

mands of Austria. A council was held and the Turkish government resolved not to surrender the Hungarian refugees to either the Russian or Austrian Government. On this decision being communicated to the Sultan, he declared in the most impressive and determined manner that the refugees should not be given up, let the consequences be what they might.

The London Sun says:—We trust that Lord Palmerston will do his duty as the Sultan has done his; that Russia and Austria will be given to understand that war with Turkey for such a cause means war with England. We are rejoiced to find that Kossuth and his companions are furnished with passports from the English ambassador, and we trust that every assistance will be rendered by England to support the independence of his country against the attacks of Russia and vassal Austria.

In order to repair the losses sustained by the Russian troops in Hungary, from cholera and the sword, the Emperor has ordered a fresh levy of recruits.

#### AFFAIRS OF ITALY.

It seems probable that the Pope will yield to the firmness of the French government, the liberal concessions demanded for the administration of the Papal States.

The *Kiforma*, of Lucca, of the 10th, states that the Holy Father intends taking up his residence at Benevento.

The *Risorgimento* and other Turin papers state that Garibaldi has been allowed to go to Nice to see his relations, but was to return to Genoa within 24 hours.

#### FRANCE.

There is nothing of interest from Paris. The President of the Republic, on the 15th inst., distributed in the Orangerie of the Louvre, the prizes to the exhibitors deemed worthy of encouragement for the articles which they had displayed at the late exhibition of national industry.

The route taken by M. Ledru Rollin, on the 10th of June, is not known. He first went to the house of Mme. George Sand at La Chatre, then to London, where he arrived on the 11th of July.

It is pleasing to be able to record the extensive improvement going on in the trade and industry of Paris and *par consequent* in the departments. The tranquility we have enjoyed for the last few months has revived and given a considerable impulse to new branches of industry, which had not hitherto participated in the advantages of returning confidence.

On Tuesday, despatches were received from Rome, announcing that the Pope was ready to accede to the desire expressed in the President's letter to M. Edgar Ney; but that, if the French Government urged their demands with the least appearance of force or coercion, he would again draw back.

The President has issued a decree authorizing the bishop to hold their councils. The *Parti-prêtre* loudly declared that they never required such authorization; and that they should have met in spite of any temporal law forbidding their meeting.

The President of the Republic has ordered the release of 225 of the insurgents of June, 1848.

The news from Spain, Holland and the Continent generally is very uninteresting. We have nothing from Switzerland.

In Ireland the potato rot has again made its appearance.

An *emancipator* on a small scale had taken place at Coppocuin, county Waterford. A police barrack was attacked and one of the storming party killed. 44 pikers were left on the battle field.

The queen was expected to return from Scotland about the 27th.

The ship *Minerva* has been blown up, on her voyage from Sydney to Portland Bay, with 200 barrels of gunpowder on board; she took fire on the 26th of March, and was immediately deserted by her crew; and about fifteen minutes later the explosion took place, and the decks were blown aloft in a mass upwards of 500 feet high. The crew reached Port Phillip, after a week's sailing on a rough sea.

The Mississippi United States' steam-frigate arrived at Leghorn on the 11th, with 265 passengers, among whom was Commodore Morgan, commanding the squadron of the Mediterranean.

**Loss of Gildersleeve's party of Californians.**—In accounts from the Plains, the disappearance of a portion of a New York party, under Gildersleeve, the celebrated pedestrian, has been several times referred to. A letter received in this city, dated August 16th, from Santa Fe, says:—"Capt. Marcy who accompanied this large company from Fort Smith, Ark., to this place, started to the States to-day by a new route. There was a company, (16 wagons with oxen and 49 of 60 men,) from N. York, under Capt. Gildersleeve and Reeves, who left the States with us but could not keep up. They had had luck, their oxen having died and some of their wagons left on the road. They then got out of provisions and got scattered. Some were 250 and others 150 miles behind us. Two of their company went on ahead of the rest to overtake us, and have got lost, and never have been heard of since, as two of the party informed us who went ahead to get provisions for the rest."

**AN IRISH REBUKE.**—A lad from the "Green Isle," whose occupation was that of a blacking boots, fire-places and stoves, bearing upon his arm a pot of blacking with brushes, and other implements of trade, addressed a denizen of this city, who was standing at his door: "Has your honor any stoves to polish this morning?" "The boy for that business." The person addressed, not being of a courteous temper, gruffly answered: "Go about your business." Pat moved a few steps off, to reach a kick, and replied: "Your honor would be a little polishing your own boots, eh?"

#### Crossing the Alps in a Balloon.

M. Arban, a French aeronaut, ascended in his balloon from the Chateau des Fleurs, (the Vauxhall of Marseilles) at half-past six in the evening of the 2d instant, and alighted at the village of Pion Port, near Turin, the following morning, at half-past two, having accomplished the distance about 400 miles, in eight hours. The particulars of this voyage are related by M. Arban himself, in one of the *Marseilles* papers, as follows:—"I ascended from the Chateau des Fleurs on Sunday evening, the 2d instant, at half-past six. At eight I was over the wood of Estoret, where I ascertained that I was at the height of 4000 meters. The temperature of the air was cold, but dry; my centigrade thermometer marked four degrees below zero. The wind was southwest, and sent me over Nice. For nearly two hours I was surrounded by very dense clouds; my cloak no longer sufficed to keep me warm; I suffered much from cold feet. I, nevertheless, determined to proceed and to traverse the Alps, from which I knew I was not far distant. My provision of ballast was enough to raise me above the highest peaks. The cold gradually increased, the wind became steady, and the moon lighted me like the sun. I was at the foot of the Alps; the snows, cascades, rivers, all were sparkling; the mines and rocks produced masses of the gigantic picture. The wind now interrupted the regularity of my course. I was occasionally obliged to ascend, in order to pass over the peaks. I reached the summit of the Alps at eleven o'clock, and as the horizon became clear, and my course regular, began to think of supping. I was now at an elevation of 4600 meters. It was indispensable for me to pursue my journey, and reach Piedmont. Chaos only was under me, and to alight in these regions was impossible. After supper, I threw my empty bottle into the snow beneath me, where, possibly, some adventurous traveller will one day find it, and be led to conclude that another balloon had explored the same desert regions. At half past one in the morning I was over Mount Misso, which I knew, having explored it in my first journey to Piedmont. There the Duranc and the Po take their source. I reconnoitred the position, and discovered the magnificent plains of the mountain. Before this certainty, a singular optical delusion, occasioned by the shining of the moon upon the snow, was like to make me think myself over the open sea. But as the southwest wind had not ceased to blow, I was convinced by this fact, as well as by others I had noticed, that I could not be over the sea. The stars confirmed the accuracy of my compass, and the appearance of Mount Blanc satisfied me that I must be approaching Turin. Mount Blanc to my left, on a level with the top of which I was, lying far above the clouds, resembled an immense block of crystal sparkling with a thousand fires. At a quarter to three, Mount Viso, which was behind me, proved to me that I was in the neighborhood of Turin. I determined to alight, which I did without any difficulty, having ballast enough to go much further. I alighted near a large farmyard, where I was surrounded by several watch dogs, from whose caresses I was protected by my cloak. Their barking awakened the peasants, who were more surprised than frightened at seeing me. They admitted me to their house, informed me that it was half past two, and that I was in the village of Pion Port, near Stabian, six kilometres from Turin. I passed the remainder of the night in the farmhouse, and in the morning the peasants accompanied me to the mayor, who delivered me a certificate, attesting my arrival, &c. After packing up my ballast and car, I set out for Turin, where I arrived at nine in the morning. I immediately sat down to write to the director of the Chateau des Fleurs, in order to relieve the anxiety of my wife, friends, and the Marseilles public, who might be interested about me. I then repaired to M. Bois le Comte, the French ambassador, who gave me a passport. I could hardly believe that the evening before I was at the Chateau des Fleurs, at Marseilles, 140 leagues off."

#### Extent, Population, Debt and Resources of Russia.

Should Russia continue under its present system of government and remain entire, it must exercise a controlling influence over the affairs of the continent; for its immense population can furnish armies of overwhelming magnitude obedient to the will of one man. There is no drawback on the power of Russia—that is, immense public debt.

It is stated that, according to the Almanac published for the year 1848, in St. Petersburg, European Russia comprises a surface of 90,117 square miles, with a population of 64,092,000 souls; the kingdom of Poland, an extent of 2,320 square miles, with 4,850,000 inhabitants; and the Grand Duchy of Finland, 6,844 miles, with 1,517,703 inhabitants. According to the last census, St. Petersburg possessed a population of 448,000. In 1840 1677 ponds of gold, (the pond of 40lb), or \$17,172,400, 1 pond of platinum, and 1,100 ponds of silver, or \$761,600, were extracted from the mines of the empire. "The public debt is estimated at \$15,081,200 silver roubles, (a rouble is 80 cents)—or \$253,957,730. Bills of credit are in circulation to the amount of 226,107,580 silver roubles—or \$180,934,071, and assigns of the empire to that of 117,122,220 silver roubles; or \$93,697,770. Making the whole debt of Russia in 1848, \$526,799,589. According to this statement, the income from the mines is totally inadequate to the payment of the annual interest of the public debt at 6 per cent; and we doubt whether the other resources of the empire are more than sufficient to defray more than the ordinary expenses of government and maintain the numerous troops which are

always kept in service. It is true that the food supplied to the soldiers is of the coarsest and cheapest quality; but, notwithstanding this, the cost of supplying so large a body of men must be enormous.

From the time of Peter the Great, the Russian people have been gradually progressing in civilization; and yet the majority of them are little better than semi-barbarians—but the time is approaching, it is hoped, when they will be able to appreciate the blessings of liberty and emancipate themselves from their state of bondage. And, when that period shall have arrived, we shall see the mighty power of that despotism overthrown, and the empire divided into different states governed on free and just principles, each promoting art, science and literature. We have the utmost confidence in the progress of mind; and hence predict that the colossal power of Russia will be dissolved when the oppressed people shall acquire a knowledge of their rights.

#### Dreadful Death by Hydrophobia.

The *Sheffield Times*, an English paper, relates the particulars of one of the most shocking deaths from this horrible disease that have come to our knowledge. It occurred at Carrgate, near Wakefield. It appears that on the 17th of June last a dog belonging to a person named Bickles, bit three persons, namely, Frederick Arrandale, William Bedford, and Solomon Hartley, and it was shortly afterwards discovered that the dog was mad, and it was accordingly destroyed. Bedford died of the disease on the 21st of July, and was accordingly described. It appeared on the inquest held upon the body of the unfortunate man, that on Monday week deceased, who was a laborer, and only 18 years of age, fell a "sprickling" in a position in the arm, the finger of which was bitten at the period referred to. At the time that day he said he must have seen something for his arm, he could scarcely bear it. On the day after deceased's mother went to a person named Dixon, residing in Wakefield, by trade a farmer, who she had heard could cure the bites of mad dogs, who gave her red powder to be taken in water and beer. Deceased took the powder, and on Tuesday Dixon came to see him. On Wednesday morning deceased was later than usual in coming down stairs, and when he came down he complained of weakness and said that he was worse. His mother gave him some coffee for breakfast. He sat down to take it, but he could not drink it; he was convulsed at the sight of it. On the mother presenting it to him he started back as if some one had smitten him. He rested a little until the afternoon, when he wished to be washed. His mother washed him on his arms and back of his neck. He shuddered and trembled as she did this, and on her putting water on his breast and the front of his neck he became dreadfully convulsed. She wiped him dry, and he then said she had not washed his face. On applying the water there he sprang up from the floor and leaped a considerable height from the floor. At this time he could scarcely speak. His mother dressed him, and, appearing calmer, he went out for a short time. He came back sobbing very much. His mother then fetched Mr. Statter from Wakefield, who went and saw him the same night. Mr. Statter said that it was the most frightful sight he had ever witnessed in his professional experience. The unfortunate man having died at two o'clock in the afternoon, in the most frightful agony. Towards the last, it took five men to hold him down in bed, who performed the sad task with great difficulty. And what added to the grief of his surrounding friends was the fact, that at intervals he was perfectly rational in his conversation, and in one of these lucid intervals he said to his mother—"Mother, I am dying, come and kiss me," and then added suddenly, "No, no, don't; I may bite you." He requested that if his ravings he should bite his mother, he hoped they would knock his head off the next moment. For some time before his death he barked and gnashed his teeth just like a dog. His death has created the greatest excitement in the mind of Hartley, the survivor of the three persons bitten as above stated.

#### ANOTHER HINCHMAN CASE.

The Philadelphia *Pennsylvanian* publishes the following case:—"We have just been informed that there is another case now in progress of investigation before a Court of Inquiry in this city that will not only rivet the notorious Hinchman case, but reflect great disgrace in the end on the prosecuting party, inasmuch as all their charges are to be prompted and sustained by religious prejudices, as well as the other motives common in such cases, viz: avarice and pride. It appears that a gentleman (Warden Creason, Esq.) recently returned from a residence in the east, at Jerusalem, and there became convinced that Judaism was the true *ism*, and consequently became a Jew. He was appointed our consul there, but did not act as such, as his sole soul play his commission papers were detained from him by those he entrusted to receive them from government to send to him. On his return, the disgrace of his change of faith was so keenly felt, that, together with the desire, probably, of handling his property freely, prompted the prosecuting party to institute a charge of lunacy, and he, being a warm devotee to religion, is not too well qualified to maintain his ground against those who have wealth and influence, to obtain judgment in their favor. He was confined in the lunatic asylum by his friends, in the same disgraceful manner that Mr. Hinchman was, and we hope the perpetrators of this outrage will be as heavily punished. As these are, for policy sake, kept secret from public view, we forbear now to enter more fully into the particulars, but we may, probably, before long, by the

Constitution of the United States, an American citizen is guaranteed his civil and religious liberties; and we trust that those who are dark-minded enough to deprive a man of these, from such motives, may meet the just indignation of the American people."

#### Breach of Promise.

From the *New London Chronicle*. FRANCIS P. CLARK vs. OTIS PENDLETON.—This case, which was an action for breach of promise of marriage, occupied the Court on Friday and Saturday, and resulted in a verdict for the plaintiff.

The parties belonging to Stouington, and are very respectable. The promise alleged, and proved beyond any doubt, was made in 1846, and the defendant, who was master of a whaling ship, left the State soon after, remaining absent six months. After his return, an interview took place between him and the plaintiff, which terminated by a refusal on his part to comply with the engagement; though he could give no plausible excuse for his conduct, and though there was no reasonable fault to be found with her.

A letter written by the defendant to Miss Clark, while he was absent on the voyage, was read in court, and afforded some amusement by the fervor of feeling expressed for her, being like all other epistles of that sort, rather to warm for the pursuit of that person, and which we certainly would not allude to more particularly for any consideration. The feelings of a highly respectable family, (to say nothing of the cruelty to the defendant himself, sufficiently punished in another form) are too sacred to tempt us for a moment to allude with in this way.

The damages were laid at \$5000, and the jury gave \$2000. The Judge, however, thought them too high, and upon being sent out again, the jury returned with a verdict of \$1500, which was ordered to be recorded.

#### News from the Emigrants.

Mrs. Nosh Norton of Adrian, Mich., writes from the top of the Rocky Mountains, at the Pacific Springs, head of Sweet Water, July 29, 1849.

There has been a terrible destruction of life, animals and cargoes on the way. There are now more than a thousand dead horses, oxen and mules that have passed between this South Pass and Fort Laramie; and about as many wagons that have been, some broken up, some burned, and some left in good order by the way. The destruction of animals has been mostly in consequence of drinking at the salt-rat or alkali-springs, over-driving and want of proper care. For the last 800 miles the great part of the water is strong alkali, and if our animals drink it to excess when dry they die immediately. But there is a sure remedy if applied seasonably. That is, to give them fat meat, grease or lard. This we have done and it has saved our noble team.

We have had no trouble with the Indians—they do not come near us. They are afraid of the Cholera and our guns. We let each other alone, and are mutually glad when we have passed. We get all the fresh meat we want—buffalo, wild sheep, goats and antelope. We are this day, August 3, in Oregon, twenty miles west of the Rocky Mountains.

#### THE OUTRAGES IN ARIZONA.—The Little Rock Democrat makes the following statement concerning the outrages in Marion county, referred to by us a few days since:—"A feud has for some time since existed between several families in Marion county which resulted, a few days since, in the murder, by an armed party, of an old man named King and his two sons. A warrant was issued for the arrest of the murderers, but their friends mustered in such force that the whole posse of the county was not sufficiently strong to take them. Information of these facts was communicated to Gov. Roane, who has authorized Gen. A. M. Woods, of Marion county, to call out the militia, if the arrest of these murderers cannot be effected by the civil authorities."

#### THE EXPEDITION TO THE SALT LAKE.—The National Intelligencer learns from letters very recently received that the exploring party, under command of Captain Stansbury, of the Topographical Engineers, now en route for the Great Salt Lake in Upper California, entered Fremont's South Pass in the Rocky Mountains on the 5th of August. The party were all in good health and fine spirits, having accomplished two-thirds of the journey toward their destined field of exploration. They pursue the ordinary Oregon route as far as Fort Hall, where they leave it, and turning short to the south, enter the valley of the Great Salt Lake and its tributaries.

#### Yucatan, and Central America.—The New Orleans papers having later intelligence from Yucatan, Guatemala, Nicaragua, and Honduras. In Yucatan, it appears that reports are still in circulation, that England has offered to put an end to the war of races in that Peninsula, on condition that the port of Bacalar and its jurisdiction be ceded to the British. The project does not seem to be very palatable to the Yucatecos, who prefer the existing war, rather than part with their territory. It is rumored that the intervention of England will be rejected by the Government of Yucatan.

From Guatemala we learn that Gens. Guzman and Carrera are still at loggerheads. Such were the disturbances in that distracted country that the Charges and Affairs of the United States and Belgium were about to leave.

Nicaragua is ravaged by civil war, though it was thought that the existing government would be enabled to maintain itself.

#### THE TROUBLES IN CANADA.—The N. Y. Courier of Wednesday says:—

Events in Canada are rapidly hurrying to a crisis. The Governor and his Ministry have decided on removing the seat of government from Montreal to Toronto. The reason, the manner, and the effect of this movement will all tell, with tremendous force, not only against the present provincial Government but against the Imperial Government which supports it. It is unquestionably an act of resentment against the people of Montreal for their treatment of Lord Elgin; and it will inflict serious injury upon nearly every class of the inhabitants of Montreal, who have shaped their business and made all their arrangements with direct reference to that city being the capital of the Province. It strikes, moreover, a severe blow at the Government party. The whole difficulty has arisen out of the attempt of Lord Elgin to carry on the Government in accordance with the supposed wishes of a majority of the people. The French control, and in fact compose the majority; and they have accordingly formed and do now form the government party in the Province. But Lower Canada is the section where they reside. Their whole strength and all their interest lie there. In removing the capital, therefore, from Lower Canada, Lord Elgin inflicts serious injury upon his own party. They are in fact, the principal sufferers by the movement.

#### Loss of a French Ship, and the British Barque Flora.—We are informed by Captain White, of the brig *Alfarotta*, from Velasco, Texas, that on his passage he experienced a terrible hurricane, which lasted from the 17th to the 20th of September. On the night of the 20th, in lat. 80 deg. 20 min., lon. 78 deg. 50 min., he fell in with the British barque *Flora*, Captain Ashby, in a sinking condition; he lay by during that night, and on the next day Captain Ashby and his crew abandoned their vessel, and succeeded in reaching the brig in a whaleboat. The *Flora* was a new vessel, of 725 tons burthen, belonging to Hull, England; she sailed from Liverpool on the 30th of July, with a cargo of railroad iron, salt and coal, bound to Charleston, S. C. She had 11 feet of water in her hold when Captain A. left her and went down on the 31st.

Captain Ashby reports that on the morning of the 20th he passed within a mile of a French ship, of about 600 tons burthen, painted dark, with a small white streak, her main and mizen masts gone, and in a sinking condition; her colors were flying at the yard arm, and her crew were in the fore-rigging. Captain Ashby's vessel being also in a sinking condition, he could not render the French ship any assistance, and there is little doubt she went down with all hands on board.—N. Y. Herald.

#### LATEST TELEGRAPHIC DESPACHES.

From the Pennsylvania.

From Havana.—The French difficulty.—The U. S. Sloop *Germentau*—Sailing of the Spanish Squadron—Increase of the Standing Army. NEW ORLEANS, Oct. 2.

We are in the receipt of advices from Havana to the 27th ult. We learn that the reception of the news of the difficulty existing between our government and the French Minister, had created quite a sensation in Havana. The most extravagant rumors and speculations were detailed in all the public places.

The United States sloop-of-war, *Germentau*, arrived at Havana on the 26th ultimo.

The Spanish squadron sailed from Havana, about the middle of last month, to protect the southern coast of Cuba. The standing army in Cuba is to be increased. Six thousand troops are daily expected to arrive from Spain.

The improvements effected by Melson, in extracting the saccharine matter from the sugar cane, has caused much excitement among the planters in Cuba.

#### Arrival of the Steamer *Alabama* from Chagres—Loss of the U. S. Propeller *Edith*, &c.

NEW ORLEANS, Oct. 7. The steamer *Alabama* has arrived at New Orleans, having sailed from Chagres on the 29th ult. She reports the loss of the schooner *John A. Suter*, from Warren, R. I., bound to California, in the straits of Magellan on the 28th June, having run on a rock during a severe snow storm and gale. Capt. and crew were carried into Callao.

On the 10th of August U. S. propeller *Edith*, from San Francisco for San Diego, was ashore at point Drakhan—supposed to be a total loss.

A French brig parted her cables in Matanzas harbor, in September last, and was lost, together with 30 passengers.

Lieut. Beale, bearer of despatches from the United States had arrived at San Francisco, and proceeded immediately to the headquarters of Gen. Smith.

Thomas Butler King had been seriously ill with the bilious fever, but was considered out of danger. Gen. Riley was sick at Monterey, but at last accounts was improving.

The convention for forming the constitution met at Monterey on the 31st Aug. It is said to be composed of men of intelligence and integrity.

The steamer *Empire*, City left Chagres on the 28th ultimo, for New York. The steamship *Panama* arrived at Panama on the 22d ult., bringing half a million dollars in gold dust, and 150 passengers.

A very late letter from San Francisco says that the constitution will be formed, and Legislature elected by 1st Nov.

The Arrival of the *Falcon*—\$70,000 in Gold Dust—Interesting Naval Intelligence, &c. NEW ORLEANS, Oct. 6.

The steamship *Falcon*, Capt. Hartington, arrived at this port yesterday morning, having made the passage in 5 days and 18 hours. The *F.* brings \$70,000 in gold dust, a large mail, and 40 passengers for New York.

The *Isthmus* was healthy and travelling easy, the roads having greatly improved. The *Falcon* brings dates from San Francisco to Sept. 1st.

Gen. P. F. Smith had gone on an expedition to the mountains of the Sierra Nevada. Col. Fremont was at Monterey. The ship *Minor*, from New York, had arrived at San Francisco, having made the passage in 120 days.

arrived at this port yesterday morning, having made the passage in 5 days and 18 hours. The *F.* brings \$70,000 in gold dust, a large mail, and 40 passengers for New York.

#### BANK NOTE LIST.

Corrected Weekly from the Philadelphia Papers.

Pennsylvania	Bank, Cayuga L.	1
Philadelphia	Western, Roches.	30
U. S. Bank	Binghamton	50
Chambersburg	Cattaraugus co.	30
Gettysburg	CClinton county	15
Pittsburg	Commercial, Buf.	15
Susq. County	do, Oswego	10
Lewisstown	no sale	30
Middletown	Farmers, Seneca	30
Carlisle	Hamilton bank	15
Hollidaysburg	Mechan. Buffalo	45
Eric	Merchants' Ex.	40
Waynesburg	10 Millers, at Clyde	10
Washington	14 Oswego	60
Harrisburg	1a13 Phoenix, Buffalo	35
Honesdale	1 State U. Buffalo	50
Brownsville	1a13 St. Lawrence	75
Williamsport	11 Union, Buffalo	30
York	1 U. S. Buffalo	30
All solvent b'ks par	Waterbury	15
Relief Notes	1 Other solv. b'ks	1
Towards Ref. nosals	New Jersey	1
New York City	Del. Edge Co.	85
Chelsea bank	50 Yardville	15
Clinton	50 Plainfield	15
Commercial	2 Other solvent, par	2
Lafayette	Ohio	1
Washington	70 Solvent Cincinnati	15
Other solv. b'ks par	Cleveland	3
New York State	Hamilton	15
Allegheny co. 66a75	Commer., Scioto	10
America, Buffalo	30 do Lake Erie	75
Commer. do	35 Spadusky	30
Atlas bank	30 Norwalk	30
Canal, Albany	25 Farmers, Canton	75
Brookport	25 Granville Society	15
James Bank	1 Lancaster	15
Northern Ex.	1a25 Urbana B'ng co	65
Lodi	20a25 Other solvent	13
Lyons	15 Under Fives	2
State b. Saugerties	1	

#### LIST OF LETTERS

REMAINING in the Post Office at Clearfield, Pa., for the quarter ending 30th September, 1849.

Arley Susannah Ogden Leonard  
Avery Daguerrean Artist 2 Read Jane Miss  
Butler Wm G Southard John  
Cox James Shortess Jesse  
Lynch Simon Thompson Wm Esq  
Marks Levi Whinnwright Thos.  
Younkin Charles  
Wm. RADERATH, P. M.  
October 1, 1849.

#### LIST OF GRAND JURORS

For December Term 1849.

Geo. Thompson	Farmer	Brady
R C Taylor	Potter	do
John Fenton, jr.	Farmer	Goshen
Mathew Tate	do	do
Thomas Mills	Coachmaker	Borough
Hugh Leavy	Mason	do
David Hoover	Farmer	Lawrence
J B Stewart	Lumberman	Beccaria
Joshua Comstock	Farmer	do
Asaph Ellis	do	Bell
Wm Hoover	do	Bradford
John W Kylar	do	do
Joseph Potter	do	Morris
Wm F Johnston	do	Penn
Thomas Kirk	Millwright	do
John Melaffy	Lumberman	Burnside
Joseph Brothers	Farmer	do
A B Waller	Merchant	do
Jon. Hartshorne	Farmer	Pike
Thos. Ross	Surveyor	do
John J Bloom	Farmer	do
Francis Grossaint	do	Covington
Wm Wells	Miller	Boggs
D McCullough	Farmer	Jordan

#### LIST OF TRAVIS JURORS

For December Term 1849.

F Hoppotter	Farmer	Brady
David Horn, jr.	Tailor	do
R Melaffy	Lumberman	Bell
Jacob Walters	Farmer	do
Hugh Gallaher	Lumberman	Burnside
R H Mossop	Cordwainer	Borough
David Lutz	Blacksmith	do
John Luzero	Farmer	Bradford
Wm Graham, jr.	do	do
John Kline, jr.	do	do
Dennis Crowell	do	Doctur
David Gearhart	do	do
Jacob Runk	do	do
Thomas Dixon	do	do
Wm Albert	do	do
Thos. M'Cracken	Lumberman	Ferguson
John P Hoyt	Merchant	do
Wm Mitchell	Farmer	Lawrence
John Long	Carpenter	do
Marjin Nichols	Farmer	do
Wm Manes	do	do
A G Welch	do	do
James Irwin	do	do
Sam'l G Davis	do	Beccaria
Ab'm S Keagy	do	do
Jackson Kincaid	Laborer	do
Adam Huey	do	Covington
John P Dale	Farmer	Pike
Jan. B Caldwell	do	do
Wm Alexander	do	Woodward
Adam Spackman	do	Girard
Robert Graham	do	Goshen
Samuel Miles	do	Jordan
Robert Thompson	do	do
Alphus W Heath	do	Fox
Thomas Kylar	Merchant	Morris

A Few pieces of Silk for Ladies dresses for sale cheap by J. BIGLER & Co.

A Large quantity of Vestings, Casimires, Bonnets, Shawls and Valves for sale at the cheap rates of J. BIGLER & Co.

BLANKS for sale here.