. The following are elected: **Whigs**—Controller, Washington Hunt; Secretary of State, Christopher Morgan; Treasurer, Alvah Hunt; State Engineer, Hezekiah C. Seymour—total, 4. **Locos**—Judge Court of Appeals, Freeborn G. Jewett; Attorney General, Levi S. Chatfield; Canal Commissioner, Frederick Pollet; State Prison Inspector, Darius Clark—total 4. Judges of the Supreme Court—**Whigs**—William Mitchell, Daniel Cady, Thomas A. Johnson, James C. Hoyt; **Locos**—John W. Brown, Henry Hogeboom, Frederick W. Hubbard, Wm. H. Shankland.

In the Senate the whigs have two majority—and in the House the locofocos have two—making a tie on joint ballot. The whigs however have the best State offices, those elected being members of the canal board, which gives them the control of the public works.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company will be held in Philadelphia on Monday, 3d December.

A New Route of Travel.

The Democratic Union states that a comfortable and convenient line of travel has been established from Pottsville in Schuylkill county, to Lewistown in Mifflin county, by cars from Pottsville to Tremont, stages to Wiconisco in Dauphin, Lykens Valley railroad from Wiconisco to Millersburg, stages from thence to the Central railroad 7 miles, and from thence by railroad to Lewistown. By this route passengers can leave Pottsville in the morning and be at Lewistown in the evening.

NORTH BRANCH CANAL.—The bids for the work on the North Branch Canal, at the late letting at Tunkhannock, appear to have been very numerous. We learn that upwards of three hundred bids were made, many of the bidders being among the most responsible and competent contractors in the State. The work has not yet been allotted.

DUTY ON COAL.—The Coal Mining Association recently held a meeting at Pottsville, at the instance of, one of the gentlemen who had been invited to visit Washington to confer with the Secretary of the Treasury. They decided upon recommending a specific duty of \$1.25 per ton on Coal, about 28 per cent. less than the duty in the bill of 1842, which was \$1.75 per ton.

TEMPERANCE HOTELS.—The Village Record, in confirmation of a common remark that temperance men do not patronize temperance hotels, notices the fact that during the late sitting of the Grand Division of the Sons of Temperance in Philadelphia, not a single member of the body stopped at the "Morris House," the only temperance hotel in the city, which the editor says he knows to be one of the most genteel houses there.

The Clearfield Dollar Paper states that a letter was received last week from MILTON J. GOODFELLOW, addressed to his sister in that place, dated at the Middle Fork of the American river, August 1st, and mailed at San Francisco, October 1st, '49. Mr. G. went to the gold region by the land route, and though he suffered many privations and perils, he reached his destination in safety. He was 95 days on the route, having left Missouri on the 26th of April, passing many companies on the way, and being among the very first arrivals by the land route. He had been at the mines eight days, digging himself for the "evil," with a fair prospect of success. To others going to California he decidedly recommends the route by water as preferable to the overland route, being both cheaper, quicker, and less liable to casualties. In travelling the first two thousand miles he says he did not see as "much timber as stands on many a single acre in old Clearfield."

Drunkenness in Sweden.

The laws against intoxication are enforced with great rigor in Sweden. Whoever is seen drunk, is fined—for the first offence, three dollars; for the second, six; for the third and fourth a still further sum; and is also deprived of the right of voting at elections, and of being appointed a representative. He is, besides, publicly exposed in the parish Church on the following Sunday. If the same individual is found committing the same offence a fifth time, he is shut up in the house of correction, and condemned to six months hard labor; if he is again guilty, to a twelve months' punishment of a similar description. If the offence has been committed in public, such as at a fair, an auction, &c., the fine is doubled; and if the offender has made his appearance at a church, the punishment is still more severe. Whoever is convicted of having induced another to intoxicate himself is fined three dollars, which sum is doubled if the person is a minor. An ecclesiastic who falls into this offence loses his benefice; if he is a layman who occupies any considerable post, his functions are suspended, and perhaps he is dismissed. Drunkenness is never admitted as an excuse for any crime; and whoever dies when drunk is buried ignominiously, and deprived of the prayers of the church. It is forbidden to give and more explicitly to sell, any spirituous liquors to students, workmen, servants, apprentices, or private soldiers. Whoever is observed drunk in the streets or making a noise in a tavern, is sure to be taken to prison and detained till sober; without, however, being on that account exempted from the fines. One half of these fines go to the informers (who are generally police officers), the other half to the poor. If the delinquent has no money, he is kept in prison until some one pays for him, or until he has worked out his engagement. Twice a year these ordinances are read aloud from the pulpit by the clergy; and every tavern keeper is bound, under a penalty of a heavy fine, to have a copy of them hung up in the principal rooms of his house.

These Swedish laws are far in advance of those of any other nation. If Great Britain would enact the like she would be much happier in every respect, and we might well take the example ourselves.

It is a little trouble to tell a lie; but it is a great deal of trouble to conceal the fact that you have told one.

THE ST. LOUIS TRAGEDY.

The following particulars relative to the shooting affair which recently took place at the City Hotel, St. Louis, noticed in the Gazette two weeks since, we copy from the Republican of that city:

The perpetrators of this outrage are men aged about twenty-eight and twenty-six years. At the time of their arrest they were perfectly sober, the eldest laboring under some little excitement, in consequence of his acts. They were travelling in fine style, being provided with large wardrobes, and every necessary for which they are amply provided with the proper accoutrements. Their trunks were searched yesterday evening, and found to contain nothing but gentlemen's paraphernalia, and \$1455 in gold, in two separate bags.

They claim to be a family of some distinction in France, the eldest of the two bearing the title of Count. The younger states that their father was killed in Paris in the outbreak of February last, and in consequence of their connection with the events of that period, and opposition to the Republican Government, they were compelled to flee the country. They arrived in the United States in June last, since which time they have been leisurely wending their way west, with a view of seeing the country and spending most of their time in hunting, a sport for which they manifest great fondness, and for which they are amply provided with the proper accoutrements. The younger of the two states that his brother has several times, recently, displayed symptoms of insanity, and but a few evenings since, while they were in the town of Alton, made a demonstration to attack some person, but was timely prevented by his interference. The elder brother appears to be sensible of his having done wrong, and regrets the younger brother for all blame, and claims that he alone should be made to suffer for the consequences of his acts. He states that a powerful feeling, which he could not resist, took possession of him, and told him that he must kill two men; that while laboring under this feeling he seized a double barreled gun and rushed from the room, and fired at the first two men he saw; his brother followed for the purpose of preventing him from doing injury, but before his interference could be exercised, the fatal deed was consummated.

Dreadful Steamboat Explosion.

NEW ORLEANS, Nov. 16.
A dreadful steamboat explosion took place here last evening, which from its disastrous consequences has cast a melancholy gloom over our city.

While the capacious steamer Louisiana, bound for St. Louis, was about starting from her wharf, just as the wheels began to move, both her immense boilers exploded with a fearful and terrible noise, shattering the boat almost to atoms. The steamers Storm and Boston, were lying alongside of her at the time, both of which were also greatly damaged by the concussion.

At the time I write this despatch, hundreds of people are around the scene of destruction, and already fifty dead bodies have been taken from the wreck. It is supposed that one hundred and sixty lives, if not more, have been lost by this fearful calamity, besides many badly and others mortally wounded. The levee is now literally strewn with the dead and dying. It is truly a heart-rending scene. Legs, arms, and other parts of the human body were strewn in all directions.

NEW ORLEANS, Nov. 17.
Captain Kennon, of the steamer Louisiana, has been arrested and held to bail in the sum of \$5000. The explosion of the boat is attributed to carelessness, and a searching investigation of the matter is to be had.

Many more dead bodies have been found and it is thought that the number of killed will not be less than two hundred, besides many wounded.

The flags of the shipping in harbor are all flying at half mast in consequence of this calamity.

Mr. Enton.—I observed an article in the Gazette of last week noticing a work on Mensuration, by Mr. Almon Ticknor, which has just been published. A copy of it was placed in my hands by the publisher, and after having given it a thorough and careful examination, I have no hesitation in recommending it to the attention of teachers and school directors.

The introduction of Mensuration into the common schools of this country is engaging the attention of the people of our large cities, and it is but right that we should awake to the importance of instructing our children in so important a branch. The work of Mr. Ticknor is simplified and can be taught with ease in schools where the other branches are taught, without taking up too much of the teacher's time. It is prepared to instruct the masses—those who purpose becoming the active business men of the country, and who will not receive instruction from the works before the community, as they are too abstract and too difficult to teach, except in schools where there is a professor of Mathematics. All teachers admit this, consequently it is not taught in any of the common schools, excepting the High Schools, which, however, but a small proportion of the children educated in the common schools ever enter.

In this work all that is difficult without being of much use is excluded, which is certainly an excellent feature in it; and for the trash found in all works of the kind, such matter substituted as will be of use to the scholar when he becomes a man, and engages in the active duties of life. It has been before the public but a short time, but has already received the commendations of some of the first men in the State, well known for their devotion to the common school system, among whom are Hon. Joseph R. Chandler, and Messrs. Kirkwood, Johnston, &c., &c. A FRIEND OF EDUCATION.
Lewistown, Nov. 19, 1849.

MARRIED.
On Tuesday evening, the 6th inst., by the Rev. S. P. Lilly, Mr. MICHAEL MILLER, of Ferry township, to Mrs. SARAH HINEY, of Decatur township.

By the same, on Thursday, the 8th inst., Mr. JAMES RIDEN to Miss REBECCA STEWARD, all of Ferry township.

In White township, Cambria county, on the 15th inst., by Rev. C. F. Bower, THOMAS VANSOY, of that township, to Miss NANCY J., daughter of Benj. Bowman, formerly of this county.

On the 15th inst., by Rev. S. V. Blake, JOHN W. SELMER to Miss BARBARA BAER, both of this place.

On the 20th inst., by Rev. J. Rosenberg, JOHN GREEN to Miss CHRISTIANA MEISNER, both of Lewistown.

On the same day, by the same, JOSEPH ZANKNER to Miss BARBARA ZEINER, both of this place.

On the 13th inst., by the Rev. L. T. Williams, Mr. JOHN BISHOP of Huntingdon county to Miss MARY SEIBER, of Fayette township, Juniata county.

BE UNPREJUDICED.

Let no foolish person be so prejudiced against this now truly celebrated medicine as to despise this advice; let it be used immediately on pain being felt, no matter what it may be, whether in the head or feet, whether it be in the back of the 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.

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 to effect its own purification in all times, to do this it needs our 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. STURTELL, Lewistown; William H. McVeytown; Jones & Swinington, Huntingdon; Moore & Scoop, Alexandria; A. S. N. Crosswell, Petersburg; Hartman, Smith & Co., Manorhill; T. M. O'Connell, Birmingham.

NOTICE.
RUMORS impeaching the solvency of "THE DELAWARE CITY BANK" being circulated, whereby holders of the Notes issued by said Bank may be induced to suffer loss, the subscribers, owners of nine-tenths of the Stock, and fully acquainted with the extent of her issues and the perfect soundness of her assets, do hereby bind themselves to the public, that the Notes in circulation shall be paid in gold on presentation, during Banking hours, at the center of the Bank in Delaware city. The intention of this is, that we do hereby guarantee to the public the entire solvency of the Bank, and that its Capital Stock is unimpaired.

GEORGE MAXWELL,
ANDREW C. BARCLAY,
JNO. M. KENNEDY,
A. J. DERBYSHIRE,
WM. M. KENNEDY,
JOSEPH CLEAVER,
PHILIP REYNOLD,
JOHN C. CLARK,
GEO. C. CLEAVER.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE.
By virtue of a deed of assignment, executed by JOHN R. PHILIPS in trust for his creditors, will be offered for sale on the premises on

Monday, December 31, 1849.
at 1 o'clock in the afternoon of said day, the following described plantation and tract of land, situated on the land of George Strunk on the west, Caldwell's heirs on the north, and Grimminger and others; containing 176 Acres, more or less, (and to be surveyed.) There are thereon a large STONE BANK BARN, a FLAME HOUSE and various out-houses. Also, a good Apple Orchard and other improvements. The land is nearly all cleared and a reasonable proportion meadow, or can be made into meadow. Persons desirous of purchasing will please call and see the premises before the day of sale. If not sold on that day the farm will be resold the next year.

ALSO, will be sold at public sale on the premises on

Wednesday, January 2nd, 1850,
at 1 o'clock, P. M., that well known GROCERY, DWELLING HOUSE, and apartments, situated at the Lock on the Pennsylvania Canal in the borough of Lewistown. The Dwelling House, Store-room, Warehouse, and Stabling, have all been recently fitted up in complete order. The stand is perhaps the best place for transacting business on the entire line of Pennsylvania Canal.

Due attendance will be given on the days of sale, when the conditions will be made known, &c.
JOHN C. SIGLER,
Nov. 24, 1849—td. Assignee of John R. Philips.

Auditor's Notice.
THE undersigned, appointed an auditor to distribute the balance in the hands of JOHNSTON SIGLER, Administrator of ADAM SIGLER, deceased, and among the persons legally entitled to the same, will attend for that purpose at his office in the borough of Lewistown, on Thursday, the 27th day of December, 1849, when and where all persons having claims upon said fund are notified to present them, or to be thereafter debarred from coming in for a share of said fund.

J. W. SHAW,
Nov. 24, 1849—td. Auditor.

Auditor's Notice.
THE undersigned, appointed auditor to report on the balance remaining in the hands of J. H. Entrop, Esq., Administrator of the estate of JOHN FOSTER, deceased, late of Oliver township, Mifflin county, will meet at the Court House in the borough of Lewistown, on Monday, the 27th day of December, 1849, to appoint the same to and among the persons legally entitled to receive it.

J. DICKSON, Auditor.
Lewistown, Nov. 24, 1849—td.

Auditor's Notice.
THE undersigned, appointed auditor by the Orphan's Court of Mifflin county to report on the exceptions filed to the Administration Account of GEO. W. OLIVER, Administrator of JOHN OLIVER, deceased, appoints Thursday, the 27th of December next, for hearing said exceptions, at the Court House in Lewistown, when and where parties interested may attend if they think proper.

JAS. DICKSON, Auditor.
Nov. 24, 1849—td. [Democrat copy.]

Auditor's Notice.
THE undersigned Auditor, appointed by the Orphan's Court of Mifflin county to report on the exceptions filed 23d March, 1847, to the Administration Account of FRANCIS BOGGS, Administrator of ROBERT GAMBLE, deceased, appoints FRIDAY, the 10th of December next, for hearing said exceptions at his office in Lewistown, when parties interested may attend if they think proper.

GEO. W. ELDER,
Nov. 27, 1849—td. Auditor.

Auditor's Notice.
THE undersigned, appointed auditor to distribute the proceeds of the sale of the real estate of Dr. LEWIS HOOVER, now in the hands of the Sheriff of Mifflin county, will meet at the Court House in the borough of Lewistown, on THURSDAY, December 20, 1849, for the purpose of making said distribution, when and where all parties interested are notified to attend.

J. DICKSON, Auditor.
Nov. 17, 1849—td. [Dem. copy.]

PUBLIC NOTICE.
WHEREAS the great rush at C. L. Jones' celebrated new cheap cash store for desirable and cheap goods has rendered it at many times impossible to wait upon all the customers, many have had to wait, and some being in a hurry have been obliged to leave the store; this is to inform all such that there is now an additional force added, so that all can be accommodated without delay. Come on for cheap goods at

C. L. JONES' Celebrated New Cheap Cash Store.
November 17, 1849.

GOODS BY WHOLESALE
AT JONES' NEW CHEAP CASH STORE!
The attention of Country Dealers, Pedlars, and others buying goods in large quantities, is requested to the immense stock and varied assortment of goods at this establishment, selling at Philadelphia wholesale prices. Terms cash and prices low.
C. L. JONES,
Nov. 3. New Cheap Cash Store.

Latest Foreign News.

BY THE STEAMER AMERICA.
The demand for cotton has fallen off from the trade, and speculators' and common qualities receded one eighth; other qualities are without change.

Flour and Corn are exceedingly dull, and prices a shade lower.

FRANCE.—The French Ministry has been dismissed, and the President has sent a message to the Assembly, the reading of which created a great excitement among the members, and the citizens of Paris generally. It seems that the whole of the ministry, with the exception of M. Odilon Barrot, who was ill, assembled on the morning of the 30th, to advise the President respecting the appointment of a successor to M. Falloux, the retiring minister.

At this meeting, Louis Napoleon emphatically declared that the Cabinet wanted dignity—an imputation sufficiently annoying to raise the anger of less sensitive personages than those who form the Executive of Republican France.

The President added, that the Cabinet had been too subservient to the Conservative majority of the Assembly, and that the Club of the Council of State did what he himself could not do—settled the policy of the Government, and actually nominated the Ministry. This was enough, and an explosion instantly followed.

In the evening, M. Dupin read to the Assembly a message from the President, which is very spirited and interesting, for it can hardly fail to provoke angry passions, and it may probably produce the coup d'etat which has been long foreshadowed.

The London Times says, if this is a clear and definite signification to the sweeping measure by which the President of the French Republic has changed his whole administration, and the resolute message in which he announced the species of coup d'etat to the National Assembly, we must suppose that Louis Napoleon intends to convey to France and the world his peremptory intention to assume in his own person the supreme direction of the affairs of the Republic.

The Parisian journals publish the following important telegraphic despatch from Gen. Lamoriciere to the Minister of Foreign Affairs:—

ST. PETERSBURG, Oct. 18.
"Count Nesselrode notified, yesterday, to the Ottoman Envoy, that the Emperor, taking into consideration the letter of the Sultan, confined himself to a demand that the refugees should be expelled from Turkey. Fuad Effendi regards the affair as settled."

AUSTRIA AND HUNGARY.—The fiends, who are nicknamed Rulers in Austria, not satisfied with the human gore they have already shed, still continued their sanguinary career. Several additional murders have been added to their already fearful acts. Their victims who have been strangled in Pesth, or shot, are all men of mark, and when it is stated that the wretch Haynau has been appointed Civil and Military Governor of Hungary, crimes at which humanity shudders, at once arise before the mind at the mention of his name.

If this wholesale system is continued, another crisis in that country is believed to be inevitable. The Hungarian officials are sending in their resignations in masses. A circular of Kossuth's is circulating in Pesth, in which that patriot assures his countrymen that he has removed the crown of St. Stephen solely for rendering the coronation of a Hapsburg impossible.

The various nationalities of Hungary have recommenced their old struggles for ascendancy, particularly the Slovaks, Ruthenes. The government intends to renew the fortifications of Buda—the contracts for masonry are stated to amount to 264,000 florins. An ordinance of the Emperor has been published, which has for its object to apply to Hungary the principle of equality, in the eye of the law, of all citizens in all matters of duty and imposts.

The Austrian Government have issued circulars to all the Kenna publishers, prohibiting the publication of any book without having first submitted the manuscript to the inspection of a military governor.

TURKEY.—The only allusion in the papers at hand, of the difficulty between Turkey and Russia, is given in a single paragraph.

Measures have been taken by the Porte for the location of the Polish and Hungarian refugees; the former had been conveyed to Shmulk, while the latter were lodged in good quarters at Silastega and Rubchick.

Kossuth and the other leaders were to remain for awhile at Widden, until measures were taken for their removal and ultimate liberation.

No less than 300 of the Hungarian refugees had become converts to Islamism, and many of their friends are about to follow their example.

Sir Stratford Canning has sent passports to Gen. Guyon, the Irish officer, and the British subjects who had been in the service of Hungary.

The Porte has declared the Island of Samos in a state of blockade, owing to the continuance of disturbance.

ROME.—The assassinations of French soldiers continue daily.

It was not expected that the Pope would return soon, or that the French army would leave immediately. Great hostility was still maintained towards the Pope.

An Austrian Envoy had arrived in Rome to conclude a treaty of commerce for the navigation of the River Po.

Calpaco, one of the Neapolitan insurrectionists, has been arrested in Rome.

In speaking of the return of the Pope to Rome, a correspondent of the London Times says:—If he returns, it must be under the protection of foreign bayonets, for among the people at large little sympathy is avowed, and all classes dread 99