

ity to fire, upon any renewal of the lawless and outrageous proceedings by the rioters.

About noon, some of the police were successful in arresting the ring-leader of this outrageous and disgraceful riot, in the person of George Hoseny, colored, a powerful fellow. He strongly resisted the officers, but at length they compelled him to surrender.

In addition to the death of Mr. Charles Himmelwright, mentioned yesterday, we have to record the deaths, at the Hospital, of a colored man named John Griffith, and Jeremiah McShane, white.

The following is the list of the wounded we have been able to gather thus far: Mrs. Smith, residing in Sixth street above South, shot in the head.

Charles Westwood, residing near the corner of Thirteenth and Race streets thigh fractured by a ball.

Cornelius Peale shot in the forehead with a gun in the hands of George Hoseny. The slug was soon extricated, and he is now doing well.

William Coleman, shot in the thigh and leg.

Charles Shearer, shot in the leg.

Augustus Green, shot in the hand and leg.

Edward Mathews, shot in two places, the breast and ribs, mortally wounded.

George Williams, shot in the breast.

John Hall, wounded in neck and arm.

R. Kendall, colored, wounded in the last riot this morning.

Charles Anderson, colored, shot in the thigh and arm, in the last conflict.

Rumor is that some ten or more other individuals have been injured in this affair, but we forbear giving it for truth, until we learn further.

Among the persons arrested in this affair—William Shinkle, James Murphy, John McVey, Daniel Roberts, John Thompson, James Devine, William Jones, John Fitzsimmons, Joseph Walker, Alexander Camby, William Simpson, all white. Also, Alexander Wilson, Jacob Perkins, colored. These are all in the city lock-up.

Last evening at ten o'clock, when we left the scene of the riots, all was tranquil. The military had possession of that portion of the city, and it is not very likely there will be another outbreak, so long as they remain in their present position. The church in Lombard street, and Fifth and Gaskill street, are used as barracks by the Military.

The Coroner's jury after hearing the evidence of the physician by whom a post mortem examination was made, returned the following verdict: "That Charles Himmelwright came to his death by a wound in the breast inflicted by a musket ball, which perforated the heart at the junction of the main artery—the weapon in the hands of some person unknown to the jury, on the night of the 6th of October, while the deceased was in the discharge of his duties as fireman during the riot at Sixth and St. Mary street."

The Coroner also held an inquest upon the body of John Griffith, the colored boy mentioned yesterday as having died at the Hospital from a wound in the head, inflicted by a musket ball. The following is the verdict of the jury: That John Griffith came to his death from a wound in his head by a ball from a musket, fired in the hands of some person unknown to the jury, on the night of the 9th of October, during the riot at the corner of Sixth and St. Mary street."

Terrible Tornado—Loss of Life—Great Destruction of Property.

We understand that the people of Cape May, living in the neighborhood of Beesley's Point, were visited with a very violent and destructive tornado on Thursday morning last—the most violent and destructive ever known in that region of country. Our informant visited the scene of his terrible ravages, and we glean from him the following statement:

It made its appearance about 5 o'clock, A. M., travelling from the West towards the East. From the effects of the wind upon a cornfield, there is no doubt but that two currents of air, one from the Northwest and the other from the Southwest, met together—and after meeting, moved Eastwardly, literally tearing to pieces every thing in its track of fifty yards in width. Fields of corn, fences, trees, barns, dwelling houses—every thing, were as straws in the hands of a giant. A large, new house occupied by Joseph Godfrey, was blown prostrate to the ground, altho' his family, consisting of his wife and two children, miraculously escaped without material injury. The house of Jonas Corson was raised from off its foundation—turned over twice, and then torn into a thousand pieces. In this house, were two women; one, the wife of Mr. Corson, was taken up dead about thirty yards distant from where the house stood; the other, named Eunice Young, sister of Mrs. Corson, was mangled in such a horrible manner that there is no hope of her recovery. The next house destroyed was occupied by Somers Young. This was a strong built, two story house, but not one piece of timber was left standing upon another. The wife of Mr. Young, with two young children, was sleeping in the first story of the house. Although her bedstead was broken to pieces and the bed blown from under them, they escaped unhurt. The second story was occupied by a woman and her daughter, who were found in the ruins of the building, considerably, but not dangerously, cut and bruised.

Several out-buildings, shops, and barns were torn down. A large two-story house occupied by Washington Wille, was blown up, carried about ten feet from its foundation, and then let down without any material injury. Large trees, were lifted out of the ground and carried many yards from the place of the current. A portion of the roof of the houses was taken up and sent flying, more than three miles distant. Slungles, articles of clothing, &c.

were found on Absecon beach, more than five miles from the houses from whence they were carried; to which place, by no possibility, could they have floated.

Those who heard the tornado, described the noise accompanying it, as resembling thunder. It was attended or followed by a vivid blaze of light, so brilliant that the women in one of the houses blown down, supposed that the building was struck by lightning and on fire.

FROM EUROPE.

Details of the Foreign Adverses by the Caledonia.

The news by the Caledonia is from Liverpool and London to Saturday the 29th September.

The latest news from Hungary states that Comora had not surrendered, but active measures were on foot for pushing its siege. A correspondent of the Times, who visited the place on the 19th of September, states that 70,000 men were encamped there, and that 260 eighteen and twenty-four pounders were to be employed in reducing the fortress. The garrison is said to be 20,000 strong, and the number of citizens 12,000. Provisions were entirely in the hands of the garrison, and the citizens were compelled to pay £1 for a pound of coffee. Meats was plentiful. Terms had been offered the garrison similar to those granted by Marshal Radezky to the Venetians; the siege was to commence, if these terms were rejected, on the 21st.

THE ROMAN QUESTION & THE FRENCH GOVERNMENT.—The most important news by this arrival is that of the Pope's manifesto, and the new complication of the Roman business, in which France so foolishly got involved. The Pope, in his manifesto, makes no particular mention of the French power, an omission which has given much offence. He institutes a Council of State, authorized to give opinions and to consult. A Council of State is also authorized for the finances, to examine proposed measures for taxation; the members to be selected by the Pope from lists furnished by the Provincial Councils. He grants an amnesty, but excludes from it Mazzini and other patriots. Eternal dishonor to France if she consents to such exclusion.

The Debats declares the manifesto "a deception." The effect at Rome was most unfortunate. Irritation has been greatly increased. The Pope will not hear of a Congress. M. de Corcelles returned to Rome on the 19th.

Mazzini, the gallant patriot leader, has addressed a splendid letter to the French ministers, Falloux and de Tocqueville, in which he says:

"You wished to rebuild a throne, and give new lustre to the papacy; I will tell you in what you have succeeded. You have raised the religious question, and given the finishing blow to a falling institution. You aimed at saving the sovereign, and you have killed the Pope; destroying the moral prestige which surrounded him by the aid of your arms—degrading in the eyes of Italy him who is the sole arbiter of the religious question, by foreign support; and separating him from his people by a torrent of blood. In that blood the papacy was stifled. The papacy is extinct. Rome and Italy will never forgive the Pope for having, as in the middle ages, called in foreign bayonets to transfuse Italian breasts. You are beginning now, gentlemen, to understand these things. Your cabinet conceals secrets of discomfiture, and dissimulations of a system of policy wavering between Paris and Gacia, which will soon be revealed. You hear the low murmurs of Rome's vengeance. The Roman Republic has fallen; but its right lies immortal, a phantom that will often rise to disturb your dreams."

He says proudly, in conclusion, alluding to their denunciations of him: "Never have I sullied myself by calumny, or degraded myself by using the word assassin against any one unknown to me, and who was perhaps better than myself. God save you, gentlemen, from dying in exile; because you have no consciousness to console yourselves."

"It is evident," says the European Times, "that the cardinals rely upon the Austrians and Neapolitans to revive and perpetuate the old State of things; further deceiving themselves by the hope that M. Falloux and his party will have influence sufficient in France to maintain the ancient papal power in its integrity. This is a complete delusion. The French ministry dare not openly attempt anything of the kind."

THE HUNGARIANS. We have already announced the resolution of the Porte not to yield up the Hungarian refugees to the demands of Austria and Russia. Nothing has since transpired upon the subject, except that we learn that a Russian officer of high rank has arrived at Constantinople to demand their extradition. There is no doubt that the chief leaders are still in Wallachia, and the probability is, that as soon as the requisite facilities can be furnished to get them out of the Turkish dominions; that they will be allowed to go where they please. A great many Polish exiles meditate crossing the Atlantic with the design of establishing Polish colonies in the United States. A biography of the life of Kosciuszko has appeared in the Allgemeine Zeitung, drawn up in a studied manner of style, which, if the stories recorded therein be true, will go far to strip this hero of the popularity and personal cowardice, bankruptcy, with an impeachment of his integrity, and above all, the charge that he has committed a subject to England from his own note, speculation to enable him to live comfortably in the United States. Making charges brought against him, which every allowance for spiteful animosity, the allegations thus put forth are such as will be most difficult for him to disprove, and if he should eventually escape with

his life, we doubt whether, like the bravo Garibaldi, he could set up in business again as an agitator, being without the pedigree of personal courage.

Nothing definitive has yet been arranged with regard to Hungary; but from the schemes of arrangement thrown out apparently as feelers, there does not appear any insurmountable difficulty in the way of final pacification, upon the basis of a complete union with Austria, Hungary retaining her old institutions for her future provincial administration. As might be expected, after such a frightful ordeal as Austria has passed, there are a great many executions, many trials, many intrigues; but certain it is that the imperial party are now as popular as a year ago they were unpopular, and thus have they secured a fresh lease of power. Whether that power is to be, as heretofore, irresponsible, is at present in the womb of history.

Still Later and Important.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Sept. 12th.—The Emperor of Russia employs no argument in Court for his demand for delivery of the Polish and Hungarian Refugees at Widdin, but says in his letters that he will consider the escape of one of them as a *casus belli*. If the Sultan did not give a simple yes or no, to the Aide-de-Camp, he threatened to return to Warsaw. The Sultan persists in his resolution, and is backed by the Foreign Minister, the Grand Vizier, the Sieraskier, and Mahomet Ali Pasha, and Mahomet Pasha Ali, but the great majority of the Council is alarmed at the threatening tone of the Czar's note, and no official announcement of the Council's decision has consequently been made. There is reason to believe that the Turkish Government, urged on by the English and French Envoys; will reject the demand.

It is supposed that the Emperor will put his threats of war into execution should the answer be negative. Although nearly the whole of the Turkish fleet is in the Golden Horn, quite ready for service, and could defend the entrance of the Bosphorus, yet the Turkish army bears no proportion to the forces, the Emperor would march against the Turkish frontiers in a few days. Sixty thousand Turkish troops are concentrated round Constantinople, but the English fleet could not reach the Golden Horn sooner than 15 or 17 days. A Russian fleet, could be in the Bosphorus within twenty-four hours.

SIXTY MINISTERS HUNG.—The Commercial Advertiser's London correspondent in reviewing the recent emet acts of Gen. Haynau, says that the hanging of Bishop Erlau was followed by the similar execution of sixty Hungarian Ministers of the Gospel, who were charged with praying for the success of their country's cause.

FRANCE AND ROME. From all the imperfect news which has reached us from Rome, it is abundantly clear that the letter of the President to M. Ney has completely disconcerted all the intrigues of the reactionary party. It has been even positively stated that the breach between the cardinal administration and the French had reached such a height that a complete non-intercourse was anticipated; so that whilst Mazzini is fulminating his denunciatory epistles from Lausanne against M. de Tocqueville and the French Ministers, the lucky administration of Louis Napoleon seems likely to be forced by public opinion to make fresh revolution in Rome against the cardinals, and more obnoxious than that of Mazzini, because it is likely to be permanently successful. How M. Falloux and his friend M. Montalambert and the whole Legitimist party are to reconcile their principles with the liberal movement sanctioned directly by Louis Napoleon's letter, we have yet to learn. The Roman condition and the question of the finances will form the two chief subjects for discussion in the Assembly.

Louis Napoleon has spoken out the opinions of all the rational men on the subject; and if the Pope and his junta should be so infatuated as to persist in their present course, relying upon the Austrians and Neapolitans to support them, a fresh revolution must be inevitable. It seems impossible to teach the Pupal Government the very primary elements of political wisdom; their obstinacy must infinitely perplex the French Government, as with the open hostility of the Pope, their course is more difficult than ever.

IRELAND. It is painful to dwell upon the sad incidents which fill up the history of this unhappy country. Disturbances of the most unruly kind in the south; secret confederacies, having for their objects plunder and robbery, political agitators both in the field and in the closet, resorting to the old revolting follies of past time to drive an ignorant peasantry into fatal courses; and lastly, a revival of the potato disease, which threatens to be of a very serious character. During the last week the Irish papers have teemed with accounts, of the corps plunder movement, such instances furnishing some deplorable illustration of the laxity of all moral feeling on the part of the landlord, or of the sharp practices of the hireling in aiming at all hazards to secure his arrears or his rent.

An idle report has been put forth by the *Limerick Examiner*, that a conditional pardon has been granted by the Government to John Mitchell, leaving him at liberty to go where he pleases, but restraining him from returning to the United Kingdom. It is needless to say, the report is entirely untrue.

SWITZERLAND. This country again indicates a revival of agitation. The Roman Catholic cantons have plucked up courage from recent events, and threatened openly to oppose the Federal Government! The canton of Schwytz, as heretofore, heads the new movement. It is not all of Switzerland that is in a ferment.

TURKEY. An American corvette of twenty guns

named Jamestown, is at present at anchor in the harbor. Mr. Carr, late American Minister here, takes a passage in the Jamestown to Europe. Mr. Carr will be deservedly regretted by his friends at Constantinople, on account of his generous and mainly qualities.

THE AMERICANS AND THE POPE. We find the following in *Wagner & Smith's European Times* by the *Caledonia*:

Accounts from Rome are to the 18th. Two regiments of French cavalry had just departed for the city. The Government of the United States disapproves of the conduct of its Ministers at Rome and Naples, in summoning the American frigate Constitution, to Guetta, to do honor to the Pope, and that they have been recalled; the Captain of the frigate being rimpripped.

If this is a fact, it is highly creditable to our government.

From California.

Arrival of the Empire City.

The Empire City arrived at New York on the 31st inst., and brings San Francisco dates to the 1st September. We append the news.

The steamer Panama Capt. Baily, arrived at Panama on Saturday the 22d of September, with 132 passengers and about \$300,000 in treasure.

Of this the Empire City brings to New York 74 passengers and \$450,000.

THE CONVENTION.—The *Alta California*, of August 31, says, the Convention for forming a State Constitution for California, assembled at Monterey this day. The composition of the body, as far as known, is as follows:

District of San Francisco.—Regular—Edward W. Gilbert, Myron Norton, Wm. M. Gwin, Joseph Holston, Wm. M. Stewart, *Supernumerary*—W. D. M. Howland, Francis J. Lippitt, A. J. Ellis, Francisco Sanchez, Robinson M. Price.

District of San Jose.—Regular—Joseph Aram, K. H. Dimmick, J. D. Hoppa, Antonio M. Pico, Elam Brown, *Supernumerary*—Pedro Sainsevar, Julian Hauke, A. M. Pico.

District of Monterey.—Regular—H. W. Halleck, Thos. O. Laykin, Lewis S. Dent, Charles T. Botts, Pacificus Ord.

District of Sonoma.—Regular—Joel P. Walker, Robert Sample, L. W. Boggs, M. G. Valajo.

District of San Diego.—Regular—Miguel del Pedrona, Henry Hill, *Supernumerary*—Cave J. Coats, John Forsler, William Richardson.

The original number of delegates, as fixed by the proclamation of Gen. Riley, was thirty-seven. The whole number will probably be 57.

The whole world seems to be represented here by its shipping. England, the United States, France, Germany, Italy, Spain, Russia, Mexico, Brazil, Buenos Ayres, Chili, Peru, Sandwich Islands, Van Dieman's Land, China, Manila, Hindostan, &c., &c., and the natives of every country named are now laboring in California. About these vessels have been deserted by their crews, and we are sorry to add, some of their captains.

We have of our own navy at present here, the Ohio, Savannah, Ewing, and the storeships Southampton and Fredonia.

Our daily arrivals are still as undiminished as the gold of the placers, and we hope may be, so long as men can dig capital sooner directly from the soil, than the slower indirect way of agriculture or merchandize.

The following figures show the number of arrivals for the month ending August 29, of males and females, at this port, by sea, viz: Males, 2866; Females, 87.

On Thursday, 30th inst., at 12 M. there were 61,585 tons of shipping in the harbor of San Francisco, exclusive of about sixty river craft.

THE PLACERS.—The Peruvians & Chilians have been pretty thoroughly routed in every section of the Middle and North Forks; and the disposition to expel them seems to be extending throughout the whole mining community. Our advices from the Middle and North Forks are very favorable. One party of twenty; on the North Fork, within some twenty miles from the snow, were averaging \$45 per day each. A gentleman direct from the Middle Fork informs us that many of the old miners are doing better this year than last. Yet many are returning who either have no luck or no energy; we think it a want of the latter commodity.

We learn that a party are operating on the Middle Fork with a submarine armor, by which arrangement they take out many thousands daily of the dust. They think, when they get their apparatus fairly at work, they will average \$10,000 per day.

SUCCESSFUL GOLD DRIVING.—Dr. H. Van Dyke, a member of the North Fork Dam and Mining Association, which company has recently completed a lateral canal at Beal's Bar, a little above the junction of the North Fork with the Rio Americano, has just returned from their scene of operations. The work of drainage had been completed only three days before he left, and though the company labored under many disadvantages they had raised in this short time over \$15,000.

Gov. Shannon, of Ohio, ex-minister to Mexico, is now working in the mines of the Rio del Norte. He has been successful in a party of seven arrived at the Dry Diggings on the 14th, having led Missouri on the 6th of May. Among them were Dr. H. H. Dickson, of Pa., and E. Green, of Michigan, who had both been successful.

We understand, says the *Alta California* that J. B. Taylor, who came out about two years since as agent for a company in New York, is about returning to the States for apparatus to work the quicksilver mines he purchased on the ranch of G. C. Cook, which ranch it is believed to be inexhaustible in its quicksilver. The

large mine of Forbes & Co., stands upon this ranch. We believe Com. Stockton is one of the company for whom Mr. Taylor is acting.

The *California* says there was much sickness at the mines at last accounts. The sickly season comprises the months of July, August and September. Two small steamers are plying on the Sacramento.

The accounts from the placers are very good. The *California* says: We have no prodigious gold stories to relate, but confining ourselves to the simple assurance of good luck to those who labor, we trust not to defeat the expectations of the most visionary.

Religious.—The following churches have been organized in San Francisco.

1. Roman Catholic—service administered every Sabbath, at their church on Vallejo street.

2. First Baptist, Rev. O. C. Wheeler, pastor—service every Sabbath at their new church on Washington street, near the corner of Stockton.

3. First Presbyterian, Rev. Albert Williams, pastor—service every Sabbath, at their large hall on Dupont street, near Pacific.

4. Protestant Episcopal, Rev. Albert Mines, rector—service every Sunday, for the present, at the house of J. H. Merrill, Esq.

5. Methodist.—We understand that this denomination has commenced the erection of a church at the head of Washington st.

6. Congregational.—The Rev. T. D. Hunt has consented to officiate occasionally for this church until the first of November next.

In addition to the above, the Rev. T. D. Hunt, chaplain, preaches each Sabbath at the public institute.

In connection with the above, it is proposed that Sabbath schools be established in the Baptist, Presbyterian, and Episcopal churches, and there is also one attached to the chaplains.

Alta report of the United States steamer *Procyon*, Edith, north of Pt. Conception, Aug. 29, 1849.

We were run aground here on Friday night, about 3 o'clock, in one of the prevailing fogs of this region. We had not seen the sun nor shore (2 days) since we left San Francisco, on account of clouds and fogs. We were running by dead reckoning, and had either calculated her speed too high or had not allowed enough for a northerly current. We have got most of the furniture, provisions, &c., ashore, but we are as inaccessible by land as by water, hemmed in on one side by impassable sand hills, and on the other by a perpetual surge.

Annexation of Canada.

The *Montreal Herald*, in an able article on the comparative advantages to Canada, of annexation with the United States on the one hand, and on the other of a Federal Union of the British Provinces, with independence both of Great Britain and the United States, pronounces the former to be the only probable remedy for the evils of its present condition. We quote the substance of the article, premising that the *Montreal Herald* is one of the ablest and most influential of the Canada journals.—*Pennsylvanian*.

If we should establish a federation tomorrow, in order to find some business for the General Government to do, in order to prevent such an institution from becoming as useless a mockery as that of the Government-Generalship, under our present system, we should have to obtain from Great Britain the right to treat with independent nations as an independent State. The cost of maintaining an army and navy would be necessarily thrown upon us, as a consequence; for it would be absurd to suppose that we could be permitted to quarrel on our own account, and that Great Britain would bear the brunt of the contest.

We say, then, that a Federal Union and Independence are inseparable, and we proceed to show, how much less advantageous that arrangement would be, than the Union with our Southern neighbors. The expenses of Government, in case of a Federal Union, would be divided into two parts—that which belongs to the cost of the Local State Government, and that which belongs to the Federal Government. In Canada, at present, we pay only the first set of expenses. Great Britain pays all those other charges, which in the United States are borne by the Federal Government, and would have to be borne by the Federal Government in case of a Union of the Provinces. By a Federal Union, therefore, we save nothing of sources of expense; which we should incur by annexation; it is easy to show that these expenses would be vastly greater in the former case than in the latter. We have two millions of people in British North America. Joined to the United States, we would form a nation of about 22,000,000. But the two millions, in order to the maintenance of a thorough system of diplomatic relations abroad, would require as many Ambassadors and Consuls, as would be necessary for the 22. The two millions would have to go to all the cost of paying for a President, instead of paying an elevated part of the cost of one such functionary for the 22. The two millions must keep up a great variety of other civil establishments, in the same way and out of their own resources, instead of sharing the burthen with ten times their own number.

Lastly, the army and navy must either be manifestly useless; or it must be equal in power with that army and navy; with which it would probably have to contend instead of war. The nation with which the North American Union would have to dread collision, would identify the United States; therefore our army would either be utterly incapable of affording us protection, or it must be as numerous as theirs; which would diminish the necessary cost

of the present military establishment, maintained by the larger population, the same protection might be had for a third of the money.

So far, then, it is evident, that the items of increased expense; rendered necessary by a change, would be incalculably greater in the case of a Federal Union, than in that of annexation. Let us see what would be the advantages. The great advantages to be looked for in either case, arise from enlarged markets for our produce—an increased field for our future industrial enterprises. Now a Federal Union of the British Provinces would add, if they were all customers, only five hundred thousand people to our commercial system. Of our two staples, lumber and breadstuffs, these five hundred thousand people would require nothing but breadstuffs. But annexation to the United States would add twenty millions, to our commercial system; would give us markets, wherever we go, canal, sea-going ship, or pack horse could transport our present produce; and would open the same vast region to our manufactures, protected from foreign competition by a high differential tariff. Instead of taking our breadstuffs only, this immense population would, every year, require more and more of the produce of our forests, while the funds which came here in return, would accumulate till they grew into capital, and were reinvested in the manufacture of fresh sources of profit. Finally, the Federal Union would give no privileges to our Canadian vessels—steamers or otherwise—which they do not now possess; annexation would give free entry to our craft in every water of the Continent.

The contrast is succinctly stated; but we think it is sufficiently striking, to induce any one who reflects upon it to give up the Federal Union, and leave to the larger, and better means.

LIST OF LETTERS.

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

Arday Susannah	Ogden Leonard
Many Daguer Artist 2	Reid Jane Miss
Butler Wm G	Southern John
Cox James	Shortless Jesse
Lynch Simon	Thompson Will Esq
Marked Levi	Whitworth Thos
Wm. R. R. R. R. R.	Wm. R. R. R. R.

LIST OF GRAND JURORS.

For December Term 1849.

Geo. Thompson	Farmer	Brady
R. C. Taylor	Potter	Goshen
John Fenlon, jr.	Farmer	Goshen
Matthew Tate	do	Borough
Thomas Mills	Coachman	do
Hugh Leavy	Mason	do
David Hoover	Farmer	Lawrence
J. B. Stewart	Lumberman	Beccaria
Joshua Comstock	Farmer	do
Asch Ellis	do	Bell
Wm Hoover	do	Bradford
John W. Kivlar	do	do
Joseph Potter	do	Morris
Wm F. Johnston	do	Penn
Thomas Kirk	Millwright	do
John Mohady	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.

E. Holloperter	Farmer	Brady
David Horn, jr.	Tailor	do
R. McElfish	Lumberman	Bell
Jacob Walters	Farmer	do
Hugh Galaher	Lumberman	Burnside
R. Moscop	Cordwainer	Borough
David Litz	Blacksmith	do
John Luzere	Farmer	Bradford
Wm Graham, jr.	do	do
John Kline, jr.	do	do
Dennis Crowell	do	Decatur
David Gearhart	do	do
Jacob Runk	do	do
Thomas Dixon	do	do
Wm Albert	do	do
Thos. McCracken	Lumberman	Fergus
John P. Hoyt	Merchant	do
Wm Mitchell	Farmer	Lawrence
John Long	Carpenter	do
Martin Nichols	Farmer	do
Wm Mapes	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 Huoy	do	Covington
John P. Dale	Farmer	do
Jas. B. Caldwell	do	do
Wm Alexander	do	Woodward
Adam Spackman	do	Goshen
Robert Graham	do	do
Samuel Miles	do	do
Robert Thompson	do	do
Alphens W. Heath	do	do
Thomas Kyles	Merchant	do

\$50 REWARD.

BROKE into the night of the 6th inst. a party of men, headed by DEAN COLEMAN & JAMES MILLER, said Coleman was about 5 feet 9 inches high, stout built, light complexion, eyes of a deep hazel, nose prominent, thin lips, and a small mustache. He was also about 1 foot 8 inches high, and had a very black, bushy hair, and a very black beard, and a very black mustache. He had on a black frock coat, and a black hat. He was also wearing a black necktie, and a black cravat. He was also wearing a black waistcoat, and a black vest. He was also wearing a black pair of trousers, and a black pair of shoes. He was also wearing a black pair of stockings, and a black pair of socks. He was also wearing a black pair of gloves, and a black pair of mittens. He was also wearing a black pair of shoes, and a black pair of stockings. He was also wearing a black pair of socks, and a black pair of gloves. He was also wearing a black pair of mittens, and a black pair of shoes. He was also wearing a black pair of stockings, and a black pair of socks. He was also wearing a black pair of gloves, and a black pair of mittens. He was also wearing a black pair of shoes, and a black pair of stockings. He was also wearing a black pair of socks, and a black pair of gloves. He was also wearing a black pair of mittens, and a black pair of shoes. He was also wearing a black pair of stockings, and a black pair of socks. He was also wearing a black pair of gloves, and a black pair of mittens. He was also wearing a black pair of shoes, and a black pair of stockings. He was also wearing a black pair of socks, and a black pair of gloves. He was also wearing a black pair of mittens, and a black pair of shoes. He was also wearing a black pair of stockings, and a black pair of socks. He was also wearing a black pair of gloves, and a black pair of mittens. He was also wearing a black pair of shoes, and a black pair of stockings. He was also wearing a black pair of socks, and a black pair of gloves. He was also wearing a black pair of mittens, and a black pair of shoes. He was also wearing a black pair of stockings, and a black pair of socks. He was also wearing a black pair of gloves, and a black pair of mittens. He was also wearing a black pair of shoes, and a black pair of stockings. He was also wearing a black pair of socks, and a black pair of gloves. He was also wearing a black pair of mittens, and a black pair of shoes. He was also wearing a black pair of stockings, and a black pair of socks. He was also wearing a black pair of gloves, and a black pair of mittens. He was also wearing a black pair of shoes, and a black pair of stockings. He was also wearing a black pair of socks, and a black pair of gloves. He was also wearing a black pair of