

Foreign News.

FURTHER DETAILS OF THE STEAMSHIP NIAGARA.

The Journal of Commerce has received its telegraphic dispatches from London, which give the following additional and later intelligence:

HUNGARY.

The Surrender of Georgia. LONDON, Saturday, Aug. 25.—We are in possession of our usual Paris advices. They are dated yesterday evening. La Presse states that it is very generally believed in Paris that the surrender of the Hungarians is to be attributed to the result of negotiation, rather than any corrupt motives of Geogrey, or despair on the part of his army. It is said that the arrangements for the surrender were made by Prince Swartzberg during his late visit at Warsaw, and that honorable terms were obtained. La Presse gives Great Britain the credit of effecting the negotiation, who acted from a desire to terminate the unequal contest in which Hungary was engaged, and to prevent Russia from making any further incursions into the Hungarian territory.

Very Late and Most Important.

LIVERPOOL, Aug. 25, 3 P. M.—Just as the Niagara was about to start we received the following telegraphic despatch from London.

It is said that the Hungarian affair is not yet settled; that Paskiewitch and Haynau are quarrelling with each other; that the latter objects to the conditions of the surrender, and that Russia will not suffer Austrian interference in the matter.

ROME.

Letters had reached Paris, which state that the Pope had conferred on Gen. Oudinot the title of Duke of Pinerazio, and granted him a pension of 6000 crowns, for his valuable services in the cause of the Holy See.

Discussions among the Hungarian Leaders. From the English papers we take the following:

A series of letters, written by Kossuth, have come to light. They evidently were intended to be kept in the Magyar camp.—They show, owing to the want of union among the Hungarians themselves, that the terrible catastrophe, already recorded, came upon and crushed them to the earth. The letters alluded to are addressed to Gen. Bem. Kossuth's letters will not be published, but I am enabled to give you some few extracts from them, which are of the highest interest, as they are not only throw a considerable light upon the reported dissensions in the enemy's camp, but give a statement of the resources of the rebel government. Towards the middle of July Gen. Bem was to have received the sum of 800,000 florins in notes of 30 and 15 kreutzers (1s. 6d.) from Kossuth, but the latter was only able to send him 125,000 florins in addition to the sum which he had forwarded him from Szolnok on the 9th of the same month. Kossuth points out to the Polish chief the difficulties of his position, it being utterly impossible to fabricate any notes for the moment, as it requires 14 days to put up the presses which had been taken to pieces at Debreczin and Pesth.

"I do all that a human being can," says Kossuth, "but as I am not the Creator, I cannot make something out of nothing. For a whole year no receipts, empty coffers when I took possession of them, and war! At the present moment, I have the following troops to support:—In Transylvania, 40,000; Upper Hungary and Comorn, 45,000; Yeter soldier army, 36,000; Theiss army 26,000; Peterwardein, 8,000; Kazintzy, 8,000; Grosswarden, Arad, Szegelin, &c., 10,000; in all, 173,000 men. And to those 18 reserve squadrons of Hussars, 7 infantry battalions in formation, 20,000 sick, 60,000 Landstrum, and our prisoners; the powder mills, foundry, gun, bayonet, and sabre manufactory, and the whole civil administration to keep going, and you will, Lieutenant General, confess that the whole is no trifling. And the bank note presses have been at a stand still for a whole fortnight."

Kossuth also complains bitterly of the want of harmony among the commanders in the South, and particularly of Banfi, who refuses to acknowledge Vetter as his commander, urging that he (Bem) had invested Peretz with the supreme command in the South.—Gogrey's disobedience is alluded to, and Bem is ardently prayed, if Hungary is to be saved, to come at once with his army from Transylvania, to take the command of all the armies which were then under Messaros, and Dembinski, as the chief of his staff. A passage in one of the letters is of the utmost importance, as it explains Kossuth's intentions in regard to the Danubian principalities:—"Two emigrants, Bolesko and Boliak, have offered to raise a Wallachian legion. Should you (Bem) make an inroad into Wallachia, (which I should wish;) let this legion form the advanced guard, as it might spread the report that we came as friends and deliverers. In the proclamation it is a point of consequence to state that we came as friends of the Turks and Wallachians, to free them from the Russian yoke."

The Turks pursue an equivocal policy.—"It is faultless compromise." Kossuth further laments that Bem has abolished all civil jurisdiction in Transylvania, and says "half the country is in flames in consequence." Why do you thus compromise me, my dear Field-Marshal Lieutenant! Kossuth states that he is very unwell. The last letter of this most interesting correspondence is of the 26th of July. It is from a Hungarian major, announcing the ill success of the Magyars in Wallachia, which he attributes to the behaviour of a certain M. Atzlan, whose name I have never before met with.

The foregoing (adds the writer) will serve to show that discord reigns in the camp, and to add to the dilemma, in which the insurgents are, Haynau and Paskiewitch are, just where Kossuth and Bem should, according to their plan of operations, be.

Major Dabloski, a Hungarian by birth, but a naturalized American, and who fought with General Worth in Mexico, is on his way to America, as diplomatic agent from Hungary. He left Constantinople by last steamer. Major Browne, an Irishman by birth, now a Hungarian nobleman, is in Constantinople, as diplomatic agent from Hungary.

Important Cession to Russia by Austria. [From the British Army Despatch, Aug. 24.] There is every reason to believe that Austria has consented to give up to Russia the post of Callaro, in the Adriatic. Callaro is only a few leagues distant from Scutari, the capital of Albania, and within a day's sail of the Ionian Isles. It is said that our minister in Constantinople, Sir Stratford Canning, has protested against this surrender, and has distinctly intimated that it will be considered by England as a *cmsus belli*.

For a considerable period, Russia has desired to establish herself in the Mediterranean, and to secure a port in that sea, from which she is at present, by reason of her geographical position, virtually excluded. Her fleets, by existing treaties, are not permitted to enter the Mediterranean through the Dardanelles. How long those treaties will be respected by Russia, we are unable to conjecture; but we doubt not that she will treat them as so much waste paper whenever an opportunity arrives. In the mean time, the Emperor is desirous of establishing a Russian port in the Adriatic.

ARRIVAL OF THE STEAMSHIP EUROPA.

SEVEN DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE. TELEGRAPH OFFICE, ST. JOHNS, N. B., TUESDAY, SEPT. 11, P. M.

The Steamship Europa arrived at Halifax about eight o'clock on Monday evening, with 139 passengers.

ENGLAND.

Since the capitulation of Arad, 25,000 men had been taken prisoners, and 176 cannon captured.

Gen. Paskiewitch has delivered the former deputies of the diet all persons and materials of war to the Austrian commander.

A despatch from Gen. Willmard, which reached Temesvar on the 10th inst., announced that the Hungarian leader Lazar, of the 9th corps, had made proposals of capitulation to Gen. Romschen, who was in pursuit of him, stipulating for the free retreat of the officers upon parole, on oath, to present themselves when summoned.

Gen. Haynau, however rejected these conditions, and summoned Ledzior to surrender at discretion—meanwhile the pursuit continued without relaxation.

According to the Wanderer, the decision of the Emperor concerning the surrendered corps of Geogrey, is, that it be partly enlisted in the imperial ranks, and partly dismissed to their homes, and that the officers be submitted to trial.

Geogrey is not to be brought to Vienna, but to Olmutz, or some Bohemian fortress.

REMOVED CAPTURE OF KOSSUTH.—Accounts from Pesth of the 21st state that it was rumored that Kossuth had been captured on the frontier of Wallachia. Other reports affirm that he had been seen passing through Lappa. Another account still, from Turkey, assures us that Bem and Kossuth have arrived from Adrienne, where they have embarked in a British ship.

The letter from Geogrey to Klappa directing the surrender of Comorn, assigns no reason for his course other than that he had become convinced of the hopelessness of their cause, and that he wished to give peace to his country as the only expedient to save it from utter perdition.

A letter from Kossuth, before he knew of the surrender of Geogrey, is said, by Austrian authority, to have been found, which contains a frank admission, that the Magyars' cause was irrevocably lost.

ITALY.

CAPITULATION OF VENICE.—The Milan Gazette of the 24th, announces the important fact of the capitulation of Venice, which took place on the 22d. The terms agreed upon were unconditional, and founded strictly upon the proclamation of Field Marshal Count Radetzky, issued by him on the 14th.

ROME.—Mons. Savelly has decidedly taken the reins of Government, Gen. Oudinot having been recalled by the French government. He was to have left Rome with 10,000 troops on 22d ult., the transmitting the chief command to O. Bastolan, who, although equally fond of despotism, is said to be less pries-ridden than the magnanimous conqueror of the Eternal City.

HUNGARIAN AFFAIRS.

A BRIGHT GLEAM OF HOPE.—The London News, in speculating upon the causes and results of the downfall of Hungary, says that the general belief throughout the continent is that the Hungarian General surrendered with his army to Paskiewitch, on a pledge being given by the Russian commander, that his master, the Czar, would guaranty the independence of Hungary.

Should this be the explanation of the enigma, and it is a very liberal one, then will this power have achieved a very great stride towards universal empire, yielded either de facto, or by influences which Napoleon foretold to Europe.

COMORN STILL HOLDS OUT.—The latest intelligence contains nothing to raise a doubt that Gen. Klappa still holds possession of Comorn and one account affirms that on the 18th ult., an action was fought between Raab and Comorn, in which the Magyars obtained some advantage.

MORE BAD NEWS.—Baron Haynau, in his last bulletin, reports that, at the present moment, all the Banat, and all Transylvania, are cleared of the insurgents.

THE WARS OF FRANCE.

In the course of the last five centuries, France has been engaged in wars, the aggregate duration of which amounts to 326 years! Of these, 25 were years of civil war, 46 of religious war, 76 of war on the soil of France, 175 foreign. Great and sanguinary battles, 84.

In the 16th century, there were 85 years of war; in the 17th, 69 years; in the 18th, 58 years; making a total in those three centuries of 212 years of war to 88 of peace. Add to these the revolutions and wars of the present century, and who can wonder at the existing moral and political condition of the country.



THE AMERICAN. SUNBURY. SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 15, 1849. H. B. MASSER, Editor and Proprietor.

DEMOCRATIC STATE NOMINATION. FOR CANAL COMMISSIONER: JOHN A. GAMBLE, Of Lycoming County.

DEMOCRATIC COUNTY NOMINATIONS. FOR ASSEMBLY: JOHN B. PACKER, of Sunbury. FOR REGISTER & RECORDER: JOHN F. PURSELL, of Sunbury. FOR COMMISSIONER: WILLIAM WILSON, of Lewis township. FOR TREASURER: GEORGE B. VOEGELMAN, of Sunbury. FOR AUDITOR: WILLIAM L. COOK, of Northumberland.

NOTICE.—As the late firm of Masser & Eissly was dissolved in March 1848, and the books left in the hands of H. B. Masser for collection, persons are hereby notified to settle with and pay over to the said H. B. Masser any balance due for advertising or subscription to the American.

EDITOR'S TABLE. Business Notices. GODFREY LADY'S BOOK, AND THE AMERICAN.—Those of our readers who would like to subscribe for this elegant monthly periodical, can now do so at a very small cost. The Lady's Book is published at \$3 per annum, but as an inducement, which we are enabled to hold out by means of an arrangement with the publishers, we will furnish the Lady's Book and the Sunbury American, one year for \$3.50 cash in advance, to those who may wish to subscribe.

THE ELECTION.—There is but little excitement in relation to the election this fall. All, however seems to move on harmoniously. The election of Mr. Gamble as Canal Commissioner we look upon as a fixed fact. Even his opponents admit his capacity, and can say nothing against his character. In the Legislature the democrats, we have no doubt will have a majority on joint ballot. The apportionment bill and other important matters will be acted on this winter.

THE JEFFERSON MEDICAL COLLEGE, in Philadelphia, will commence its session on Monday, Oct. 15, 1849. The number of students in attendance at the last session was 477, and of graduates, 188.

ADMITTED TO PRACTICE.—Messrs. C. F. Bowman and R. F. Piatt, were each admitted to practice law, as Attorneys, &c. in the several courts of Lycoming county, on Tuesday week last, the former on motion of James Armstrong, Esq., and the latter on motion of Gen. R. Fleming. The Gazette says they both sustained a creditable and satisfactory examination.

POSTPONEMENT OF THE NATIONAL COMMON SCHOOL CONVENTION.—At the suggestion of several State Superintendents and other influential friends of the cause of popular education in different sections of the Union, the meeting of the National Convention of the friends of Common Schools, which was to have taken place in Philadelphia on the 22d inst., has been postponed to the 17th of October, on account of the prevalence of the cholera throughout the country.

WHIG COUNTY CONVENTION. The Whigs held their County Convention in the Court House on Monday last.—The attendance from the upper end of the county was pretty full, from the lower end there was but a small delegation. The Convention was organized by appointing JOHN F. DENTLER, President; SAMUEL HUNTER and J. P. HACKENBERG, Vice-Presidents; and David Taggart and Wm. H. Muench, Esq., Secretaries. After reading a series of resolutions on other subjects, the Convention resolved that it was not expedient to nominate candidates for the approaching election, leaving the track open for all who may choose to travel it, on their own hook.

THE NEWS FROM HUNGARY is of the most disastrous character, which every patriot must regret. Overwhelmed by the hordes of Russia and Austria, the gallant Magyars were obliged to surrender unconditionally to the iron power of despotism. There are some rumors that the surrender of Geogrey was the result of negotiation and interference on the part of the English Government, which does not rely on the interference of Russia. A later rumor says that Prince Paskiewitch guaranteed the independence of Hungary by Russia, as one of the conditions with Geogrey. Some of the correspondents also assert that an alliance is about to take place between the despotic governments of Europe to crush the power of England. The sympathies of the great body of the English people are with the Hungarians and the liberals throughout Europe, contending for their rights. The time may come, and that ere long, when England and the United States, will have to contend shoulder to shoulder against the combined powers of despotism, and as Mr. Cobden, a British statesman recently remarked, the two powers united might defy the world.

NOMINATIONS.

LYCOMING COUNTY.—The democrats of this county have put in nomination Gen. Wm. F. Packer, for Senator, and Gen. William Brindle for Assembly. General Packer having secured the nomination of Lycoming, Clinton, and Sullivan counties, which, with Centre, form the district, will, of course, be the candidate. The Centre Democrat appears to be dissatisfied with the nomination, but we think without any show of reason. Lycoming is certainly entitled to the candidate, and she could not well put forward a better man than Mr. Packer, whose abilities and experience should, and we presume will, secure for him a triumphant election.

The nomination of General Brindle is but a well deserved compliment for his gallant services in the late war with Mexico, and we will undertake to guarantee that he will represent his district with credit to himself and constituents.

BERKS COUNTY.—The democrats of Berks county have nominated Henry A. Muhlenberg, son of the late Hon. Henry A. Muhlenberg, for Senator in that county. The whigs have nominated Jacob Hoffman for the same office.

NORTHAMPTON COUNTY.—Hon. James M. Porter has been nominated for the Assembly by the democrats of this county. We congratulate the democracy of Northampton in the selection of so able a man as Judge Porter. The experience he has had in deliberative bodies strongly recommends him for the Speakership of the next House of Representatives. He would be a worthy successor of Gen. Packer, who discharged the duties of the post with great ability.

YORK COUNTY.—Gen. Thos. C. Hamby offers himself as a volunteer candidate to the people of York county, for Senator, "without regard to party, clique, or faction."

SCHUYLKILL, has nominated Michael Weaver and Wm. J. Dobbins for Assembly.

The New York Weekly Messenger gives the following statistics in relation to the immense business of Dr. S. P. Townsend, the sarsaparilla man. His great success is owing to extensive advertising. The printers not only make distinguished men out of small ones, but often rich men out of poor ones.

"During the past five years he has distributed more than 20,000,000 pages in favor of peace and against war; over 15,000,000 pages in favor of temperance; and last year he printed in his Almanac nearly 4,000,000 of one of Prof. No's temperance sermons, and a mass of other valuable information. It is supposed by some that he has distributed gratuitously more pages than all the Peace and Temperance Societies in the United States.

He keeps three Napier steam presses constantly in operation, to do the printing of five years, Mr. George Hamilton has furnished him about \$100,000 worth of white paper. His annual expenses for advertising in newspapers are now averaging \$100,000. He believes he has paid the New York Sun, during four years, the sum of \$12,000. Here, then, is the great secret of his success; liberal in his expenditures to newspapers for advertising, his business has been known in the patent medicine business."

WESTWARD THE STAR OF EMPIRE WENDS ITS WAY.—Two or three years since such a Territory as Minnesota was hardly thought of, much less talked of. Now it contains a stirring population, with all the outward signs of an elderly and organized State. We have before us the Minnesota Chronicle and Register, (the two papers having united,) published at St. Paul, the capital of the Territory. It is a handsome sheet, well filled with business advertisements of all kinds, such as bakers, booksellers, milliners, lawyers, doctors, billiard saloons, steam packets, and other evidences of civilized life. Among the dignitaries that figure in the paper, we recognize several acquaintances. The proclamations of our old friend, Alexander Ramsey, formerly member of Congress from Harrisburg, and now Governor of the Territory, form prominent items. If we mistake not, Governor Ramsey will always occupy a high position in the new Territory. There are but few better or more deserving men anywhere than Alex. Ramsey. We also observe the name of David Cooper, Esq., brother of the Hon. James Cooper, formerly of Lewistown, now one of the Judges of the Territory, who has been holding court at Still-water.

THE WILLIAMSPORT AND ELMIRA RAILROAD.—This road is advertised for sale, in pursuance of an act of the Legislature, to take place at Philadelphia, on the 1st day of October next, by the sequestrator, Robert Fairies. He estimates the value of the road, as it now is, at \$700,000. This road will probably go into the hands of a company who will extend it to Elmira.—When finished it will be a valuable road, and will add a large amount of tonnage on to our Public Improvements.

Some wag of a correspondent has furnished friend Fitzgerald, of the City Item, a most wonderful account of a still more wonderful cave, discovered at the base of the "Blue hill" in this county, nearly opposite Danville. As the writer has not concluded his narrative, we are left in the dark in regard to the gold and precious stones that were expected to be found in the cavern. We perceive that Thomas Ray, not wholly unknown here, figures in the narrative, as an exceedingly active, energetic, and persevering individual. Tom will, no doubt, feel himself highly complimented.

PRESENT CONDITION OF THINGS IN HUNGARY.

Our readers at a distance will scarcely be prepared to hear that the Hungarian war has been abruptly brought to an end by the submission of the Hungarians to the Russian force. We are yet unacquainted with the precise details of the circumstances which have led to this unfortunate result, but it seems that the Hungarian chiefs held a meeting at or near Arad, where Kossuth, Geogrey and Bem assembled. Geogrey there pointed out the inutility of prolonging the struggle, and most of the Hungarian generals sided with him. Bem and Kossuth had no alternative but to leave the place as speedily as possible, and save their lives by flight. They are said to have proceeded to Orshova, but we should think their escape throughout the Turkish dominions very hazardous.—However Geogrey being now left in the supreme command, immediately opened negotiations with Prince Paskiewitch, which ended in Geogrey's surrender of himself and the whole army. The official information was brought to Berlin from Warsaw by Count Beckendorf, aide-de-camp of the Emperor of Russia, that the Hungarian army put down their arms at Arad, on the 13th of August.—The corps of General Bem had been previously destroyed by the Russian General Luders, in two decisive battles which had been fought at Schassburg and Hermanstadt.

In the meantime the Imperialists have re-entered Raab, and Comorn must be given up, as Geogrey being invested with the Dictatorship has, it is said, stipulated to surrender all the fortresses in the possession of the Hungarians. In spite of the statements made that Kossuth, who has carried away with him the Hungarian regalia, and the crown jewels, intended to hold out to the last, with such remnant of the army of the south as he can collect, any thing like a serious resistance seems to us altogether hopeless. Previous to this abrupt conclusion of the war, it is plain, that notwithstanding the gallant defence the Hungarians have made, they have been worsted in almost all the last encounters, and finding the Russian forces altogether overwhelming, as we knew perfectly from the beginning they would be, the Hungarian generals have felt compelled to throw themselves upon the mercy of their conquerors. If Austria and Russia are now as wise as they are successful, they will concede to the Hungarians their liberal institutions to a great extent, and will refrain from exercising any cruel vengeance on a defeated people. It remains to be seen what price is to be paid to Russia for her perilous aid in vanquishing "the right arm" of the Austrian empire.

THE BRUTAL FEROCITY OF AUSTRIA, of which so many proofs have been given in the Italian and Hungarian struggle, is still further exemplified in the terms that she imposes upon the noble Venetians, who are the last to hold out against her power. Austria requires that forty of the principal citizens shall be selected as victims, before she will grant amnesty to the balance. That is, the people of Venice shall permit her to choose out forty conspicuous citizens to be deliberately murdered, before they can hope for pardon from Austria. The people of Venice choose rather a general immolation than to consent to such a cruel and bloody alternative. The perpetration of such an act of barbarity excites horror even in those accustomed to scenes of cruel and remorseless murder. The Archbishop of Paris has addressed a strong appeal to the French Ministry of Foreign Affairs, urging the joint interference of England and France in the affairs of Venice, so as to procure for Austria a mitigation of the terms. Whether he will be successful or not in his object, the direct necessity only will compel the Venetians to consent to the brutal terms demanded.

RESIGNATION.—At the annual meeting of the Corporation of Brown University, Dr. Wayland announced his resignation of the Presidency of that institution, to take effect as soon as his successor could be selected.

ILLINOIS LEGISLATURE.—Governor French has determined to convene an extra session of the Legislature, about the last of October. The United States Senator will be elected during the session. Gen. Shields, the St. Louis Era says, will probably be again returned.

DEATH OF A CONGRESSMAN.—A. Newman, one of the Representatives elect to Congress from the State of Virginia, died at Wheeling, Va., on Saturday, the 8th inst., of cholera.

MARRIED.

In Milton, on the 5th inst., by Rev. F. Rutland, Mr. JESSE SCHRYVER, of Lewisburg, to Miss SARAH HEINES, of that place.

In Milton, on the 6th inst., by the same, Mr. A. T. GOODMAN, to Miss HETTY BASTIAN, both of that place.

In Milton, on the 3d inst., by the same, Mr. WM. CORNELISON, to Miss JANE BOND, both of Liberty township, Columbia county.

In Milton, on the 4th inst., by the same Mr. GEORGE SCHAEFER, to Miss MARY ANN MILLES, both of Clinton county.

DIED.

In Little Mahony township on the 4th inst., Mr. CONRAD RAKER, aged 71 years, 2 months and 27 days.

In Northumberland, on Saturday morning last, Mr. HENRY THOMAS, Esq., aged about 38 years.

[His funeral brought together a large concourse of his brethren of the Masonic order, and of the order of Odd Fellows, of which societies he was a worthy member, from Sunbury, Selingsgrove, Danville and Lewisburg.]

In Milton, on the 3d inst., Mr. HAMLET A. KERR, a highly respectable citizen, in the 41st year of his age.

In Milton, on the 3d inst., MONIKA, wife of Mr. John Bower, aged 35 years and 4 months.

In Liberty township, Columbia county, on the 1st inst., Mrs. MARY ANN, wife of Robert Asten, aged about 34 years.

In Lewisburg, on the 1st inst., LUCINDA, wife of E. Reese, aged 35 years.

In Delaware township, on the 2d inst., CLARA, daughter of Mr. George Good, aged 20 months.

In Lock Haven, on the 1st inst., an infant daughter of Henry L. and Mary Diefenbach.

In New Berlin, on the 26th ult., Rev. PETER BEAVER, aged 67 years.

Public Vendue.

WILL be held at the house of John Bogar, in Sunbury, on Saturday, the 23d of September, 1849, when there will be sold all the Household and Kitchen Furniture, belonging to the subscriber, now in possession of said John Bogar. Also, a Buggy, and one set of Buggy Harness, a Sleigh, one Cow, together with other articles belonging to the subscriber, too tedious to mention. Sale to commence at 10 o'clock A. M. of said day.—A reasonable credit will be given. CHARLES S. BOGAR. Sunbury, Sept. 15, 1849.—ts

GENERAL ELECTION PROCLAMATION.

PURSUANT to an act of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, entitled "An act relating to the elections in this Commonwealth," approved the second day of July, Anno Domino, one thousand eight hundred and thirty-nine, I, JAMES COVERT, High Sheriff of the county of Northumberland, Pennsylvania, do hereby make known to the electors of the county aforesaid, that a general election will be held in said county of Northumberland, on the SECOND TUESDAY [9th] of OCTOBER, 1849, at which time, State and County Officers, as follows, are to be elected:— One person as Canal Commissioner of the Commonwealth. One person to fill the office of Member of the House of Representatives, to represent the county of Northumberland in the House of Representatives of Pennsylvania. One person as Register, Recorder, and Clerk of the Orphans' Court. One person as County Treasurer. One person as County Commissioner. One person as County Auditor.

I also hereby make known and give notice to the qualified electors of said county, that on the fifth day of April, Anno Domino one thousand eight hundred and forty-nine, after the following Act entitled "An Act submitting it to the people of Union and Northumberland counties, to vote by ballot for and against the erection of poor houses in said counties," was passed by the general Assembly of this Commonwealth as follows, to wit:

SECTION 1. It has been represented to the legislature, that the citizens of Union and Northumberland counties, are desirous of knowing the sentiments of the people expressed at the ballot box, in order to ascertain whether a majority of said citizens are in favor of erecting a county poor house, in each of said counties, and if so, that they may thereupon apply for the passage of law, if deemed expedient, to carry out the will and wishes of the people thus expressed; therefore,

SECTION 2. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in General Assembly met, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same, That the qualified voters of the several districts of Union and Northumberland counties, shall be permitted to vote at the ensuing general election, for and against the erection of a county poor house, in and for said counties respectively.

SECTION 2. It shall be the duty of the officers holding the general election at the time and places provided by law, to receive from every person qualified to vote, a written or printed ticket containing the words "for poor house," or the words "against a poor house," and after the polls shall be closed, to add up the votes thus polled, and make return thereof in like manner as that for county commissioners; the sheriff of said counties shall give notice thereof to the qualified electors of said counties, as is provided for in the election of members of the general assembly.

I also hereby make known and give notice that the places of holding the aforesaid general election in the several boroughs and townships within the county of Northumberland are as follows:

The Sunbury District, composed of the borough of Sunbury and Upper Augusta, at the County Court House.

The Augusta District, composed of the township of Lower Augusta, at the house of George Conrad, in said township.

The Northumberland District, composed of the borough of Northumberland, at the house of Henry Hans, in the borough of Northumberland.

The Point District, at the house of James Hilbourn, in the borough of Northumberland.

The Milton District, at the house of Frederick Stricker, in said borough.

The Turbot District, at the house occupied by Abner Kissinger.

The Delaware District, at the House of Henry Reader.

The Chilisque District, at the house occupied by Benjamin Fordman.

The Lewis District, at the house of Michael Reader.

The Shamokin District, at the house of Charles Letzinger.

The Upper Mahony District, at the house of Peter Beissel.

The Little Mahony District, at the house of Frederick Raker.

The Lower Mahony District, at the house of Joseph Lingeman.

The Rush District, at the Liberty Pole School House.

The Jackson District, at the house of Peter Schwarz.

The Coal District, at the house of Felix Lerch.

The election to open between the hours of 6 and 10 o'clock in the forenoon, and shall continue without interruption or adjournment until 7 o'clock in the evening, when the polls shall be closed.

The several Inspectors and Judges elected on the 3d Friday of March last, in pursuance of the act of the General Assembly of the year 1830, will hold the election on Tuesday the 10th day of October next.

That every person except a Justice of the Peace, who shall hold any office or appointment of profit or trust under the government of the United States, or of this State, or of any incorporated district, or who shall be employed under the legislative, executive or judiciary department of this State, or the United States, or of any city or incorporated district, and also that every member of Congress, and of the State Legislature, and of the select council of any city or incorporated district, is by law, incapable of holding or exercising the office or appointment of Judge, Inspector or Clerk, of any election of this Commonwealth, and that no Inspector, Judge or any other officer of such election, shall be eligible to any office to be then voted for.

And the said Act of Assembly, entitled "an act relating to the elections in this Commonwealth," passed July the 2nd, 1832, further provides as follows, to wit:

"That the Inspectors and Judges chosen as aforesaid, shall meet at the respective places for holding the election on the day appointed by law, and respectively before nine o'clock in the morning of the second Tuesday of October in each and every year, and each of said inspectors shall appoint one clerk, who shall be a qualified voter of such district.

I also hereby make known and give notice that the following act of Assembly was passed by the general Assembly of the Commonwealth on the 27th day of February, A. D. 1849, to wit:

"An Act relative to voting at elections in the counties of Adams, Dauphin, York, Lancaster, Franklin, Cumberland, Bradford, Centre, Greene, and Erie.

SECTION 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in General Assembly met, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same, That it shall be lawful for the qualified voters of the counties of Adams, Dauphin, Lancaster, York, Franklin, Cumberland, Bradford, Centre, Greene, and Erie, from and after the passage of this act, to vote for all the candidates for the various offices to be filled at any election on one slip or ticket: Provided, That office for which

every candidate is voted for, shall be designated, as required by the existing laws of this Commonwealth.

SECTION 2. That any fraud committed by any person voting in the manner above prescribed, shall be punished as similar frauds are directed to be punished by the existing laws of this Commonwealth.

That by the 5th section of an act passed by the said general Assembly, on the 9th day of April, A. D. 1849, entitled "An Act relative to Supervisors in Franklin county," &c., &c., it is entitled, "That the Act passed the present session of the legislature, approved the twenty-ninth day of February, one thousand eight hundred and forty-nine, authorizing the qualified voters of Adams and other counties, to vote by general ticket, be extended to Millfin, Union, Crawford, Bedford, Monroe, Warren and Northumberland counties, so far as relates to voting at the general elections.

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