Details of the Foreign News by the Steamer America.

The steamer America, Capt. Harrison, brings dates from Paris, London and Liverpool respectively to the 7th, 8th and 9th inst. We devote a liberal portion of our columns to the detailing of her important news.

IRELAND—THE RAVAGES OF DEATH.

Rev. James Anderson, Rector of Ballinrobe, has addressed a fourth letter to Lord John Russel, on the state of the poor in his district. He says:

"Two aged women, sisters, of Emlagh, more than seven miles from Clifden, being famine-stricken, killed their own dog, boiled it, and then partook of the flesh and soup! On the following day one of them died! All this was distinctly deposed on oath before John Dopping, Esq., resident magistrate, by a most creditable person, Austin Malley, who saw with his own eyes a portion of the dog boiling in the pot, and also saw another portion laid aside for the next meal! This happened during the last year, as did also the following:—At the Summer Assizes of Galway, a poor man was convicted for having stolen a calf. Twelve months' imprisonment was the sentence about being passed upon him by Baron Lefroy, when Mr. Dopping, knowing the dreadful circumstances under which the act was committed, requested permission of his lordship to say a word in behalf of the prisoner. He (Mr. Dopping) then informed the Court that four of the poor man's children had died of starvation, that the husband and wife had been brought from Kilkerrin to Clifden, upward of twenty miles; that the wife, on being conveyed from the car to the Bridewell, was found to be dead through the exhaustion of famine, and that they had both (a short time before her death) declared that such were the extremities to which they had been reduced, that they had absolutely eaten a portion of the legs of one of their children; that in order to come at the truth if possible, and that the appearance of mutilation, as stated, was visible. The recital of such a tragedy moved the benevolent Judge himself to tears, and constrained him to a commutation of the sentence to that of some trifling nominal punishment. Let it not be said, my lord, that these are bygone tales, because, indeed, they occurred in the past year; for I can with truth assure your lordship that, independently of what I only witness myself, every one I meet, in every grade of life, has something so harrowful to relate that no language can depict the miserable condition of the wide West of Ireland. The police themselves can well attest it, for they are discovering dead bodies among the walls of abandoned habitations—or rather hovels—a frightful prey of rats and scarecrows. Thus it is, my lord, that the famine progresses; and oh! how awful the prospect for at least two or three months to come!"

Rev. Mr. Townsend, the Protestant Rector of Skibbereen, has published a letter in *Saunder's Newsletter*, in which he gives a most harrowing description of the present state of the union and the condition of the gentry. With respect to the latter, the reverend gentleman says: "I know a gentleman in this neighborhood who in the day of our prosperity could put down readily £1,000 a year for his expenditure in well-doing, (a most useful country gentleman, and what a good landlord ought to be,) was obliged to borrow within this week between £2 and £3, in order to make up a half year's premium (not quite £12) to secure a policy of insurance of long standing; he thought he should have to let it drop altogether."

In a note attached to the document he says: "It is really a curiosity in grave-digging to see the pit that has been lately filled in the celebrated Abbey Church Yard of this parish. I should judge it to be 50 or 60 feet long, by six or eight feet wide, and raised up a mound above the surface of the yard about 5 or 6 feet. There is a similar one nearly finished, and both filled to the full with the bodies that have died since the commencement of the famine."

The *Ballyshannon Herald* contains the following:

The poor in this locality are in the most wretched state of starvation we ever remember them; they have no employment, and therefore no means of procuring food, which is plenty and cheap—but what is that to them when they cannot procure a penny? In the year of the blight they had public relief extended to them; now there is no such thing; they are more like skeletons than human beings. We saw a man last week offer a creel of turf which he had carried on his back from the Lough Side, a distance of seven miles, for a penny, and he declared he had not eaten a morsel of food for forty-eight hours. These are some of the people who are called upon to pay the rate in aid for their starving countrymen of the West and South. What will become of them we know not; if not speedily relieved they must die of starvation, while the stores are filled with food.

FRANCE.

DOINGS OF THE NATIONAL ASSEMBLY.

The reactionists or anti-republican majority of the Assembly is compact, and votes together much better than was expected. On all questions thus far it has marched in solid phalanx, and like one man refuses all propositions from the other side, even those asking for Parliamentary investigation in cases of contested elections. Investigations have been in all cases flatly refused.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The result of the elections in Algeria is [illegible] The successful candidates [illegible] Didier, Emile Barrault, [illegible] all Socialists.

[illegible] of the new Cabinet are already at loggerhead on the Roman question. M. de Falloux is for the restoration of the Pope, and some of his colleagues differ with him on the most essential points. This dissention is precisely what was expected; it produced much dissatisfaction at the Bourse, where the funds were rising and it stopped their upward course.

The service for the repose of the soul of the Empress Josephine, in the Church of Bueil, was celebrated on the 3d inst., as in former years. The village was filled at an early hour by people flowing in every minute from Paris and the surrounding country. The church was completely crowded. In the nave were ranged the National Guard of Rueil and a batallion of the 2d regiment of the line. In the choir and the chapels at each side of it were a number of persons known for their attachment to the Empress, the Emperor Napoleon, and their families. The President of the Republic was expected, but was prevented from attending by affairs of State; he sent several of his carriages. He, however, had gone on the preceding evening to pray at the tomb of the Empress.

The Editor of the *Peuple* has been again condemned for an article inserted in that journal, entitled "Napoleon et les Paysans." This time he is fined 12,000f. and sentenced to five years' imprisonment.

A deplorable collision has taken place at La Vogue de St. Quentin, in the department of the Isere, between the soldiers quartered here, and the inhabitants, who had taken the part of a soldier who had been guilty of a breach of discipline, and opposed a file of men sent to arrest them. In the course of the resistance one of the people threw a stone at the captain who headed the military party, and killed him on the spot. The soldiers, exasperated by this desperate act, went to their quarters, and, returning with their muskets, charged the people with bayonets, receiving in return showers of stones. At the time the account left General Duhaut was marching against the rioters with a battalion.

Mr. Bagby, Minister of the United States to Russia, arrived on the 4th inst., at the Hotel de Paris, Rue Richelieu.

M. Solva, Chef de Battalion of National Guards at Stotteville, was condemned by the Court of Assize of the Seine Inferieure to five months' imprisonment and 500f. fine for having uttered the cry of "Vive la Republique Democratique et Sociale!"

ITALY.

ROME AND NAPLES.

The Roman Triumvirate has ordered all the goods of the King of Naples in the Roman territories to be sequestered and sold, and the produce to be paid toward repairing the injuries inflicted on Roman citizens, and in order to prove to Europe and the world that the Roman Republic is actuated solely by a desire to secure her own liberties, and not by ambitious motives, the Triumvirate have prohibited the Roman troops from penetrating into the Neapolitan territory.

Notwithstanding this order, Garibaldi, has taken a step which may lead to very serious consequences. He has crossed the Roman frontier, and entered the Neapolitan territory by Ceprano and Salvaterra. The town of Arci, has sent a deputation to him with a white flag. He published a manifesto to the Neapolitans, in which, after stating that his victories at Palestrina and Velletri have forced the tyrant to fly, he invites the people of the kingdom to throw off the yoke now that the propicious moment has arrived, unless they prefer remaining slaves forever. A letter, dated the 28th ult., addressed by Mazzini to the Roman Assembly, confirms the intelligence, and adds that the Austrians are concentrated under Ancona, stating that their advanced piquets extend in all directions, and inquires where the Neapolitans are.—In another letter, Mazzini states that Ancona is defended by 6,000 men, and that the Austrians have 8,000.

THE FRENCH AND ROMANS.

M. de Lesseps, whose arrival in Paris was announced on the 9th, left Rome on the 2d inst., at which date no hostilies had been commenced, though the armistice was denounced on the 1st. On the morning of that day, General Regnault de Saint Jean d'Angely arrived at Civita Vechia, announcing that the Roman Republic had proposed to M. de Lesseps to treat on the following basis: First guarantee to the Romans against foreign invasion. Secondly, Cantonment of the French army in various parts of the Romagna. Thirdly, in case of refusal of the French government, hostilities only to be resumed fifteen days after notification of such refusal.

The proposals were inadmissible, and Gen. Oudinot refused them. It appears that some difference of opinion broke out between the General and M. de Lesseps; but these were soon put to end by the arrival of despatches recalling the latter, and ordering the rupture of further negotiations and the attack against Rome.

The French army now from 25,000 to 30,000 men, occupied the heights commanding the city, particularly in front of the bastioned wall extending from the Porte St. Pancrace to the Portesian gate, on the bank of the Tiber. On the other side of the river a brigade of advance-guard is entrenched in good position near the church of St. Paul, half a league from the walls. It is hoped to protect the troops from the fevers caused by malaria, by establishing them on the heights. The army is provided with every material of war by late arrivals at Civita Veccia.

The *Time's* correspondent was informed that the despatches of the French Envoy at Rome, state that considerable dissatisfaction existed among the French troops in consequence of the nature of the service they are engaged in, and it was feared by their officers, that in case of the Austrian troops approaching the French camp, it would be impossible to prevent a collision. The Austrians were, according to the last accounts, marching towards Jesi, & intended to take Ancona by starvation rather than by force of arms. Zambeccari has issued a notification, declaring the city of Ancona in a state of siege. The province of Ascoli has been almost declared in a state of siege by the extraordinary commissioner of the republic, Orsini.

General Filangieri, on the 7th of May, published in Palermo the promised amnesty, which pardons fully and freely all crimes of whatsoever nature committed since the 12th January, 1848, whether political or otherwise.

AUSTRIA AND HUNGARY.

According to news from Vienna, dated May 31, General Welden had been removed from his command. It was reported that he had met with the fate of Count Stadion, and was becoming deranged. Field-Marshal Lieutenant Haynau assumes the command.

A report was in circulation at Vienna that the Russians met with a terrible reception at Katschau, in retaliation for which they destroyed the city. The facts are given as follows:—The Russians having entered and taken up their position in the square, a murderous fire was opened upon them from every window. Upon this they immediately retired, surrounded the city with cannon, set fire to it in the four corners, and cut down all who attempted to make their escape. The *Austrian Correspondent* inserts these reports without denying them.

The Pesth papers have at last some news from Temeshvar. It appears that fortress is in a sad condition. The Hungarians have cut off the supply of water, and the garrison is suffering from thirst and the camp fever.

The Hungarians took about 60,000 florins in silver at the fall of Buda. The garrison of 2,200 men, and 80 officers, was conveyed to Debrecsin; 83 pieces of artillery, 1,400 cwt. of gunpowder, 2,000 cwt. of saltpetre, and 14,000 muskets fell into the hands of the Hungarians after the capture of Buda.

The Hungarians have, at Weisskirchen, beaten the remainder of Gen. Puchner's corps; they continued the route at Orshova, and at length drove them into Wallachia and Turkish Servia. They are preparing to receive the Russians at Orshova.

Accounts from Southern Hungary state, that the Hungarians occupy, on the frontiers of the Danubian Principalities, positions so strong that it is almost impossible for the Russians to enter in that quarter.—Concerning the march of the Russians into Gallicia, accounts from Flocznow, of the 29th ult., report that the last column of the Russians came in on that day. The whole corps consisted of 52,000 men, with 15,000 horse, and advanced towards the Carpathians, on the road to Xrosno.

From the seat of war in the West the rumor which prevailed on the 31st ult., of a battle at Trentschin has been again confirmed. The Austrian troops engaged consisted of the corps of Vogel and the brigade of Benedek; while the Hungarian forces were the advanced guard under Gen. Dannenberg. The Austrians were put to flight, and were pursued down the Waagthal by the Hungarian hussars, who made fearful havoc among the fugitives. A battle is also reported to have taken place at Raab. The city of Neitra is again in the hands of the Hungarians.

Accounts from Debrezin are, that M. Szemere, the Hungarian premier, has sent commissioners to all counties which are threatened by the approach of the Imperialist and Russian armies, investing them with unlimited powers, and giving them instructions of great severity. The counties which are at a distance from the scene of war are placed under the jurisdiction of the usual civic authorities. The clergy of all sects (says the correspondent of the *Times*) are wandering about the country in their clerical costumes, and preaching a crusade against the foreign invaders.

The Austrians, in the county of Kanissa, south of the Drau, had withdrawn to Letenye, a station on the borders of Crotia, so that at this moment the Hungarians in the southwest stand close to Steirmark, and by making an irruption into the Mur Valley, could easily threaten even Gratz.

The Austrian army, probably in consequence of the fall of Ofen, has made at Presburg, a retrogade movement. They evacuated Bos on the island of Schutt, which was immediately occupied by the Hungarians.

The *Prague Zeitung* says that all the disposable provisions and forage in the fortress of Josephstadt, as well as the military stores, have been sent to Pardiwitz, from whence they have been sent to Hungary. The military stores sent are so great that all the luggage trains have latterally been employed solely for military transports

The very Latest News.

ENGLAND.

LONDON, June 9—10 A. M.

There is a variety of political gossip flying about this morning. The indignant remonstrance pronounced by Sir Robert Peel in the House of Commons last night on the heartless system of eviction in Ireland, has attracted much attention. Reports are in circulation that he intends to make a motion on the subject, with a view of rendering criminal a repetition of the Toomavara affair. Ministers are using every exertion to get the supplies granted, after which, it is said, that Parliament will be immediately adjourned, and Ireland left to shift for herself as best she can, during the ensuing vacation. As usual, a number of bills will be dropped.

IRELAND.

LIVERPOOL, June 9—10 A. M.

By the arrival of one of the Dublin steamers, which left that city at a late hour last night, we are in possession of a variety of interesting intelligence from the several provinces in Ireland.

The State prisoners are still in Dublin—still confined—still in daily expectation of being carried off from the land they loved "not wisely, but too well."

The accounts from the provinces which reached Dublin yesterday, are of the most alarming character. Starvation is rapidly increasing. Pestilence and death are making an awful advance upon the half living peasantry. Landlords, with a cruelty that could hardly find its equal in the by-gone days of feudalism, proceed on the unchristian, nay, diabolical work of ejecting and unhousing their pauperised tenantry, leaving them no roof to shelter them, or under which they might lay down their wearied emaciated bodies to beguile the dark and silent hours of night, save the ditch side's shelter, or the rude and rickety wales of the cow-shed. Not only in Connaught and Munster is the famine, but parts of Ulster and Leinster begin to feel its effects.

Various and conflicting rumors are afloat, respecting the re-appearance of the disease in the potato crop. The reports are very contradictory—on the whole, we are inclined to believe, that up to the present time, the cases which have already shown themselves are rare and not of a very virulent character.

A very important meeting has been held in Carlow, for the purpose of promoting emigration, upon a pre-arranged and well concerted plan. The speeches were of a firm, moderate tone, and the resolutions adopted show that the conveners of the meeting had not come forward with some empirical panacea, for the relief of a large, but greatly distressed body of the Irish people.

The *Irishman* continues to write in the same bold and vigorous style. Cautiously and steadily, it walks upon the very march of the "treason-felony" act—uttering, publishing, and declaring, in terms too plain to be misunderstood, principles the most seditious; and contempt for Victoria and her ministers the most notorious; but with the eye of a skillful mariner at rocks, keeps within the limits of the statute made to suppress such spirits as those of its contributors. In the number issued this morning, there is an excellent letter from the editor to Lord John Russell, in which the latter is charged with the crime of committing murder. He calls the Premier a second Dilphurt, and suggests that he should bequeath his head to the phrenologists.—He thus concludes his letter: "Your extermination policy has, up to this, worked well. I warn you, however, that, no machinery being perfect, a check may come. 'Human patience,' as Sir James Graham says, 'has its limits.' If ever the 'patience' of the Irish people overleaps those 'limits' within which it has been chained so long by agitators, may the Lord who pardoned the penitent thief have mercy upon your soul!" What my Lord Clarendon, armed as he is with a habeas suspension act, will think of this, we cannot tell; but sure we are, that Mr. Attorney General Monaghan has instituted prosecutions for offences of a less seditious character; ay, and by some means or other, obtained convictions.

Mexican Warlike Movements.

A correspondent of the New Orleans *Picayune*, at Mazatlan, Mexico, under date of March 8, gives the following important information. If the Mexicans attempt to retake California, they will be met with a stout resistance, and get a good flogging for their pains.—*Pennsylvanian.*

Startling as it may appear to you, there are at this moment not less than 30,000 Mexicans on their way to California; and whenever a party sets out, they are provided with arms and accompanied by officers. Indeed I have heard Americans, who have travelled across the country, from other ports on the Gulf of Mexico to this place, that they had seen Mexicans on their way to California, for the avowed purpose of taking possession of it. Among the distinguished adventurers now *en route* to California, is the Mexican who headed the party that murdered so many of our wagoners between Camargo and Monterey—the party detached from Gen. Urrea's division. The latter is now in command of Durango.

There is a manifest disposition on the part of Mexico to have another fuss with us—and mind my prediction—we shall be at war with her again in less than 2 years. My impression is, that it will grow out of the difficulties now promising to originate in California.

FATAL DUEL.—The *Louisville Democrat* of Friday says, a few nights since, Henry C. Hope and John Gray had some difficulty at the Galt House. The former sent the latter a challenge on Wednesday evening, demanding satisfaction. The usual preliminaries were arranged, when the parties met yesterday morning, before 10 o'clock, on the Indiana side, in a secluded spot, and settled the "point of honor." The duel was fought with shot-guns, loaded with one ounce balls, or slugs; distance twenty paces. Captain Hope was shot through the left thigh—the ball shattered the hip bone and passed through to the right side. The friends of Captain Hope afterwards placed him in a skiff for the purpose of hurrying him home, but he died during the passage from the effect of the wound. Both parties were very intimate previous to the difficulty.

AMERICAN NAVIGATION OF THE ORINOCO.—The steamer Venezula, which was built at Pittsburgh, to run on the Orinoco river, under a grant to an American company from the Venezulian Republic, has arrived out, and made her first trip. The "natives were astonished," of course, to see a steamer ploughing the hitherto undisturbed waters of their noble river.—The Venezula has given much satisfaction; she ran from Bolivia to Port of Spain, a distance of 500 miless, in less than 30 hours.

A letter from Puerto Espono to the Pittsburgh *Gazette* states, that Dr. Louis Passano, a French physician, had discovered valuable gold mines between Caroni and Orinoco rivers, a day's journey from Bolivar.

The funniest article yet, is patent iron shirts with percussion collars. It never wears out, and by touching a spring, a new collar jumps up, until a half dozen are exhausted. A patent sheet-iron neckcloth accompanies it.

Highly Interesting from California.

A gentleman in this city has received a private letter by the last steamer, dated at San Francisco, California, from the gallant and meritorious Major General Persifor F. Smith, commanding the 3d, or Pacific division of the United States army; which, although not intended to meet the public eye, we deem so highly interesting that we have extracted several paragraphs for publication—the gentleman yielding to our wishes in that respect.—*Wash. Union.*

"You only think of California in connexion with gold; and, indeed, a most wonderful connexion it is. As to the extent of country holding the precious metal, and the comparative facility with which it is procured, there has been no exaggeration. The whole slope of the Sierra Nevada, on the western side, for a length of more than 400 miles, and in a belt of at least 40, contains it in greater or smaller quantities; and it may extend still further, as further research is made. It is found simply by digging and washing the earth; no expensive machinery and no intricate chemical process are necessary to develop the magic hoard. A pickaxe, shovel, or even a butcher's knife, to loosen the earth and stones, and the most simple basin for washing, have been as richly rewarded as the most approved machines from other countries. Good luck in the laborer choosing his location, has more than compensated for want of skill. The real difficulties lie in the hardships to be encountered in the remote uninhabited spots where the gold is found. Want of food, overworking excited by success, bad water, exposure and dissipation, all combine to exact a heavy tribute for the wealth when found. All are not successful, but every one works on, hoping that the next blow of his pick will disclose a treasure that will surpass all he has hitherto heard of. Many die unheeded, many come off sick; but there are ten arriving from each quarter of the globe to replace every one who goes.—*Chinese, Sandwich Islanders, Chilians, Peruvians, Prussians, Mexicans, French, English, Irish*, outnumber as yet the AMERICANS, but the latter will soon have their share.—Provisions, woollen clothing, liquors, kitchen and mining utensils, sell at enormous profits in the mines; other articles scarcely sell at all. Woman's gear is altogether a drug.

"The amount of gold hitherto found is hard to determine. It is said about $4,000,000 have been exported. I shall be able in a few weeks, from facts I am collecting, to make some approximation to it.

"In the mean time, all this is disastrous for us. No servants are to be had; $250 a month has been refused in my presence by a cook. All my servants have quit, and yesterday I engaged one at $100 a month, because he is too sick to go to the mines but I shall certainly lose him if he gets his health.

"The quartermaster pays $5,000 a year for the house I live in, and it would make a poor toll-house for a *country* bridge.—The climate is cold all the year round, & foggy in the summer. The hills are bare, and the country is all hills—(forgive the bull.) The beef is execrable, and vegetables—none; and nobody has time to catch fish, if there are any—*voila la carte.*

"Any one who will come here with a good supply of goods with him to sell to the diggers, will make money. No other business will succeed. Whoever comes must bring a house with him; there are but few here, and lumber is $600 per thousand."

Cholera Intelligence.

The New York *Tribune* learns that there have been six cases of cholera at Saratoga Springs, and that the keeper of the Lake House died of that disease on Tuesday.

A Mr. Benyhill, who left Cincinnati in good health, and went to Green Valley, died of cholera in five hours the next day; since which, four others of the family (his father's) were attacked, and three died.—Dr. Hawes, their physician, was attacked and died.

At Nashville, the disease is more fatal than in any other city of the same population. On the 14th, 10 deaths from cholera; on the 15th, 23 deaths out of 40 cases.

The Memphis *Eagle* of the 11th, says—"The Cashier, a Memphis and Little Rock (Ark.) packet, which arrived here yesterday, had a number of cases, and buried six dead in the Arkansas river. The cholera is reported to be very fatal on the river plantations below this place."

At Maysville, Ky., the cholera raged with increased violence on Saturday and Sunday last. Though there was a very large number of cases, only 9 died, however.

From Lexington, Ky., private telegraphic despatches on Sunday, state that the cholera is largely upon the increase there, and that there had been several deaths during the previous day or two.

The Philadelphia *Daily News* of Tuesday last, (20th,) has the following:

Remarkable Occurrence.—Yesterday, a singular occurrence fell under our notice, which is not a little remarkable in these trying times of cholera excitement. The inmates of the tavern house of John Livesly, at the corner of Water and South streets, appear to have been very unfortunate, so far as victims of the dreadful pestilence is concerned. On Friday night last, the wife of Mr. L., who was absent in the country, was seized with the cholera, and soon after died. On Sunday night the bar-keeper, a young man, was attacked about 11 o'clock, and expired before morning. Yesterday morning, at one o'clock, a married woman, named Margaret Brice, who had but very recently arrived in the country, was also seized with cholera, and at 3 o'clock, P. M., was pronounced dead. Mr. Lewis Fayettee, undertaker, was sent for to lay out the body.—He accordingly repaired to the house, and upon feeling the pulse of the woman, discovered evident signs of life, in the move-

Why are a parcel of idle children like writers? Because you have to make them *stick to their letters.*

Wise men are instructed by reason; men of less understanding by experience; the most ignorant by necessity; and the beasts by nature.

The mistakes of a *layman* are like the errors of a pocket watch, which only affect an individual; but when a clergyman errs it is like a town clock going wrong—multitude is misled.

Some miserly chap objects to the gold dollars, that on account of their small size, they may be dropped, by mistake, into the contribution box.

Two young ladies were arrested the other night at Providence, R. I., for parading the streets dressed in male attire.—One of them was discovered by the tone of her voice in asking for a punch at a hotel. They were discharged the next morning under the promise that they would never again wear breeches.

Almost every paper from the west records the return of California adventurers, with their accumulated grievances. Sixty of these disappointed individuals arrived at St. Louis on the 15th ult.

The Queen's Birth Day seems to have been celebrated in Montreal with but moderate enthusiasm on the 19th. The people did not generally join in the *soldiers* huzzas.

The cholera of this season has one striking difference from that of the former visitation. Spasms and cramps are now rarely seen among the sick.

BANK FAILURE.—A slip from the office of Thompson's Bank Note Reporter, says that the Hamilton Bank of North Scituate (Rhode Island) has failed.

LAKE SUPERIOR COPPER.—Gen. E. Roberts, of Michigan, lately mineral agent at Lake Superior, estimates that copper to the amount of more than a million of dollars will be got out for the present year.—*Louisville Courier, 20th.*

A friend says he saw a fence made of rails so crooked that every time a [illegible] crawled through he came out on the same side.

Notice.

THE subscriber having been appointed an Auditor by the Court of Common Pleas of Clearfield county, to make distribution of the money now in the hands of the Sheriff, (the proceeds of the sale on execution) of the Leslie Hill, hereby give notice that he has appointed Friday the 17th day of August next, at the Court-house in Clearfield, where and where he will attend to the duty of said appointment.

ELLIS IRWIN, Auditor.

Clearfield June 13, 1849.