

state such a scheme. But precisely because it is a great public object, the little State of Nicaragua has no right to claim sole possession of such a passage by a direct violation of the territories of an independent neighbor. If the canal is to be made, it may fairly be the subject of a treaty or equitable convention between the different States, through whose territories it may pass, and the terms of such a treaty ought to be of the most liberal kind; but if the exclusive and unfounded pretensions of the State of Nicaragua are taken up by the United States, instead of an amicable combination for a great pacific purpose, the two countries most interested in the success of the undertaking may be exposed to a serious misunderstanding.

We are not at all sure that the Times is not right and reasonable in its view of the case. At all events, it leaves a door wide open for a harmonious adjustment of the question on the basis of an actual entrance upon the work of constructing the canal, which, it will be remembered, is avowedly to be open to all nations, on equitable terms.—N. Y. Com. Adv.

Kossuth's Letter to Lord Palmerston.

WIDIN, (Turkey,) Sept. 20.

Your Excellency is, no doubt, already informed of the fall of my country—unhappy Hungary, assuredly worthy of a better fate.

It was not prompted by the spirit of disorder, or the ambitious views of faction; it was not a revolutionary leaning which induced my native country to accept the mortal struggle maintained so gloriously, and brought, by nefarious means, to so unfortunate an end.

Hungary has deserved from her kings the historical epithet of "generous nation," for she never allowed herself to be surpassed in loyalty and faithful adherence to her sovereigns by any nation in the world.

Nothing but the most revolting treachery, the most tyrannical oppression, and cruelties unheard of in the words of history—nothing but the infernal doom of annihilation to her national existence, proffered through a thousand years, through adversity, through numerous, were able to arouse her to oppose the fatal stroke aimed at her very life, to enable her to repulse the tyrannical assault of the ungrateful Hapsburgs, or to accept the struggle for life, honor, and liberty forced upon her. And she has nobly fought that holy battle, in which, with the aid of Almighty God, she prevailed against Austria, whom we crushed to the earth, standing firm, even when attacked by the Russian giant, in the consciousness of justice, in our hope in God, and in our hope, my lord, in the generous feeling of your great and glorious nation, the natural supporter of justice and humanity throughout the world. But this is over; what tyranny began has been by treachery concluded; on all sides abandoned, my poor country has fallen, not through the overwhelming power of two great empires, but by the faults, and I may say by the treason, of her own sons.

To these untoward events, I pray God that my unhappy country may be the only sacrifice, and that the true interests of peace, freedom, and civilization through the world may not be involved in our unhappy fate.

Mr. Francis Pulsky, our diplomatic agent in London, has received ample information as to the cause of this sudden and unlooked-for change in the affairs of Hungary, and is instructed to communicate it to your Excellency, if you are graciously pleased to receive the same. It is not antipathy to Austria, though so well merited at the hands of every Hungarian, but a true conviction which makes me say that even Austria has lost far more by her victory, gained through Russian aid, than she would have lost in merited defeat through honorable arrangement. Fallen from her position of a first rate power, she has now forfeited her self-consistency, and has sunk into the obedient instrument of Russian ambition and of Russian commands.

Russia only has gained at this sanguinary game; she has extended and strengthened her influence in the east of Europe, and threatens already, in a fearful manner, with outstretching arms, not only the integrity, but the moral basis, of the Turkish empire.

May it please you, my lord, to allow me to communicate to your Excellency a most revolting condition which the Turkish government, at the suggestion of Russia, is about to impose upon us poor homeless exiles.

I, the governor of unhappy Hungary, after having, I believe, as a good citizen and an honest man, fulfilled to the last my duty to my country, had no choice left me between the repose of the grave and the inexpressible anguish of expatriation.

Many of my brethren in misfortune had preceded me on the Turkish territory. I followed thither in the hope that I should be permitted to pass to England, and there under the protection of the English people—a protection never yet denied to persecuted man—allowed to repose for a while my wearied head on the hospitable shores of your happy island.

But even with these views I would rather have surrendered myself to my deadliest enemy than cause any difficulties to the Turkish government, whose situation I well knew how to appreciate, and therefore did not intrude on the Turkish territories without previously inquiring whether I had my companions in misfortune would be willingly received and the protection of the Sultan granted to us.

We received the assurance that we were welcome guests, and should enjoy the full protection of his majesty the Padiasha, who would rather sacrifice 50,000 men of his own subjects, than allow one hair of our heads to be injured.

It was only upon this assurance that we passed into the Turkish territories, and according to the generous assurance, we were received and tended on our journey, and arrived in Widin as the Sultan's guests, hospitably, during four weeks,

while waiting from Constantinople further orders as to the continuation of our sad journey to some distant shore.

Even the ambassadors of England and France, to whom I ventured in the name of humanity to appeal, were so kind as to assure me of their full sympathy.

His majesty, the Sultan, was also so gracious as to give a decided negative to the inhuman pretensions of our extradition demanded by Russia and Austria.

But a fresh letter from his majesty the Czar arrived in Constantinople, and its consequence was the suggestion, sent to us by an express messenger of the Turkish government, that the Poles and Hungarians, and in particular myself, Count Casimir Cathiany, Minister of Foreign Affairs of Hungary under my government, and the Generals Messaros and Perczel, (all present here,) would be surrendered, unless we adjure the faith of our forefathers in the religion of Christ, and becoming Mussulmans. And thus five thousand Christians are placed in the terrible alternative either of facing the scaffold or of purchasing their lives by abandoning their faith. So low is already fallen the once mighty Turkey, that she can devise no other means to answer or evade the demands of Russia.

Words fail me to qualify these astonishing suggestions, such as never have been made yet to the fallen chief of a generous nation, and could hardly have been expected in the nineteenth century.

My answer does not admit of hesitation. Between death and shame the choice can neither be dubious nor difficult. Government of Hungary, and elected to that high place by the confidence of fifteen millions of my countrymen, I know well what I owe to the honor of my country even in exile. Even as a private individual I have an honorable path to pursue. Once governor of a generous country, I leave no heritage to my children—they shall, at least bear an unsullied name. God's will be done. I am prepared to die; but, as I think this measure dishonorable and injurious to Turkey, whose interests I sincerely have at heart, and as I feel it a duty to save my companions in exile, if I can, from a degrading alternative, I have replied to the Grand Vizier in a conciliatory manner, and took also the liberty to apply to Sir Stratford Canning and General Auchin against this tyrannical act. In full reliance on the noble sentiments and generous principles of your excellency, by which, as well as through your wisdom, you have secured the esteem of the civilized world, I trust to be excused in enclosing copies of my two letters to the Grand Vizier and Sir Stratford Canning.

I am informed that the whole matter is a cabal against the ministry of Reschid Pacha, whose enemies would wish to force him to our extradition, in order to lower it in public estimation, and render impossible its continuance in office. It is certain that in the grand council held on the 9th and 10th of September, after a tumultuous debate, the majority of the council declared in favor of our extradition—the majority of the ministry against it. No decision was come to in consequence of the alteration which took place; but, notwithstanding, the ministry thought fit to make the revolting suggestion I have named.

This mode of solving the difficulty would not, I am convinced, save the ministry, because a protection, only given, in contradiction of the Sultan's generous feeling, at the price of five thousand Christians abandoning their faith, would be revolting to the whole Christian world, and prove hardly calculated to win sympathies for Turkey, in the event of war with Russia, which, in the opinion of the most experienced Turkish statesmen, is approaching fast.

As to my native country, Turkey does, I believe, already feel the loss of the neglected opportunity of having given to Hungary at least some moral help to enable it to check the advance of the common enemy. But it appears to me that it would be a very ill-advised mode of gaining Hungarian sympathy by sending me to an Austrian scaffold, and forcing my unhappy companions to abjure their religion, or accept the same alternative.

No friends to the Turkish government would spring up from my blood, shed by her broken faith, but many dead foes.—My lord, your heart will, I am sure, excuse my having called your attention to our unhappy fate, since it has now assumed political importance. Abandoned in this unsoiled land by the whole world, even the first duties of humanity give us no protection, unless, my lord, you and your generous nation come forward to protect us.

What steps it may be necessary that you should take, what we have a right to expect from the well-known generosity of England, it would hardly be fitting for me to enter on. I place my own and my companions' fate in your hands, my lord, and, in the name of humanity, throw myself under the protection of England.

Time presses—our doom may in a few days be sealed. Allow me to make an humble personal request. I am a man, my lord, prepared to face the worst and I can die with a free look at Heaven, as I have lived. But I am also, my lord, a husband, son, and father; my poor treacherous wife, my children, and my noble old mother, are wandering about Hungary. They will probably soon fall into the hands of those Austrians who delight in torturing even feeble women, and with whom the innocence of childhood is no protection against persecutions. I conjure your excellency, in the name of the Most High, to put a stop to these cruelties by your powerful mediation, and especially to accord to my wife and children an asylum on the soil of the generous English people.

As to my poor, my loved, and noble country, must she, too, perish forever? Shall she, unaided, abandoned to her fate, and unavenged, be doomed to annihilation

by her tyrants? Will England, once her hope, not become her consolation?

The political interests of civilized Europe, so many weighty considerations respecting England herself, and chiefly the maintenance of the Ottoman Empire, are too intimately bound up with the existence of Hungary for me to lose all hope. My lord, may God the Almighty, for many years shield you, that you may long protect the unfortunate, and live to be the guardian of the rights of freedom and humanity. I subscribe myself, with the most perfect respect and esteem,

(Signed) L. KOSSUTH.

Great Fight with the Apache Indians.

It will be recollected by our readers that the Mexican State of Durango, which has been from time immemorial, a prey to the savage incursions of the Apache Indians, who have ruined their agriculture, and almost dissolved the bonds of civilized society among the poor Mexicans residing at spots distant from the large towns, decided a few months ago to invite adventurers from the United States to form guerilla bands, in order to make war on their merciless foes. For this purpose the Legislature appropriated a certain amount of head-money, \$200, for each Indian taken dead or alive. Several companies were soon formed, and some terrible encounters have taken place between the Americans and the Indians, in all of which the latter have been worsted, losing a large number of their chief warriors, killed or made prisoners. The Mexican papers at the capital at first denounced this system of mercenary warfare, and we believe that the Congress passed a strong resolution condemning the conduct of the Durango Legislature, and also that of Sonora, which had initiated the former. Our last advices, however, from Mexico, received yesterday, state that public opinion in that city had changed on this subject; and the *Siglo Veintiuno* prints declares that there is no other way of getting rid of the scourge.

Among the American companies that have distinguished themselves in this warfare, that commanded by a Capt. Cox, in the service of the State of Durango, is the first rank. This body had a terrific encounter with a band of Apaches on the 3d of September, and although but thirty against between two and three hundred, they came off victorious. The Mexicans are quite enchanted with their deeds, and they call upon us as one people, to unite in solemn Thanksgiving—in humble supplication and praise to the Almighty Author of every good and perfect gift, for these his undeserved blessings, to his weak and sinful creatures. They require the profound reverence of penitent hearts, sensible of the unworthiness of humanity, and of the enduring mercy of a righteous God.

Believing these solemn truths; deeply impressed with the duty of devout adoration and humble prayer; in compliance with a venerated custom, and the desires of the great body of the people; I, WILLIAM F. JOHNSTON, Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, do hereby appoint and designate THURSDAY the 29th day of November next, as a day of general Thanksgiving throughout the State; and I hereby recommend and earnestly invite all good people of this Commonwealth to a sincere and prayerful observance of the same.

Given under my hand and the great seal of the State, at Harrisburg, this twenty-fifth day of October, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and forty-nine, and of the Commonwealth the seventy-fourth.

By the Governor:
TOWNSEND HAINES,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.

Judicious Hints for Wives.

Never complain that your husband pores too much over the newspaper, or the exclusion of that pleasing converse which you formerly enjoyed with him.—Don't hide the paper; don't give it to the children to tear; don't be sulky when the boy leaves it at the door, but take it pleasantly, and lay it down before your spouse. Just think what man would be without a newspaper; treat it as a great agent in the work of civilization, which it assuredly is, and think how much good newspapers have done by exposing bad husbands and wives, by giving their errors to the eye of the public. But manage you this way.—When your husband is absent, instead of gossiping with your neighbors or looking into shop-window, sit down quietly and look over the papers; run your eyes over his home and foreign news; take a rapid glance at its accidents and casualties; carefully scan the leading articles; and at tea-time, when your husband again takes up the paper, say—"My dear, what an awful state of things there seems in India; or 'what a terrible calamity at the Glasgow theatre;'" or "trade appears to be flourishing at the north," and depend upon it, down will go the paper. If he has not read the information, he will hear it all from your own lips; and when you have done, he will ask—"Did you, my dear, read Simpson's letter upon the discovery of cholera?" And whether you did or not, you will gradually get into as cozy a chat as you ever enjoyed; and you will soon discover that, rightly used, the newspaper is the wife's real friend, for it keeps the husband at home, and supplies topics for every day talk.—*Cam. Chronicle.*

Sign of a Hard Winter.—The Bangor Whig tells us, that among other prognostications of a hard winter the coming season, it is said the squirrels are migrating south in vast numbers, which is looked upon as an infallible indication of more severe weather than ordinary, by those who have paid attention to the movement of these animals.

engaged was only twenty-nine. The loss on the part of this little band was one killed and eight wounded.

Through the great disparity in the numbers of the combatants, there was no possibility of capturing any of the cattle that accompanied the Indians.

(Signed) LUIS TOSTADO.

From the Pennsylvania Intelligencer.

A Day of Thanksgiving.

The following proclamation, recommending the observance of Thursday, the 29th of November inst., as a day of general thanksgiving throughout the State, has been issued by Governor Johnston. The proclamation is appropriate in language and spirit; and considering the many blessings bestowed upon us as a people, by a just and beneficent God, the recommendation is highly proper in itself, and we have no doubt, will be universally observed throughout the State. Several other states have set apart the same day for the same purpose. Certainly no people under Heaven have more reason to be thankful for the many blessings vouchsafed to them by the Great Ruler of the Universe, than the people of the United States.

PENNSYLVANIA, SS:

In the name and by the authority of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania,

BY WILLIAM F. JOHNSTON,

GOVERNOR OF THE SAID COMMONWEALTH.

A PROCLAMATION.

A beneficent God has blessed the people of this Commonwealth with health and abundance. The fields have yielded bountiful returns to the labors of the husbandman. The enterprise of the citizens, in all branches of industry, have been appropriately rewarded.—Peace with all nations, has been vouchsafed to the country. Civil and religious liberty, under the institutions of a free government, have been preserved inviolate and the largest measure of earthly happiness, has been graciously dispensed by an all-wise and merciful Providence.

These blessings demand our gratitude to Him, in whose hands are the issues of life and death—who controls and directs the affairs of men—whose will is Omnipotent to save or destroy, and who mingles in the justice of His judgments, the attribute of His mercy—before whose power nations are exalted or cast down,—and they call upon us as one people, to unite in solemn Thanksgiving—in humble supplication and praise to the Almighty Author of every good and perfect gift, for these his undeserved blessings, to his weak and sinful creatures. They require the profound reverence of penitent hearts, sensible of the unworthiness of humanity, and of the enduring mercy of a righteous God.

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Jealousy.—The Baltimore *Clapper* states that a gentleman of that city left home on Wednesday morning, informing his wife that business would probably keep him away until the next day. The wife being of a timid nature, after her husband had gone, sent for her sister to come and stay with her during the night. She did so, and occupied her husband's place in the bed. It so happened that the husband was jealous of his better-half, and having completed his business sooner than anticipated, went home shortly after midnight. Going into his chamber, he undressed himself without disturbing either of the occupants of the bed; but just as he was going to get in, he discovered—what his imagination and jealousy instantly conjured into a man! Quick as thought, he seized his boot jack, and commenced belaboring the supposed usurper of his rights, about the head, in the most desperate manner. The screams of his victim and wife, however, soon showed him the mistake he had made: and without taking report for authority, we don't doubt but that he feels foolish and ashamed of his precipitancy. His wife's sister had both her eyes very much blackened and bruised, and the side of her face so badly cut, that a physician was necessarily called in to dress her injuries. We advise him hereafter to follow the advice of Davy Crockett—"be sure you're right, then go ahead."

CANADIAN ANNEXATION.—Resolutions in favor of the Annexation of Canada to the United States have been introduced into both Houses of the Vermont Legislature. Papers of all parties advocate the measure, too, together with political meetings and Conventions in all parts of the Northern States. The following resolution was recently adopted by the "Free Democracy" of Putnam county, N. H., on the motion of Harvey B. Leeper, the Secretary of the meeting:

Resolved, That we are in favor of the peaceful annexation of Canada to the United States, and that we will use all legal and peaceable means to that effect.

Great Freshet.

From the Eastern Sentinel, November 2.

We are pained to learn that the heavy rain of Monday, caused a tremendous flood in Hickory Run, a tributary of the Lehigh, in kiddy township, Carbon county, which caused the breaking of no less than three dams, and the destruction of several saw-mills; one belonging to J. & S. Gould, and two to Mahlon K. Taylor Esq. and several dwellings. Nor is this the worst of the catastrophe—seven lives were lost. One, a daughter of Mr. Gould, and the entire family of Mr. West, an enterprising blacksmith, who had settled there sometime since; whose dwelling was swept off, and family with the exception of himself, drowned.

The Mauch Chunk *Gazette* furnishes us with the following additional particulars.

It appears that on Hickory Run, about five miles below White Haven, there was a large dam, belonging to Mahlon K. Taylor, which covered about 70 acres of ground, when full, and in some places 40 feet deep. During Monday night, in consequence of the heavy rains that day, this dam filled to overflowing, (the waste gates having been neglected to be hoisted,) and the dam gave away about midnight, sweeping everything before it. Houses, with their sleeping inmates, were dashed to atoms, and their inhabitants, without a moment's warning, carried away by the mighty flood.

Nothing has been heard of below the mouth of the creek; and serious apprehensions are entertained for several families living just below, in a narrow gorge.—They must have perished.

As the Lehigh was high at the time, we very much fear there has been disastrous work along the whole line of the Lehigh navigation.

Accident near Parkersburg.

We present, below, a letter from a gentleman at Parkersburg, Chester county, who was a witness of the scene which he describes. It may be proper to mention that the Commonwealth employs a conductor for burden trains, such being employed by the transporter on his own account. The State employs eight agents for passenger trains.

PARKERSBURG, Nov. 1, 1849.

A sad accident has just happened on the Railroad. The engine "Clarion" coming from the East, with a train of 25 cars and a section boat, was at the water station at this place when a couple broke, and 20 cars from the rear of the train, started down the grade [25 feet to the mile] toward Coatesville, near five miles distant; no conductors were with the cars, (they being all in the hotel.) Another burden train had left for Philadelphia, about ten minutes previous, which was overtaken by these twenty runaway cars, at the west end of Coatesville viaduct, where the two tracks come into one, for the purpose of crossing the bridge. These twenty cars came into collision with this train, and broke and scattered at least twelve of the cars, and precipitated three of them over the bridge, all smashed up, together with the goods in them. At the point where the trains met, three of the men employed by the State, in repairs of the road, were at work; they did not perceive the train on the north side going down, until too late, when the cars struck Linn and Patton, killing Linn instantly, severing his head from his body, and dangerously injuring Patton, who is scarcely expected to recover. The third man escaped. Linn leaves a wife and three children.

[Later information from the scene, informs us that the evening mail train from the west was delayed, until the track was cleared, which was soon accomplished by a strong force from Parkersburg.—The loss to some of the transporters is very serious.]—*Pennsylvania.*

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Shocking Murder at St. Louis.

An awful tragedy occurred last week at Barnum's Hotel the particulars of which are as follows:—Two young French gentlemen calling themselves Gonzales, de Montesqui and Count Raimonde Montesqui arrived in that city and put up at Barnum's. On the evening of October 20th about 11 o'clock, as Mr. Barnum, a nephew of the proprietor, and J. J. Macomber, steward of the house, were retiring to bed, one of the French gentlemen came to the window on the gallery and tapped lightly on the same. Mr. Barnum pushed the curtains one side, when the man outside fired a gun, the ball from which passed through Mr. Barnum, and two buck-shot lodged in the arm of Macomber. At the report of the gun, Mr. Albert Jones, a coach maker, residing in Third street, but who had a room adjoining, rushed to the door to see what was the difficulty. He had scarcely passed the same, when he received a shot which felled him to the floor, and he died in a few moments. A couple of gentlemen who also entered the gallery, were struck with buck-shot; their names were H. H. Henderson, wounded in the forehead, and W. H. Hubble, of Liberty wounded in the arm.

The assassin was immediately pursued to his own room, where, after a desperate struggle, he was secured. He is the younger of the two brothers. Both of them were arrested, and appeared to be insane. On opening their trunks, letters were found showing them to be Parisians of wealth and family. The trunks also contained some splendid accoutrements and \$1,500 in German gold coin. They refuse counsel, and state that they will plead their own cause. Albert Jones, who was shot, died instantly. He was shot by an ounce ball and 60 large shot.—Young Barnum, too, will surely die of his wounds; but the rest of the wounded will recover.

The Pacific Railroad.

Some of the Practical Difficulties.—Thomas Allen, Esq., in a letter published in the St. Louis Republican, suggests some practical difficulties in respect to the Pacific Railroad, which must be considered and provided for. He says:—"You will see, for example, on the supposition that the business of the Pacific road will be in proportion to that upon the Western, and that it will require over eight hundred thousand tons of water per day; over five hundred thousand cords of wood per annum, and over three hundred and twenty-five thousand gallons of oil to grease the wheels! These apparent difficulties, we trust, will all vanish before the application of genius in developing the resources of the country. The want of water and wood upon the few hundred miles of plains intervening between the forests which skirt the State boundaries and the mountains, may possibly be supplied by Artesian wells and pumps, and the shafts which go down for water will, doubtless, at the same time expose, occasionally, at least, subterranean beds of coal in ample supplies for the necessary fuel.

"It is a fact probably not thought of, but in the diminishing supplies of sperm oil, we shall find the necessity of elevating the swine to the dignity of the land whale, and taking from him the oil which the deep will no longer give up. The Pacific railroad, in full operation, will consume the oil of more than thirty thousand hogs per annum!"

BANK NOTE LIST.

Corrected Weekly from the Philadelphia Papers.

Bank	City	Amount
Pennsylvania	Bank, Cayuga L.	1
Phillips' b'ks.	Western, Rochester,	30
U. S. Bank,	12) Birmingham,	50
Chambersburg,	2) Catawagus co.	30
Gettysburg,	2) Clinton county,	15
Pittsburg,	2) Commercial, But.,	15
Susq. County,	do Oswego,	10
Lewistown,	no sale Farmers', Seneca,	30
Middletown,	2) Hamilton bank,	15
Carlisle,	2) Mechan. Buff.,	45
Hollidaysburg,	2) Merchants' Ex.,	40
Erie,	10) Millers', at Clyde,	10
Waynesburg,	14) Oswego,	60
Washington,	1) 14) Phoenix, Buffalo,	35
Harrisburg,	2) Staten Island,	50
Honesdale,	1) State b. Buffalo,	7,500
Brownsville,	1) 13) St. Lawrence,	75
Williamsport,	14) Union, Buffalo,	30
York,	2) U. S., Buffalo,	30
All solvent b'ks par	Water-vliet,	15
Relief Notes,	14) Other solv. b'ks,	1
Towards N. nosals	New Jersey,	
New York City,	Del. B'gde Co.	65
Chelsea bank,	80) Yardleyville,	15
Clinton,	50) Plainfield,	
Commercial,	2) Other solvent,	par
Lafayette,	2) Ohio,	
Washington,	70) Solvent (Cincinnati)	
Other solv. b'ks, par	Cleveland,	15
New York State,	Hamilton,	15
Allegheny co. 66a75	Commer., Scioto,	10
America, Buffalo,	30 do Lake Erie,	75
Commerce, do,	35) Sandusky,	
Atlas bank,	30) Norwalk,	
Canal, Albany,	25) Farmers', Canton,	75
Brookport,	25) Granville Society,	
James Bank,	1) Lancaster,	15
Northern Ex.,	1) Urbana B'ing co.	65
Lodi,	20) 25) Other solvent,	15
Lions,	15) Under Fives,	15
State b. Saugerties,	1)	

REGISTERS' NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given to all creditors, legatees and other persons interested, that the following accounts have been passed and filed in the Register's office of Clearfield county, and that the same will be presented to the Orphans Court of said county for confirmation and allowance on the 23d day of December next, in the Court house, in the borough of Clearfield.

1st. The account of Henry Hegarty and William Muller, Executors of the last will and testament of John Hegarty, late of Berwick township, deceased.

2d. The account of Mary & Gibson D. Goodlow, Administrators of the estate of Isaac Goodlow, late of Lawrence township, deceased.

Wm. C. WELCH, Reg.

October 29 1849

25 pieces assessed Sattinets as the 25th store of

BLANKS for sale here.