

THE GAZETTE.

Renew your Subscriptions

The present and ensuing month closes the year for a large number of subscribers.

Chronological Index for 1851.

The year just past presents few events of a startling character, and but few of those occurrences which arrest, in a marked manner, the attention of the world.

Minor affairs have marked the course of the year. In China a revolutionary attempt is constantly agitating the people.

The discovery of gold in Australia opens a new era in the history of that Continent.

An unusual frequency of severe storms and earthquakes will be noticed; many others of less extent and severity, have been omitted.

Jan. 4—The American Baptist Missionary Establishment at Bangkok, Siam, burnt; loss \$10,000.

Jan. 15—Six buildings in Twenty-first st., N. Y. City, fell, killing five men and injuring a number of others.

Jan. 20—Gen. Jose G. Monagas elected President of Venezuela by 65 out of 80 votes.

Jan. 25—Extensive fire at Gorgona. At Washington, D. C., a medal voted by the Legislature of Virginia, presented to Gen. Winfield Scott.

Jan. 26—Shock of earthquake at Guerrero, Mexico, followed by a brilliant meteor of immense size.

Jan. 27—Steamer John Adams snagged on Island 52, in the Mississippi; cabin parted from the hull.

Jan. 31—At Quebec, the thermometer indicated 19° below zero; Montreal, 10° above; New York, 13° above.

Jan.—The town of Bambo, China, containing 300 houses, entirely destroyed by fire.

Feb. 4—A soldier named Nicholson fell from Cape Diamond, Quebec, 340 feet; he was soon found, and recovered from his bruises.

Feb. 5—Earthquake at Carthage, doing much damage.

Feb. 6—The nomination of Francis Bowen, to the Professorship of History in Harvard University rejected, 29 to 33; his views on the Hungarian Revolution being unpopular.

Feb. 24—Great tornado at Fayetteville, Tenn. The town nearly destroyed, with loss of several lives, and a number wounded.

Feb. 28—City of Sulao attacked by Spaniards, and destroyed, with great slaughter.

MARCH. March 2—Steamer Oregon, off Island 81, Mississippi river, burst her boiler and burned; 21 lives lost, and many scalded and injured.

March 3—The King of Dahomey and his Amazon army defeated at Abbeokuta, with loss of 1,200 lives.

March 5—A chest of tea arrived at New York in the "Empire City," in 69 days from Shanghai, China—34 to San Francisco, thence 35 to New York.

March 10—The Upper Legislative Chamber at Berlin, Prussia, burnt.

March 12—Nevada City, Cal., nearly destroyed by fire—over 200 houses burnt.

March 13, 14—Terrible storm in Sicily. The cliffs falling dammed up the rivers, causing great floods and devastation.

March 14—Thirty-six men beheaded in Canton, China.

March 15—Explosion in the Victoria Coal Pit, near Paisley, Scotland, and 61 lives lost out of 63 in the pit, which is 1,050 feet deep—the deepest in Scotland.

March 18—Destructive storm and flood in Boston, Mass.

March 24—The steamer Lowell came in collision with the Vinton, 15 miles below Wheeling, and 15 lives lost.

March 27—Explosion of a steam boiler, and fire in Cotton Mill of Hon. Henry Massard, at Stockport, Eng.; 14 lives lost.

March 29—Village of Corra, Valley of Bienco, Canton of Uri, Switzerland, buried by an avalanche, and 23 lives lost.

March 30—The packet ship Washington brought 956 Stowage and 5 Cabin passengers to New York; the crew and officers, make 1,050 on this passage—the largest number ever brought over the Atlantic at one trip.

March.—French Captain blockades the Sandwich Islands.

March.—One-half the City of Iocda, India, destroyed by an explosion of the powder magazine, with immense loss of life.

APRIL. April 2, 3—Earthquake at Valparaiso, and much damage done to the city.

April 3—The powder magazine at Temesvar exploded, killing 20 persons.

April 6—Railroad from Dresden to Prague opened.

April 10—Insurrection at Bosnia. Proclamation of a heath of ruins.

April 15—Destructive storm on the New England coast. Minot's Ledge Light-house destroyed, with the two assistant keepers; the sea wall at Deer Island, carried away; eight lives lost. Extensive damages in the New England States.

April 17—Revolutionary movement of twelve Senators in the Senate of New York; they resign, and the Legislature is broken up; a new election ordered.

April 18—Great hailstorm at Dublin, Ireland; glass to the amount of £725 broken, and other property destroyed.

April 20—General Echique inaugurated President of the Republic of Peru. The Railroad from Callao to Lima opened.

April 21—Battle of Bances, between the Turkish General Skendenberg and the Bosnian insurgents.

April 25—Remarkable visit of immense numbers of butterflies at Cuneo, Piedmont, supposed to have been blown from Africa.

April 28—Capt. McKinnon engages the Kafirs at the junction of the Chumie and Keuskama rivers, and repulses them with a loss of 250 men.

June 7—Destructive whirlwind in Wisconsin.

June 13—A furious hurricane at Charkoff, Russia, doing immense damage.

June 14—At Gobindpur, India, seventy prisoners chained together, sleeping in a hut, are burned to death—only five escaping.

June 17—67,000 persons visit the World's Fair.

June 20—A portion of the shaft of the North Side colliery near Bristol gave way.

June 22—The sixth great conflagration at San Francisco. Thirteen squares of houses burnt; loss \$8,000,000.

June 24—65,000 visitors at the World's Fair; receipts £3,156 12s.

June 25—The Pinnacle rock, near the Middle Falls, at Portage, N. Y., blown down by a sand blast, by order of Commissioner Follet; it was 300 feet high over the river, and a dangerous point. The "Rock," 15 feet long, 15 feet high, and 12 wide, weighing 250 tons, was hurled into the river below.

June 28—Ship Sallie Fern, struck by lightning and burnt. Passengers and crew saved by the Frank Johnson, Captain Brown, lat. 36° 42' N., lon. 76° 30' W.

June 30—Riot in Liverpool, Eng., between the Police and 91st Regiment.

June.—Remarkable shower of snails near Bristol, Eng.

June.—C. L. Brace, an American traveler, imprisoned at Pesth, Hungary, by order of the Austrian Government.

June 1 to 30—Horrible ravages of the plague at the Grand Canary. At San Jose on the 10th to 13th 100 deaths per day. City deserted and dead unburied. At Las Palmas 6,000 die, and 16,000 in the island in two months. The plague was introduced from the African coast, where the most frightful mortality and desolation accompanied its duration.

JULY. July 1—At Wladimir, Russia, on occasion of a procession in honor of the Virgin Mary, the multitude, while crossing a bridge, were precipitated into the stream, which is 45 feet deep at that point, with high cliffs, and 150 persons lost their lives.

July 2—Shock of an earthquake at St. Louis, Mo.

July 4—The "Ecclesiastical Titles Bill" passed the British House of Commons, 263 to 40—217 majority. Pronouncement at Puerto Principe, Cuba, by the people. Government troops engage with the revolutionists, and repulsed—21 killed and 18 wounded.

July 6—Battle between Capt. E. F. Harvey and 15 men and 800 Pitt River Indians, at Shasta, Cal. Nearly 100 Indians killed. Great hailstorm at Patton, Me. Hail stones fell as large as hen's eggs.

July 8—Tornado at Paducah, Ky., on the Mississippi. Two steamboats sunk, many injured, a number of houses destroyed, and several lives lost. China mail arrives in London in 44 days from Canton—the shortest passage on record.

July 15—74,000 persons visit the World's Fair.

July 16—Colonel Conti with 300 men, defeated by the Cuban revolutionists; 150 killed and 50 drowned in the Najasa. Destructive tornado in Oneida county, N. Y. At Pecksville, houses unroofed, and the largest trees uprooted. At Waleville a Church blown entirely away. Great destruction occasioned. Her rice at Tampoco. Loss of property, \$100,000.

July 17—During a severe storm, eight men seated at a table, at Oregon Village, killed by a flash of lightning.

July 18—Count Bocarmie executed at Mons, for the murder of his brother-in-law, by administering the essential oil of tobacco.

July 21—Extraordinary shower of flesh at Benica, Cal. Pieces as large as eggs and oranges fell.

July 23—Seven negroes killed by a flash of lightning, while under a tree during a storm, near Boniar, Texas.

July 25—Tremendous storm and whirlwind at Honesdale, Pa. Part of a house carried two miles, and much property destroyed. Baptist church at Clinton carried away. A hail stone weighing 12 ounces, picked up at Clinton.

July 26—Hail storm at Pittsburgh, Pa.—Stones seven inches in circumference fell, doing immense damage. Fayette county, Pa., in various parts, suffers devastation. Tremendous hail storm at Vich, in Upper Catalonia, Spain, covering the ground like snow in winter. At Panticosa, Aragon, snow covered the ground. Remarkably cold season.

July.—This month numerous skirmishes reported between Revolutionists and Royalists in Cuba.

July.—The Russians suffered a disastrous defeat at Serebriekow, in the Caucasus.

August 1—Fifty casks liquor seized and destroyed at Portland, Maine, under the new "Liquor Law."

August 2—A steam boiler in a distillery at Harrison, Ohio, exploded, killing 15 persons. Shock of an earthquake at Ferrara, Milan, Venice, Verona, and other places in Italy. In the evening an immense meteor of dazzling brilliancy passed over and illuminated Ferrara, rendering the lights in the city dim.

August 3—Sunday—M. and Mme. Potevin, in Paris, make a balloon ascension with carriage and two horses.

August 4—Don Jose Lawrence Pineda, and his cabinet, imprisoned by the insurgent party at Leon.

August 5—Treaty with the lower bands of the Sioux Indians at Mendota, Minnesota Territory. Eruption of Pelee Volcano, Martinique. Town of St. Pierre covered with a shower of gray sand, ashes, lava, &c. No other damage done.

August 9—Tremendous storm in the Eastern States. Immense destruction of property. At Westport the window frames were broken by hail.

August 10—Storm and flood at Muscatine, Iowa. Four lives lost, and extensive damage to property. Gen. Lopez, with 450 men, debarred from the Pampero, forty miles west of Havana, Cuba.

August 12—Ascent of Mont Blanc, by Albert Smith, Mr. Floyd, Mr. Phillips, and Mr. West, of England.

August 13—Hailstorm at Meriden, Conn. Stones as large as hen's eggs—one weighed seven ounces. Hail storm in New Hampshire. In Salisbury, 16,000 panes of glass destroyed, and great damage to crops and buildings.

August 14—Earthquake in the Province of Basilicata, Italy. More than 50 villages suffered. Melfi, a town of 10,000 inhabitants, nearly destroyed; 700 lives lost; 200 persons injured. The mountain "Geletras," in Clausenberg, Transylvania, moved two miles, causing immense devastation. Destructive hail storm at Yorktown, Westchester county, New York. Hail stones 6 to 8 inches in circumference fell. Storm in New England. Many houses struck, and men killed by lightning.

August 16—Fifty-two men, in four boats, belonging to the Lopez Cuban expedition, captured by the royalists, and brought to Havana.

August 17—The fifty-two prisoners shot at Havana. Gen. Lopez engages Gen. Enna, in which the latter is entirely defeated, and Gen. Enna mortally wounded—death ensuing in a short time at Carambola. Revolutionary movements in Ecuador. President Novca banished.

August 18—Porto Rico visited by a terrible hurricane, in which great damage is done and many lives lost by floods from the mountain torrents; buildings swept away and plantations devastated.

August 19—Great hurricane at St. Domingo. Many houses in Port-au-Platt destroyed, and large trees uprooted.

August 20—Whale ship Ann Alexander, in lat. 50° 30' S., lon. 102° W., attacked a whale, which she struck, when the animal turned on the boat and bit it to pieces. A second boat shared the same fate. The crews escaped and were saved by the other boats. The ship now sailed after the whale, when he rushed at the vessel at the rate of 15 knot, and knocked a hole through the bottom, causing the ship to fill in 20 minutes, when she was abandoned and total wreck. The crews were picked up in their boats by another vessel.

August 21—Riot in New Orleans by Cuban sympathizers. The office of the Spanish Consul, and the Spanish paper La Patria, and the stores of a number of Spanish merchants attacked and destroyed.

August 22—Ravages of a gale in Florida and the West Indies. In Tallahassee, St. Marks, Newport, and other places, the water rose to a height never before known. Many towns suffered great damage. Churches and other buildings blown down and lives lost. In the West Indies the loss of vessels and lives was great. Island of Porto Rico suffers great devastation. The American yacht Great Tornado at Watertown, West Cambridge, Somerville, Medford, Mass., and vicinity. Many houses blown down and destroyed.

August 28—Famous yacht match between the yacht America and the Royal yacht Titania, in which the America won the prize of £200, beating the Titania 52 minutes.

August 29—Cuban expedition disbands, and the men seek retreats in the mountains. Gen. Lopez arrested while asleep in a house where he had asked for food and shelter.

August 30—Destructive fire at Marysville, Cal.; three squares burnt; loss \$500,000.

August 31—Gen. Lopez taken to Havana, tried and condemned. One hundred and fifty-five of his followers made prisoners in the mountains.

August.—Great flood this month in the river Indus, India; 105 villages flooded and swept away, with immense loss of life and property.

FOREIGN NEWS. AUSTRIA—VIENNA, Dec. 17.—Notes complaining of the dangerous support given to political fugitives in England, were presented to the English Foreign Office by the representatives of Russia, Austria, Prussia, and the German Confederation on the 12th. A similar note was also handed in by the Bund to Lord Cowley, at Frankfurt.

Austria will not hesitate to adopt measures which will make it inconvenient or difficult for Englishmen to travel to the Austrian States, as long as the just complaints of the Imperial government are not attended to in London, and an organized communication between the revolutionary party in England and all the continental States is carried on, under the protection of the law. The English will have less cause of complaint, as the duration of the measure will depend upon themselves.

A considerable sum of money, which had been forwarded to Hungary by London Democrats, has fallen into the hands of the government. It is supposed to have been brought into Hungary by emissaries. English travellers are closely watched.

Arch duke Albert returned to Budah and Pesth, to take up the reins of government. He retains the title of civil and military Governor.

MOROCCO.—Advices from Morocco state that the differences between the Emperor and the French are far from terminated. A letter from Gibraltar, under date of the 20th, states that the Emperor had refused to ratify the treaty, and is marching towards Tangier with 40,000 men.

ITALY.—With the exception of 300 men of the ten thousand, composing the French garrison at Rome, all had signed affirmatively on the question of the French Presidency, and the best discipline prevailed.

The Republic Club has decided that no movement could be attempted at present.

The people were highly pleased with the course of events in France.

FRANCE—THE ELECTION.—The balloting closed at Paris on Sunday evening, the 21st ult., amid complete tranquillity, and without undue excitement of any kind. The result of the balloting in the twelve arrondissements of Paris, was as follows:—"Yes," [on the proposition] 132,217; "No," 80,161.

At 6 o'clock on Monday the returns from the Departments received at Paris gave the following results:—"Yes," 1,776,000; "No," 207,000.

Numerous deputations, representing trades and manufacturers of Paris, headed by M. Lemoinx, presented, on Saturday, an address to the President of the Republic, expressive of their deep gratitude for the measures he has adopted.

At Rouen the votes were, affirmative 28,090; negative 6,810. At Lisie, affirmative 50,272; negative 9,152. At Angers, affirmative 9,897; negative 1,625. At Amiens, the Bishop, Clergy, and religious congregations voted openly in the affirmative.

The Paris correspondent of the London Times says that, in the arrondissements of Paris, inhibited more particularly by workmen, the majority for the President has been polled, while in those quarters inhabited by the old noblesse, &c., neutrality has been strongly manifested.

The working class generally manifest strong hopes in Louis Napoleon, believing that he is a socialist in the proper sense of the word—that he is already contemplating, and will soon execute decrees testi-

fying his solicitude for them, and that he will apply the doctrines that have their sympathies, and the theories that will give them material well-being and a cheap existence.

The bourgeoisie also believe that the advantages to them from the prolongation of the powers of Napoleon will be equally great.

The Bishop of Strasbourg had addressed a letter to the clergy of his diocese, urging them to vote in the affirmative.

M. de Wary, Minister of the Interior, commanded the attendance of the printers of Paris, and informed them that the intention of Government was to prohibit the publication, unless previously approved, of any pamphlet of less than ten sheets.

Victor Hugo made his escape into Belgium by means of a false passport.

Paris, Monday, 8 P. M.—The known result of the election gives 2,000,900 votes for, and 600,000 against Louis Napoleon. A definite majority of seven millions is expected for the President.

Gen. Cavaignac arrived in Paris on Friday night, having been liberated that afternoon.

As the election is now over, the President thinks the time has arrived when he can with safety to himself set free other generals; and the report was current that they were to be liberated on Tuesday.

The latest accounts from Paris represent the President as continuing determined on proposing the abolition of the octroi duties. He is also determined on making some experiments in diminishing the protective system.

THE NEW FRENCH CONSTITUTION.—A Paris correspondent of the Commercial Advertiser, writing under date of the 19th ult., says:—"The new constitution to be 'granted' by the President after his election is already shadowed forth." According to well informed parties, it is likely to be as follows:

A Council of State, to be named by the President.

A Senate of eighty members—forty-one to be named by the President and thirty-nine by the Councils General, from a list of candidates made out by the President.

A Legislative Chamber of two hundred and fifty. Each commune is to name an elector by universal suffrage. The number of these electors will be 86,000. They are then to name 500 representatives. From this list of 500 the President will select 250, who are to form the Chamber.

The President to be elected for ten years, with the title of Regent of the Republic. He shall be responsible unless the communal electors shall, three times consecutively, return a body of representatives out of whom the President shall be unable to select a Chamber in his favor, when, if they refuse the budget, he is to retire.

The press to be free—but not to call in question 'Religion,' the 'rights of property,' or the existing social organization.

SPAIN—Release of the Lopez Prisoners.—The Madrid Gazette contains an important document from the Minister of Foreign Affairs, in reply to Mr. Webster's note on the occurrence in Cuba, the prisoners, &c. The Minister expresses the highest satisfaction at the tone of Mr. Webster's note, "because it is considered an act of justice which satisfies Spain as much as it exalts the Government of the United States, of which her Majesty's Government never ceased to expect that it would disapprove of such painful events; and that the loyalty of its conduct upon this occasion would offer new guarantees and greater securities for the maintenance of the friendly relations which, with reciprocal advantages, have constantly existed between the two Governments."

The Gazette concludes by announcing that "Her Majesty, desirous to give the American President and Government a testimony of her friendly disposition, has thought fit, by a spontaneous act of the Royal clemency, to pardon all the prisoners engaged in the late expedition against Cuba; that her Majesty considers it an event of the highest importance for both countries that the negotiation relative to these subjects, have terminated in so satisfactory a manner; that she fully approves of the conduct of her Minister at Washington, and concedes him the Grand Cross of Charles III.

BY THE CAMBRIA. France continues perfectly tranquil, and Napoleon has been proclaimed President for ten years by an immense majority of the popular vote.

From England we also have the important announcement of the resignation of Lord Palmerston, and the appointment of Lord Granville to his place as Minister of Foreign Affairs.

mile in length, and commencing one mile below the fork. For a short distance it has been dammed and worked with considerable success, from ten to thirty dollars a day being taken out each day, and sometimes an ounce to the panful was realized. This, however, only happened when the lower stratum was reached. This is a stratum of grey and sometimes reddish earth. The gold is very fine, and generally laminated, and is distributed everywhere. In the bed of the river it is mixed with hornblende and iron, from which it is difficult to separate it.

Interesting Facts.—In this region saccharine matter, of delicious flavor, appears on different descriptions of trees, and in different forms. On the leaves of the willows which grow upon the banks it is found in a candied form, on the upper surface, early in the month of July. The Indians gather the sugar, and, at their encampment, enjoy the luxury of chewing the leaves.

On the leaves of the white oak, also, there is a clear deposit of honey, which is as transparent and fine as the article is ever seen, but it is of thicker consistency. There, also, it collects on the upper surface of the foliage until the latter is borne down, when the saccharine matter drops in masses or lumps. Its flavor is exceedingly pleasant. On the ascent of the Sierra Nevada there is a species of pine, much resembling the white pine of the Atlantic States, except that the leaves turn down. This tree grows to an enormous height and size—270 feet in height and 30 feet in diameter at the base, and sometimes the trunk runs up 180 feet almost without a limb or crook. The resinous matter which exudes from the bark has a rich saccharine flavor. The Indians eat it in large quantities.

WALTER & CO., Flour and General Produce COMMISSION MERCHANTS, Dealers in Plaster, Salt, Fish, Coffee, Sugar, and Groceries generally.

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James Swan, Esq., Pres't Merchant's Bank, Dr. J. H. McCulloch, do. Bk. of Baltimore, T. Meredith, Esq., do. Com. & Far. Bk., H. Stuart & Son, do. merchants, T. W. & G. Hopkins, do. Heiser & White, do. Slingluff & Essey, do. Reynolds & Smith, do. Slingluff, Devries & Co. do. Albert & Bro., do. H. M. Brent, Esq., Cashier, J. H. Sherrard, Esq., do. Winchester. Merchants generally, Peter Radebaugh, Bedford, and merchants and farmers generally. Baltimore, Dec. 24, 1851.—197

CLOCKS, WATCHES, AND JEWELRY. THE subscriber has the satisfaction of announcing to the citizens of this place and vicinity, that he has just opened, at the stand lately occupied by J. P. Schlotzker, on Market street, nearly opposite the Bank, a well selected stock of Clocks, Watches & Jewelry, which he will dispose of at the lowest possible price. The stock is new, embracing the latest styles, and affording an excellent variety, which must be examined to be appreciated, both in regard to quality and price.

Clocks, Watches and Jewelry will be REPAIRED in the very best manner with despatch, and warranted for one year. He hopes by selling low, punctually fulfilling his engagements, and strict attention to business, to secure a proportion of public patronage. H. W. JUNKIN. Lewistown, January 2, 1852.—1f

NOTICE. THE books of Drs. Ard & Hoover have been left in the hands of Henry Stoner, Esq., for collection. Persons knowing themselves to be indebted for medical services, will save cost by immediate attention to this notice. HENRY STONER. January 2, 1852.—2t.

APPEALS. THE Taxpayers of the County of Mifflin, are hereby notified that the following days have been designated as the days of holding the annual appeal from the assessments for the year 1851, at the Commissioners' Office in the borough of Lewistown.

For the townships of Brown, Arnoh, Union and Menno, on MONDAY, January 12th, 1852. For the townships of Oliver, Wayne, Bratton, and the boroughs of Newton Hamilton and McVeystown, on TUESDAY, 13th January, 1852.

For the townships of Derry, Granville, Decatur and the Borough of Lewistown, on WEDNESDAY, January 14th, 1852. By order of the Board, H. J. WALTERS, Clerk. Lewistown, December 19, 1851.

Always on hand, SALT, FISH, PLASTER, And all kinds of COAL. ALFRED MARKS. Lewistown, Aug. 8, 1851.—1f

Fish, Salt, and Plaster, FOR sale by JOHN STERRETT & CO. June 27.—1f At the Lewistown Mills.

HARDWARE, of all kinds, at unusually low prices, for cash, at oct/24 F. G. FRANCISCU'S.

Pennsylvania Railroad. PASSENGER TRAINS leave Lewistown daily as follows: MAIL TRAIN. Eastward at 12 o'clock 4 minutes P. M. Westward at 4 o'clock 26 minutes P. M. EXPRESS TRAIN. Eastward at 1 o'clock 10 minutes A. M. Westward at 2 o'clock 10 minutes A. M. FREIGHT TRAIN DAILY, (EXCEPT SUNDAYS). Eastward at 2 o'clock 30 minutes P. M. Westward at 12 o'clock 4 minutes P. M. JAMES MILLIKEN. Lewistown Depot, Dec. 5, 1851.

TOBACCO, Snuff and Segars at april 11 A. A. BANKS.