

along that parallel of latitude to the place of beginning
The following are the officers of the Convention, opened September 4.
President—Robert Semple; Secretary—Wm. G. Marcy; First Assistant Secretary—Caleb Lyons; Second Assistant Secretary—J. B. Field; Translator—W. E. P. Hartnell; Assistant Translator—Henrique Henriquez; Sergeant-at-arms—J. S. Houston; Doorkeeper—Cornelius Sullivan.

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 1, 1849.
The city of San Francisco, at present, contains a population of twenty-five thousand, not including the floating population, which must number at least ten thousand more.

Emigration still continues, and large numbers, from all parts of the world, flow in daily; many remain, and try their fortunes in politics and speculations; others, less ambitious of fame, leave for the mines; the majority, however, take the latter course, and, although their work is hard and their privations great, manage, in a little time, to realize a portion of their anticipations. The traffic on the rivers, at present, is immense. Some ninety vessels, of all classes, including three steamers, are constantly employed, transporting passengers and merchandise to the various points, villages, and towns that border the noble streams of the valley of Sacramento. The *embarcaderos* or landing places that girt the town, exhibit, from morning till night, an unceasing scene of bustle and confusion; the levee, at New Orleans, or the wharves at New York, will not, in the most hurried season, surpass the pebbly beach of San Francisco in the amount of business transacted—in a small way. Every man has a little business to attend to, and may be seen through all hours hurrying to and fro, upon his consumption. Land speculators, lawyers, miners, tradesmen and even the few loafers are, all alike, swallowed up in the enormity of their transactions. Naval officers, whose lawful pay would scarcely give meat to a dog, are forced through necessity, to shift and follow the tide, for a decent or even a necessary subsistence. Some are merchants, others lawyers, and I regret to say, some loafers. Yet all are gentlemen and well behaved, and doubtless with a little drilling in the science of economy, would eventually make good and useful citizens. This California climate will have a very desirable effect upon many of these young gentlemen, not only in a business point of view, but in giving them a just appreciation of the worth and value of labor.

The only vessels of war here at present, are the Savannah flag ship, Captain Voorhies, the sloop of war Warren, Capt. Long, and the store ship Freedom. The St. Mary is hourly expected from Callao. She will proceed immediately on her arrival to the Sandwich Islands, with Commissioner Eames on board.

DISCOVERY OF A VEIN OF GOLD.

From the Alta California, September 13.
Col. J. C. Fremont has denounced a tract of land lying on the Mariposa river, about 40 miles from the San Joaquin, upon which has been recently discovered an exceedingly rich vein of gold. The Mariposa (or butterfly) river, was a few months since visited by a party conducted by this eminent explorer, and washings established along the stream. The land occupied by this party was conveyed to the Col. in 1846, and the mines thereupon having been regularly denounced, according to Mexican law, measures have been taken to work them. The vein is about two feet in thickness at the surface, and is found in the usual strata of quartz. The yield is about 8oz. of gold to 100 lbs. of rock. A specimen was exhibited at this office a few days since, together with a mass of gold extracted by quicksilver, weighing about three ounces. There is every reason to believe that this vein may be traced many leagues in extent, and be found of uninterrupted richness. The gold mines of California are now in reality discovered.

Placer Intelligence.

Our summary of gold digging news is compiled from various authentic sources, and we are indebted to the *Placer Times* for material information.
Parties have been organized within the past month, and departed to explore the region of Trinity river, where it is now rendered certain gold exists. Several hundred French half-breeds from Oregon were, at last advised, employed very successfully upon this stream.
Feather river, higher up, has been nearly drained of precious metal, and at this time affords scanty profit for the few who prefer its solitude to the crowded washings of the north. A gentleman from the South Fork of Feather river informs us that without the assistance of Indians in washing for gold, labor is attended with very unsatisfactory compensation.
There is probably no portion of the placer that has proved more productive, than the mountainous country watered by the Yuba river. Mining commenced on this stream early in the spring of '48, and has been conducted with general success through winter and summer, to the present time. During the months of July and August, a residence in this region has been found to impair health unless every precaution be taken to prevent exposure.
There are about five thousand, principally Americans, at work on Yuba, among whom the past month witnessed no inconsiderable amount of sickness. By the following extracts from the *Placer Times* of Sept. 22, we are pleased to note a better state of health.
"The Yuba river we have more favorable news. The sickly season is about the operation of miners are now by the extreme heat."
"A large number of the above tract, at Middle forks there is a change in the weather, and

the waters having fallen, every one who does a fair days work can calculate upon bagging about an ounce. We hear of but very little sickness in any part of the mines."

Companies organized for turning the rivers in this section have fared but indifferently; much of this branch of mining has signally failed, and the projects entirely abandoned. A few associations still maintain unshaken confidence in the plan, and the point at which the American river is turned near Mormon Island is believed to promise more favorably than others.—The company prosecuting this work have not yet overcome the obstacles presented by hidden springs supplying that portion of the bed of the river which it is proposed to drain. When the best is told, this association will have but realized a pittance amount, compared with the labor and capital expended.

"From the Middle Fork we learn," says the *Times*, "that the diggings are improving, and that an ounce a day can be obtained by all who work." And "that most of the parties operating with rockers were doing well. There was a party of four who took out \$6,000 apiece in eight days from one opening, and are now on their way home."
"These certainly do not look like 'discouraging prospects' for diggers."
In connection with the above, it is due the liberal yet truthful tone of this journal from which we quote to insert the following:

From the Placer.—The most favorable news we gather this week is from Dry Creek, at which point operators were doing surpassingly well. The great influx of emigrants, however, has evidently rendered labor in the mines less profitable, and we hear of many who have given up digging and are about to turn their attention to other branches of industry.
We learn that Dr. Boynton's company, consisting of six, took from one hole, some five miles above Mormon Island, in seven or eight days, \$5,000. It is said also that no one in that vicinity who worked, made much less than an ounce per day, while the more fortunate were getting several ounces by a few hours work.
The gold washings on the tributary streams of the San Joaquin continue to attract much attention. "Foreigners" (i. e. South Americans) have been expelled from the different diggings, and though every arrival in the harbor contributes to swell the number of Americans already employed in that section of the placer indicated by the Cosumne, Calaveras, Mokelumne, Tuolumne and Stanislaus streams, the average result of labor is such as to encourage and stimulate the mass. Sickness is abating, and success is more general than when we last prepared our summary of intelligence. We are furnished, by young gentlemen located in Stockton, the following facts, which will be read with interest.

"I saw a day or two ago, a piece of gold taken from the diggings on the Calaveras, not very far from Stockton. It was the most singular, and at the same time beautiful piece I have yet seen, shaped like the head of a bullock with a pair of clear, solid, golden horns, more than an inch long. I hear there has been a lump taken out recently, on the Mokelumne weighing thirty pounds, rock and gold together. I am prepared to believe anything that I hear about the gold in California."
Finally, this so-called *mining*, back-breaking, sun-browning, soul-tiring labor in the gold diggings, whether "creeping" with a jack knife, "revolving an old tin pan," or "rocking of the cradle," is not without its disappointments and rewards; though that gold hunter must be singularly unfortunate, who cannot, during the present and succeeding months of favorable weather and low water, derive a speedy and fair profit, either in one part of the Placer or another, if in the enjoyment of health he will apply his energies to the work. Thirty thousand Americans (the present probable aggregate) in the gold region of California, are incapable of exhausting the treasures of that portion which has been long occupied. The same "astonishing success" has marked the assiduous labor, in a little deposit not three miles distant from the scene of the first discovery of this gold, that attended labor near the same place a year ago. The conclusion then is justified, and we speak advisedly, as well as inferentially from the tenor of our reports, that the world never produced a more brilliant scheme of wealth, nor looked upon more magnificent openings for immense fortunes than are presented by the gold mines of this country.

Extract from a letter dated Aug. 5th, Big Bar Middle Fork.
The miners here have assumed the appearance and acquired the conveniences of settled towns. Every bar has its stores and its meat market. Here there are five, and always fresh meat in the market.—Every thing is sold at mill (Columa) prices. The miner should come to the bars with nothing but his blankets; however, if he comes with animals, there are ranches who take to graze at \$20 per month. There are about 200 miners here, two-thirds canalizing and damming the river—and about 2000 on the Middle and North Forks—none but Americans allowed."

The Placer.—Many are returning from the mines in consequence of the extreme heat which now prevails in various sections of the Placer. They "hold over" here a few hours, in the course of which space of time they discover that they have "jumped out of the frying pan into the fire," and make immediate arrangements for leaving for the bay. Our advice continues of the same tenor as they have been for some weeks past. The waters are rapidly falling, but we do not hear of any company or organization, that is taking out over a cart load of dust per day.—*Placer Times*, Sep. 1.

"The pleasure of doing good is the only one that does not wear out."

Later Foreign News.
Dates are from Constantinople to the 8th of October last, announcing the arrival in the Bosphorus of a British fleet of observation. A salute of 21 guns was fired by the Turkish ships in honor of the British flag.
The following passage is extracted from the *East German Post*.—"It is absolutely confirmed that the decree which refused to deliver up the fugitives from Hungary was voted unanimously by the members of the Divan. The document containing this decree is signed by all those members that were actually present in Constantinople, and even the Sultan added his name to the protocol."
The *Independence Belge* publishes the following letter, apparently from a well-informed quarter, on the important question:

Austria, it must be said, is sailing in this question in some degree in the wake of Russia. The Vienna cabinet would be too glad of a settlement of the affair and would not insist upon the extradition of the refugees. But it is evident that if Russia insist, the Austrian government will be obliged to follow. It is not on the morrow of the day upon which the Czar has rendered his assistance to the Emperor Francis Joseph in cutting down the Hungarian insurrection, that the latter could leave his powerful ally, especially in a matter in which Russia is engaged in consequence of the very assistance she rendered to Austria.
France, on her side, without being placed in a similar position towards England, nevertheless yields to the impulse given by that power. Like Austria, she ardently desires a prompt and pacific salutation; but if, perchance, that salutation should not take place, it is certain that it will be impossible for France to remain an indifferent spectator of the struggle in the Bosphorus, the Black Sea, or the Mediterranean. Only not desiring the struggle, she endeavors to prevent it, and affect an arrangement, England, or to speak more correctly, Lord Palmerston, is far from being animated by such conciliatory sentiments. What direct interest can the English government have in entangling matters and bringing about a conflagration? Does it even wish for such a conflagration? I shall not seek to investigate this question in this letter, but shall confine myself to a sketch of the situations without seeking causes. The fact is, that England alone, of the three powers of Turkey, France, and Great Britain, without exactly pushing for war, acts in a manner as if war must be the inevitable result, exciting, instead of calming, the public mind.

Thence the difference in the language held by the representatives of France and England at Vienna. Both endeavor to detach Austria from her coalition with Russia, on the extradition question, to persuade her to relinquish the demand of extradition on her part, whatever may be the decision of Russia. But in seeking the same end, Lord Ponsonby and M. Gustave de Beaumont employ different means. The first endeavor to intimidate the cabinet of Vienna, the latter tries persuasion.
According to the last advices received at Paris from Vienna, Lord Ponsonby had just received a new dispatch from Lord Palmerston, enjoining him to declare in positive terms to Prince Schwarzenberg, that if Austria or Russia persisted in demanding the extradition of the refugees, and resolved to have recourse to coercive measures to the Porte, England for her part would take measures to protect the independence of the Ottoman Empire, and the integrity of its territory.
It was reported in Paris that the French ambassador, at St. Petersburg had forwarded dispatches to his government intimating a change in the hostile determinations of Russia, in its disagreement with Turkey, upon the subject of the extradition. So far from forcing matters to extremities, Russia expressed herself anxious to settle the differences quietly, provided no warlike interference was threatened on the part of England. The same rumor was prevalent at Vienna, on the 21st ult.

The *Patrie*, of last night, publishes a letter from St. Petersburg, dated October 6, which states that Foad Effendi, the Envoy Extraordinary from the Porte, had not yet been received by the Czar. The writer adds that, notwithstanding the impediment caused by the rumors respecting the movements of the English and French fleets, the general impression was, that peace would not be disturbed; that Foad Effendi will return, with the prospect of a possible arrangement. "On his arrival at Constantinople, he will cause passports for England to be delivered to the refugee chiefs; and this done, a conciliatory note will be forwarded to St. Petersburg. England will have received a note in reply to that which she addressed to the Russian cabinet. The tone of that note was very moderate, and that of M. de Nesselrode is equally so. Nevertheless, there is at the bottom, in both, some irritation."
Since the above, it is announced that the question is settled.—*Russia backs.*—There will be no war.—*Kossuth is safe.*
The *Paris Debats*, publishes a letter from Constantinople, dated October 5th, which says:

General Bem, as soon as he was informed of the firm determination of the Sultan to resist the demands of Russia and Austria, and to refuse the extradition, declared that his country was his first religion, that the Sultan having the same enemies and the same friends as he, was determined to become a subject of the Sultan, and to serve under his colors; and that he would embrace Islamism; that on quitting Hungary his resolution was already taken, but that, if he had not made his profession of faith sooner, it was because he did not wish to have the appearance of yielding to fear. He added, that he did not ask any one to follow his ex-

ample. Nevertheless, Gens. Kmetz and Salen, and about thirty officers would not separate from him, and they have made the same declaration in favor of Islamism. Kossuth who was greatly irritated against Bem, went immediately to the Hungarian camp, and informed the men that the Porte resisted the demands of Russia and Austria, and that England and France appeared decided to assist the Porte, and that he supplicated them not to imprint a stain on the flag of Christian Hungary, which they had always served with honor. Some words from Kossuth having given rise to the opinion that Bem and his companions had yielded to the promises of the Porte, a great agitation showed itself in the Hungarian camp, and it was at one time feared that a disturbance would take place. Deimbinski has acted differently. He has not become a Mussulman, but he has openly acknowledged that the Porte had nothing whatsoever to do with the abjuration of Bem and his companions, and he has even written letters to the Grand Vizier and the Seraskier, in which he expresses his gratitude. Bem is now called Murad Pacha. All the refugees, without distinction, are treated with kindness and humanity.

AUSTRIA AND HER DEPENDENCIES.

A letter from Vienna of the 8th of October, published in the *Prussian Monitor*, says, "The organization of the army is going on with great activity. Marshal Radetzky shows an ardor which is hardly creditable. The two armies in Bohemia and in the Vorarlberg will be completed at the end of the month."
The appointment of Prince Lichtenstein as provisional commander of Hungary, is explained by the Prague papers to have been caused by Baron Haynau having given in his resignation, especially because it was known that Baron Haynau was moved to this step by his disgust at having some of his measures contravened, and others mitigated, by the Austrian cabinet. Baron Haynau, it appears, complains that his authority has been disregarded by those who presumed to execute Count Bathany's, by shooting that nobleman, it being Baron Haynau's express command that the Count should die by the hands of the common hangman.

INTERESTING FROM MOROCCO.

It is stated that the Emperor of Morocco's Minister of Foreign Affairs had proposed to submit the difficulties existing to the mediation and decision of Mr. Hart Hyatt, Consul General of the United States in Morocco, but that the French, were not then prepared to refer the matter to arbitration. Subsequently, intelligence arrived that the French Minister at Washington had been dismissed by General Taylor, when Mr. Hyatt immediately declined to act.

SIR JOHN FRANKLIN'S EXPEDITION.

Letters received from Sir John Richardson announce his arrival at Norway House, Lake Winnipeg, on the 14th of August last, on his way home. He may therefore, shortly be expected to reach England. The whole party were in perfect health, and had recovered from the fatigues of their sea-coast voyage performed in the summer of 1848, from the Mackenzie to the Coppermine rivers, in search of Sir John Franklin's expedition, the particulars of which were fully detailed in Sir John Richardson's letter of the 16th of September, 1848, on his arrival at winter quarters on the Great Bear Lake, which letter was published in our journal on the 12th of July last. Mr. Ross, who accompanied Sir John Richardson, was left with a select party of active men to proceed down the Coppermine River this summer, to examine the opening between Victoria and Wollaston lands, and to send any party that Sir James Ross may send towards the Coppermine over the ice.—Sir John Richardson had deposited panemica on various points of the coast for the use of Sir John Franklin's party should they abandon their ships, and seek the continent of America.—*London Standard*.

Sir Henry Lytton Bulwer, the new accredited minister to the United States, accompanied by the Hon. Lady Bulwer, left London on the 25th ult., for Liverpool, thence to embark for New York, to enter on his diplomatic duties at Washington.—Mr. Bulwer Lytton, son of the celebrated novelist, would also depart with his uncle, having been appointed *attache* to the British Legation.

Louis Kossuth.—The Hungarian chief—was born April 27, 1806;—he is of Sclavonian and Magyar origin; an orator of great power and energy; and has exhibited as a statesman much boldness, tempered by prudence and sagacity. His father was a land-steward, and he himself, in 1834, a poor, obscure country lawyer.

In 1835, he was invited to conduct a newspaper in opposition to Austrian policy; but government would allow no full and free reports of legislative proceedings to be published. Kossuth learned stenography; and when the censors mutilated his reports, many ardent reformers were employed to prepare copies of what had been done in the Diet, they were lithographed and folded in letter form, to be mailed to all parts of Hungary; the people met, listened, and were aroused; but the government soon began to seize the letters at the postoffice, and on May 2, 1837, Kossuth and several other reformers were arrested, and he passed two years in jail waiting for his trial. In 1839 he was awarded a third year's imprisonment. In 1840 he stepped from prison to take his place as chief of the opposition in the Diet. In 1841, Kossuth's daily newspaper, the *Petit Herald*, had 11,000 subscribers; and association, home manufactures, the making of public roads, and getting ready for self-government and freedom, were his themes. When Louis Philippe was de-throned in 1848, Kossuth, the soul of the

Diet or national assembly, pressed Austria for justice to Hungary, became its finance minister and when the committee of safety was chosen, he, as its head, conducted the affairs of his struggling country.—*Palmer's Almanac* for 1850.

Another infamous Wrong.

The enormities perpetrated with impunity by Bank Charters—says the *Pennsylvaniaian*—are of almost daily occurrence. It is strange that these costly admonitions do not protect us from the increase of an evil of so alarming a character. We see whole communities impoverished—honest toil plundered—the widow and the orphan swindled—and yet we not only hesitate about applying the rigorous corrective, but stand by and let the system be extended and perpetuated. The *New York Police Gazette* notices the last instance of bank dishonesty, as exhibited by the failure of the Morris, N. J., Bank. It states that it got into the hands, principally, of a Yankee financier named Thompson, by his purchasing a considerable amount of new stock, for which very little money was paid, who at once commenced scattering the notes most profusely in every direction. Not succeeding, however, in the extent of his wishes, in this, an agent was despatched west, with a large amount of these miserable "promises to pay on demand." We copy from the *Gazette*:
"While things were in this state, Thompson cleared out one fine morning, taking with him some twenty thousand dollars more in notes, for the purpose, as he said, of exchanging them at the east, promising to return on a certain day, when the bank had several heavy engagements to meet. On the day set, however, the bank looked for him in vain, but in lieu of his appearance they received a letter from him, stating that they need not expect him; that he was a ruined man; and that his distress was so extreme, that it was impossible for him to give an account of any of the money he had taken off, or otherwise abstracted from the bank. The officers of the bank now fully opened their eyes. It was plain that Mr. Thompson was a rascal, and the threshold of a new loss, which was revealed to them at this time, convinced them that they ought to look after him at once. They received news of the failure of the Susquehanna Bank, whose notes, to the extent of twenty thousand dollars, was among the assets, introduced there by Thompson, who, it was now discovered, was implicated in the management of that institution, also. The double game of the adroit Yankee financier being now revealed, the directors, after closing up their concern, made inquiries after Mr. Thompson, and learning he had gone in the direction of Cincinnati, telegraphed to have him arrested immediately on his arrival there."
About \$100,000 of the notes of this bank are in circulation, with a very small amount of assets to redeem them.

COBBETT ON IRELAND AND POTATO DISEASE.

Last evening a Roman Catholic priest, Dr. Smith, from Connemara, county Galway, related the following conversation he had with that extraordinary man, Cobbett, in 1826: Speaking of Ireland, Cobbett said that the dirty weed, alluding to the potato, would be the curse of Ireland. "How so?" replied Dr. Smith, "what must the people do without it? They live upon it. They have had it in cultivation 180 years." Cobbett answered, "they must go back to the same food they were accustomed to live upon previously to the general cultivation of the dirty weed; that is, to grain, as wheat, oats, &c. You had four millions of souls in Ireland, and eight millions of acres of uncultivated land. The ground must be drained, and brought into cultivation, and you must again grow wheat, oats, rye, &c. The potato will not last more than 20 years, when it will work itself out, and then you will see to what a state Ireland will be reduced. You must return to grain crops; and Ireland, instead of being one of the most degraded, will become one of the finest countries in the world. You may live to see my words prove true, but I never shall." Dr. Smith made a note of the above in 1826, and the same opinion, and prophecy concerning the potato occurs in one of Cobbett's books, "*Cottage Economy, or Cottage Comforts*,"—*Economist*.

From an interesting statistical article in the *Boston Transcript*, we learn that the amount of sales of poultry in one market in that city, for the year 1848, was six thousand three hundred and seventy-three dollars; and the average sales of one dealer alone amounting to twelve hundred dollars per week for the whole year. The amount of poultry sales for the whole city of Boston, for the same year, was over one million of dollars! The amount of sale of eggs for the whole city of Boston, for the same year, was a fraction short of a million of dollars. The *Transcript* says that the breeding and rearing of poultry is second in importance to scarcely any other article of stock in New England. The agricultural statistics of the United States, published in 1840, show that the value of poultry in the State of New York was two million three hundred and seven thousand and twenty-nine dollars.

APFRAY AND DEATH IN ARKANSAS.

We are indebted to the officers of the Chancellor for the following statement of a difficulty in Arkansas:
"We are informed that at Columbia, Ark., where we stopped a few moments, that a fight had occurred there on the 27th ult., between Judge Archibald Goodloe and Mr. Bomulus Paine, planters in Arkansas, in which the former was killed instantly, and the latter, very dangerously wounded, having received seven shots in various parts of his body. When we passed the Monday following, we were told that Mr. P. would probably recover. We could not obtain any particulars of the cause of the fight.—*Louisville Courier*, Nov. 15."

Gambling in California.

A San Francisco Correspondent of the *New York Journal of Commerce*, has the following picture of Gambling in California, in his last letter:

What would you think to see every house around the Park, an open gambling house, monte-tables in each corner—*faro*, A. B. C., and roulette, and numberless French games in the centre; a splendid stocked bar—a band of musicians to entertain the crowds who throng these places so densely, that you find it difficult to press your way through, or get near a table. Abandoned women visit these places openly. I saw one the other evening, sitting quietly at a monte-table, dressed in white pants, blue coat, and cloth cap, ears dangling over her cheeks, cigar in her mouth, and a glass of punch by her side. She handled a pile of doubloons with her white kid gloved hands, and bet most boldly. One man approached a *faro* table, staked a hundred dollars, and won seven hundred in fifteen minutes. Next day I saw him running from friend to friend, to borrow fifty dollars. He was broke. Yesterday a gambler, who came on in the Oregon, and who is worth some 60,000 dollars, told me that the proceeds of his bank, for the preceding day, were 3000 dollars; and yet, with an infatuation truly astonishing, men flock to these places, and stake the products of months' labor at the mines. Now and then it is true, some bank gets the worst of it. One of them was completely broken up by a Southerner, a few weeks ago. He took 36,000 dollars from the bank, in two nights' playing.

BANK NOTE LIST.

Corrected Weekly from the Philadelphia Papers.

Pennsylvania	Bank, Cayuga L.	1
Philadelphia	Western, Roches,	30
U. S. Bank,	Binghamton,	50
Chambersburg,	Cattarugus co.	30
Gettysburg,	Clinton county,	15
Pittsburg,	Commercial, Buf.	15
Susq. County,	do Oswego,	10
Lewistown,	Farmers, Seneca,	30
Middletown,	Hamilton bank,	15
Carlisle,	Mechan. Buffalo,	45
Hollidaysburg,	Mechanics' Ex.,	40
Erie,	Millers', at Clyde,	10
Waynesburg,	Oswego,	10
Washington,	Phenix, Buffalo,	35
Harrisburg,	Staten Island,	50
Honesdale,	State B. Buffalo,	75
Brownsville,	St. Lawrence,	75
Williamsport,	Union, Buffalo,	30
York,	U. S., Buffalo,	30
All solvent b's par	Waterbury,	15
Relief Notes,	Other solv. b's,	1
Towanda Rel. notes	New Jersey,	1
New York City,	Del. B'dge Co.	85
Chelsea bank,	Yardleyville,	15
Clinton,	Plainfield,	50
Commercial,	Other solvent,	par
Lafayette,	Ohio,	20
Washington,	Solvent Cincinnati	13
Other solv. b's, par	Cleveland,	5
New York State,	Hamilton,	15
Allegany co. 66a75	Commer., Scioto,	10
America, Buffalo, 30	do Lake Erie,	75
Commer. do,	Sandusky,	35
Atlas bank,	Norwalk,	—
Canal, Albany,	Farmers' Canton,	75
Brookport,	Greenville Society,	—
James Bank,	Lancaster,	15
Northern Ex.,	Rhannu B'ing co. 65	15
Lodi,	Other solvent,	13
Lyons,	Under Fives,	24
State b's, Saugerties,		1

Division Orders No 2.

Head Quarters 14th Division Uniformed Militia of Pennsylvania, October 19 1849.
In accordance with General Orders, issued by the Adjutant General dated 10th October, 1849, and approved by His Excellency, the Commander-in-Chief, the 11th day of October, 1849, the General and Staff Officers and officers of the Line of the Fourteenth Division of the Uniformed Militia of Pennsylvania, are hereby instructed to adopt the uniform prescribed by the regulations of the Army of the United States, according to their respective rank. Officers who have prepared the full dress Uniform will not be affected by this order, but all others are required to conform implicitly thereto. It is the express order of His Excellency, the Commander in chief, he relieves the officers of the Uniformed Militia of Pennsylvania from a useless and burdensome expense, and adopted a Uniform convenient and becoming, and in strict accordance with the simplicity of our republican institutions.
R. C. BAILEY,
Major General 14th Div. U. M. of Penn.
L. BARRETT, Aid de Camp.

Brigade Orders No. 1.

Head Quarters 4th Brigade, 14th Division of U. M. of Pennsylvania, Cantonville, November 5, 1849.
In accordance with the foregoing Order of the Major General the Officers of the 4th Brigade 14th Division of the Uniformed Militia of Pennsylvania, are hereby required to conform thereto.
JOHN PATTON,
Brig. Gen.
A. M. HILLS, Aid de Camp.

ROBERT MANLEY, CABINET AND CHAIR MAKER.

THE subscriber respectfully informs the public that he has removed the above named business, in the building formerly occupied by J. L. Cutler, &c. and is respectfully solicited a share of public patronage. He attests himself that he can furnish work to all persons who may be pleased to call, in the most satisfactory manner. He will keep on hand every description of Upholstered, elastic and other chairs, and will order.
ALSO, Dentist, Invalid, and Chamber Chairs—Chair Beds and Bed Chairs.
The Bed Chair can be converted from the Arm chair to a complete bed in five minutes, and also will fold to the small compass, and be carried under the arm. It is particularly suitable for Military Officers and Professional Gentlemen.
N. B.—Coffins made in the nearest manner on the shortest notice.
ROBERT MANLEY,
Clearfield, July 23, 1849.—6th
A large lot of Saxe Rides of different colors for sale by
R. SHAW,
Nov. 15.