

From the Pennsylvania.
TERRIBLE RIOT!
LOSS OF LIFE IN NEW YORK!

The New York papers of yesterday are filled with the details of a deplorable riot, which took place in that city on the preceding evening. The comments of the journals are various,—but a simple statement of facts will be sufficient at this time. The first extract we give is from the New York Sun, which appears to have gone to press before the most serious events of the night took place:

The announcement that Mr. Macready was to play last night at the Astor Place Opera House, induced many persons to anticipate a repetition of the disgraceful disturbance of Monday night, and to be prepared for it, a strong body of police was detailed to keep order.

Before dark, the National Guards were called out to aid the police. When the time for commencing the performances arrived, a vast crowd was assembled in the street in front of the theatre, to see what was going on.

Soon after the audience assembled, the curtain rose and the performance commenced in a quiet orderly manner. Mr. Macready was received with applause from the boxes.

As soon as the applause began to subside, there were tokens of disapprobation from a small circle of persons in the front of the parquette, and others in the upper tier, who seemed determined that Mr. Macready should not proceed. One of the rioters made a speech to Mr. M., which the latter replied to, but such was the confusion and disorder, that it was impossible to hear what either said. A rush was now made by the Police upon the rioters in the pit—a scuffle ensued—the house in an uproar—cries of "turn them out," and great confusion. At last the Police bore off the principal rioters.

The leading rioters having been taken out, a mob outside—about five thousand persons having gathered around the house—commenced throwing stones at the windows. Some of these missiles, weighing from one to three pounds, passed into the building, and fell among the audience, knocking off hats and inflicting slight injuries. Nobody was seriously hurt.

During these proceedings a number of Policemen, headed by their Chief, remained inside picking out the rioters from the various parts of the building, while outside a troop of cavalry and a body of the Police were kept at bay by the mob.

The cavalry, from some cause or other, did not arrive on the ground until near 9 o'clock, when the police conquered the rioters inside.

All the doors were guarded by police and strongly barred inside, which prevented the mob from breaking in, although some unsuccess prevailed, lest an attempt would be made to fire the building.

The N. Y. Globe continues the frightful narrative:

Between eight and nine o'clock the mob outside was increasing each moment in numbers and ferocity. Several of the Policemen had been brought in severely wounded, and one of two of the entrances were forced, and as imminent danger was apprehended, Mayor Woodhull, who was present, gave orders to Gen. Sanford to bring the military into the melee. The order was promptly obeyed, and in a few minutes several companies of the National Guard were placed in position around the theatre.

They were at first greeted with hisses and groans, but in a short time, just after the curtain fell on "Macbeth," the paving-stones began to be hurled at them, and many of them were very severely, if not fatally injured. They stood this pelting, however, like veterans, nearly half an hour, only removing their comrades inside the theatre, as fast as they were struck down. At the solicitation of the Chief Police, Mr. Recorder Tallmadge, amid a shower of missiles, ventured his life to warn them off. The caution was unheeded, and the Mayor and Sheriff Westervelt being called to the scene, the order was finally given to fire!

A platoon of the National Guard instantly answered the summons! a number of the mob fell, and among them a noted convict from the State Prison. The rioters then retreated in confusion, but soon rallying, they came on more determined than ever, and it was only until three more volleys had been discharged into the excited crowd, that they were induced to retire. Probably two hundred balls were fired, of which twenty took effect. As near as we could learn, twelve or thirteen are killed outright, and eight or ten wounded.

The Tribune states the number of killed to be 15 and the wounded 25. Several persons killed or wounded took no part in the riot, but were drawn to the spot by imprudent curiosity, or happened to be passing within range of the musket-shot. Two pieces of artillery, charged with grape, were brought on the spot.

The Herald mentions the following incidents:

In the midst of the firing, one of the Harlem Railroad cars stopped in the vicinity, for the purpose of allowing an elderly gentleman to get out. As soon as he had put his foot on the step, in the act of descending, he was pierced by a musket ball, and fell dead. It was found that he was shot through the heart. He was removed to the drug store at the corner of Eighth street.

At the fifteenth ward station house, on a bench at the end of the room lay the dead body of a tall, genteel looking man, whose name we ascertained to be George W. Gedney, brother to a broker in Wall street. Next to him was a man of middle stature,

apparently an Irish laborer. He had been shot in the throat. Beside those victims on the floor lay the body of a young man, named Henry Otten, whose parents reside at the corner of Orchard and Hester streets.

The next victim was a poor Irish woman, named Bridget Fagan. We found her lying on a mattress, on the floor of one of the female wards with a frightful gunshot wound in the right knee. Her husband was on his knees beside her. They had gone out together, after he had returned from his daily labor, to purchase a few shirts, and were returning to their humble home, when unfortunately, they passed directly in range of the fire of the military. Never can we forget the heartfelt pathos with which the poor man remarked that his wife fell out of his arms like a child, when the military fired.

A musket-ball went through the hat of one man, tearing it to pieces, but without injuring him. A policeman, of the Seventh ward, received a flesh wound in the back, and had a narrow escape from being killed.

The New York Enquirer in its detailed remarks, says:

The Recorder, Mr. Tallmadge, came forward, read the Riot Act, and ordered the mob instantly to disperse. They did not do so,—but continued their assault upon the troops,—who were thereupon ordered to fire. They fired first upon the squad between them and the Bowery,—and immediately after upon the other crowd near Mr. Langdon's house. Most of the muskets were told, contained only blank cartridges,—some, however, were loaded with ball. By this discharge one or two were killed, and several others wounded.

The noise of the firing went like an electric shock through the vast multitude congregated in the adjoining streets. Every one seemed astounded—all were intensely excited—and all who had taken part in, or sympathized with the rioters, were exasperated to the highest pitch.

Three attempts were made to set fire to the building by persons inside,—mainly we believe under the floor of the parquette. They were all discovered however, and at once extinguished. About thirty of the ringleaders were arrested, handcuffed, and confined in the Opera House during the night, that being deemed the safest place, and their presence being considered partial security against the burning of the house.

After the firing had ceased and the military had firmly occupied the ground, the rioters were scattered in squads through the streets. We passed, at different times through every part of the crowd—which could not have numbered less than 25,000 persons; and yet among them all, we do not believe there were more than five hundred, if there were so many, who took an active part in the riot.

The Editor of the Tribune remarks: Men have been shot down in the streets, and sorrow is in homes where else it would not have appeared. The event is terrible and the excitement intense.

At this hour we cannot help thinking the intervention of the military, with ball cartridges, uncalled for. But we are not now able to judge clearly of the matter. It is too fresh, too shocking, too far beyond our extreme anticipations. Moreover the facts are not known with sufficient certainty, and it is impossible to forget that such affairs are always exaggerated. A thorough and impartial judicial investigation will let us know the truth, and then the press and the public can bestow blame where, and in such degrees as it is deserved.

The True Sun says: This is unquestionably one of the most unhappy occurrences which has ever taken place in our city. A fearful responsibility rests somewhere. While in the present state of excitement which prevails, we will not permit our feelings to induce us to aggravate this responsibility, we must speak decidedly upon the course pursued by our public authorities. It was wrong. There was no necessity for calling out the military. If there was, the house should have been closed, and the performance stopped. The Mayor committed a most unfortunate blunder, to call it by its mildest name, in calling out the troops. The police would have been all sufficient. There was no disturbance of a serious character until the military came on the ground. Their presence caused the excitement which brought about the result.

The New York Sun mentions the following "aid" to the excitement: Placards were posted about the streets yesterday, calling on Englishmen to rally and support Mr. Macready, and denouncing the rioters on Monday night as a "pack of curs."

NEW YORK, May 11—8 P. M. A proclamation has been issued by the Mayor, declaring that the peace of the city shall be preserved at all hazards. The excitement is evidently on the increase, and fears are entertained that the rioters will make fresh demonstrations to-night.

SECOND DESPATCH.
NEW YORK, May 11—8 P. M. A very large meeting is now being held in the Park. Sharp speeches have been made, and still sharper resolutions passed, condemning the military movement of last night.

The military are drawn up in the Bowery, and appear determined to crush every thing in the shape of rioting. The Astor Place Opera House is now in possession of the military. The streets leading to the Theatre are filled with people, and threats have been openly made to fire the building. The managers have announced their intention to close the establish-

ment, which has partially allayed public excitement.

All quiet at present—but no one can conjecture what the evening may bring forth.

THIRD DESPATCH—HALF PAST 11 O'CLOCK.
The military have got peaceable possession of the streets and the Theatre. The collection of persons are now dispersing.

From the Pennsylvania.
LATER FROM EUROPE.
ARRIVAL OF THE HIBERNIA.

St. Johns, N. B., May 11.
The Hibernia steamship arrived at Halifax yesterday at 5 P. M., bringing news from Europe one week later. The express arrived here about 10 this morning. Annexed is a brief summary of her news: On board the Hibernia is over four hundred thousand dollars in specie.

Trade in Liverpool has been dull. The funds in London have been steady. Consols closed at 91½ to 92.

The French funds have continued firm. The Navigation Bill has passed the House of Commons by a majority of 61. Its fate in the Lords is uncertain.

FRANCE continues tranquil. The expedition in aid of the Pope of Rome sailed on the 22d, and arrived at Civita Vecchia, and would immediately go to Rome. The Pope is still at Gaeta until the temper of his revolted subjects is ascertained.

SARDINIA, rejecting the terms offered by Austria and the two governments are again at issue. The Piedmontese ministers have given fresh directions to the War Department to prepare for the immediate resumption of hostilities.

The condition of Germany continues in the most distracted state. Austria continues to be foiled in Hungary. The accounts from the seat of war are conflicting.

The war between Naples and Sicily continues adverse to the latter.

In addition to Catania, Noto has surrendered to the Neapolitans. Palermo, it is said, has finally prepared to capitulate.

Hostilities between Denmark and Prussia, continue to be waged without any preponderance on either side likely to affect the general issue. The German troops entered Jutland in considerable force on the 20th ult.

Information has reached Liverpool that the steamers Hermann and Washington have obtained permission from the Danish government to carry passengers and goods to and from Bremen without search or detention.

The Uproar in Canada.

The New York papers of yesterday have the following:

MONTREAL, May 1.—A deputation of French Canadians, to congratulate Lord Elgin, on the quiet state of the country, arrived in town this morning from Quebec.

A large mob was prepared on the wharves to receive them. They were, however, landed at the Longuil ferry, about a mile below the city.

It is feared, should they go down again by the steamer that the boat will be attacked. Mr. Boulton will move in the House of Assembly to-night, for a dissolution of the Union of the two provinces.

An address, calling upon the people of the city to keep the public peace, signed by the most influential members of the conservative party, is to be sent out to-night. Intelligence has reached town from Toronto of an immense meeting having been held, and a petition to the Queen to recall Lord Elgin and dissolve Parliament, decided on. News from Kingston is to the same effect.

It was reported this morning, that a deputation was coming from Quebec, to present an address to the Governor General. This created a great deal of excitement, and a large mob, numbering some six or seven thousand, assembled to prevent their landing, but notwithstanding their efforts to prevent them, the deputation succeeded in effecting a landing at the Cross, about three miles below Montreal.

Large meetings are being held in Toronto and Kingston, and numerous petitions are getting up to her Majesty, the Queen, for a recall of Lord Elgin.

A STRIKE.—Quite a serious leakage occurred in the Delaware Division last Wednesday or Thursday, about fourteen miles below Easton. It happened at a place where the bottom of the Canal was limestone soil, and this giving way, formed a kind of sink-hole. The water was immediately drawn off, and the injury promptly repaired. Much is owing to the energetic officers of the canal for so faithfully guarding the interests of the Commonwealth as well as the business community.

This leak occasioned the detention of a number of boatsmen, among them a large number in the employ of the Lehigh Coal and Navigation Company. The latter concluded to take advantage of the meeting, and get up a strike for higher wages. If we are correctly informed, the Company reduced their wages 5 cents per ton from Mauch Chunk to Philadelphia, upon the prices paid last year; they now demand an increase of ten cents per ton upon the present prices, or five cents more than was paid them last season. They oblige all boats in the Company's employ, whether coming up or going down, to stop here.—We are told that they also stop the Beaver Meadow, Buck mountain and other Companies' boats. The Lehigh Canal is filled with boats a distance of 5 or 6 miles above Easton, and so is the Delaware Canal, for several miles below the Collector's office. When we visited the Lehigh Basin yesterday morning, there were probably 300 boats in the river, forming a complete

bridge from shore to shore.—Easton Argus May 10.

Food for the Seafold.

Within a few months from the present time, nine men and one woman will, according to the terms of their sentence, ascend the scaffold. Winter, at Baltimore, for the murder of Mrs. Tego Cooper, Wood, at New York, for the murder of his wife, Baldwin at St. Louis, for the murder of his brother-in-law. Letitia Blaisdell, at Amherst, N. H., for the murder of the mother and child of her adopted father.—Washington Goode, colored, at Boston, for the murder of a rival lover of his mistress. The Rev. Ezra Dudley, at Haverhill, N. H., for the murder of his wife while returning with her from a prayer meeting. The negro Shorter, at Buffalo, for the murder, in the frenzy of his abolition zeal, of a white young man, who presumed, in conversation with a companion, to say something about "niggers."—Two slaves at Lexington, Ky., on the 1st of June, for the murder of Henry Yellman. Alex. Jones, colored, at New York, 22d June, for arson. And there are some half dozen late murder committals yet to be tried. Truly will the annals of the scaffold be not the least remarkable feature in the history of the year 1849, in these United States.

An Old Trick in a New Way.

During the past few days, the following circumstance has been the general topic of conversation in the village of Horton. On Tuesday week one of the inhabitants, who has long boasted of superior wit and wisdom, and who in his trading transactions has always exhibited a considerable degree of jealousy and suspicion, took it into his head to attend the fair which is held annually at Wibsey. He had not been long on the ground before he was accosted in a familiar style by a pretended "old friend," who offered him ten shillings if he would purchase for himself a horse, which he pointed out to him. The prospect of snugly pocketing the half-sovereign induced this sapient individual to comply with his request. The stipulated price was to be £14, and no more; and after a good deal of bantering the bargain was struck at that sum exactly. The purchaser not being possessed at that moment of paying for it, and his "friend" not being just then at hand, he proceeded to Horton, and borrowed three five pound notes of a neighbor, with which he returned to Wibsey. The horsedealer was readily found, and as readily was the money paid. Another man (evidently an accomplice) was then requested to go and deliver him the horse; but on going to the stable, the animal could nowhere be found. He then returned to the place where he had left the horse dealer, and discovered that he also had decamped. Filled with vexation and chagrin at being thus defrauded of both his horse and the money, he flew to the place where he had appointed to meet his "friend," and, alas! to his additional grief, he found that he had also deceived him and made himself scarce; and, as a climax to the whole, the sovereign he had received in change out of the notes, upon examination, turned out to be a counterfeit.—English paper.

The First Wedding.

Major Noah thus pleasantly and philosophically discourses upon the "first wedding." He says: "We like short courtships, and in this Adam acted like a sensible man. He fell asleep a bachelor, and awoke to find himself a married man. He appears to have popped the question almost immediately after meeting Md'le Eve, and she, without any flirtation or shyness, gave him a kiss and herself. Of this first kiss in this world we have had, however, our own thoughts, and sometimes in a poetical mood, have wished we were the man "wot did it." But the deed is done, the chance was Adam's, and he improved it.

We like the notion of getting married in a garden. It is in good taste. We like a private wedding. Adam's was private. No envious beaux were there; no croaking old maids; no chattering aunts and grumbling grandmothers. The birds of Heaven were the minstrels, and the glad sky flung its light on the scene.

One thing about the first wedding, brings queer thoughts to us, in spite of the scriptural truth. Adam and his wife were rather young to be married, some two or three days, according to the sagest speculations of theologians, mere babies, larger but older without experience, without a house, without a pot or a kittle, nothing, but love and Eden.

"If ever I accept that high office, it must be untrammelled by party obligations of any kind." * * * "I have no enemies to punish or friends to reward."—Zachary Taylor.

Can this be the same man who is now making so many removals from office!—St. Louis Union.

No, it is not the same man at all. The one was General Zachary Taylor; the other is the Whig President Zachary Taylor. They are entirely different men.—President Taylor walks about the White House, and thinks he is General Taylor, but he is mistaken, and he has mistaken his whole cabinet. When he comes to himself, he will exclaim to his cabinet as Pat did—"Och! frind, we were both mistaken; I thought it was you, and you thought it was me, and its nather of us."—Louisville Democrat.

DIDN'T LIKE THE MEAT.—A great fuss was raised in Baltimore the other day in consequence of the discovery of the car-

case of a dog regularly skinned and dressed, being observed hanging in the slaughter-house of a Mr. Charles Loney. So great was the excitement caused by the discovery, that Mr. Loney appeared before a magistrate and asked an investigation of the matter. One of his journey-men appeared, and took oath that he had seen the dog on the commons, and having taken a fancy to his hide, he killed and skinned him, intending to get it tanned to make a pair of boots. This, however, by no means gave satisfaction, as he failed to produce the carcass. Heaven only knows when he will get back his old custom.—People don't like dogs unless done up as "sassingers."

A Prophet.

The editor of the New York Mirror—a well known Taylor Whig—thus comforts the new Administration:

"We do not belong to the family of the Croakers. We are, by nature, sanguine, hopeful, and confident to a fault. Yet we cannot shut from our mind the painful truth, nor see as though we saw not, the present indications that the Administration is in danger of being in the minority in the lower House at the next session of Congress. Virginia is lost within the fraction of a single member; the only man claimed by the Whigs, in name, is said to have in his composition nine parts of Locofocoism to one of Whigism. The good old Conservative State of Connecticut must now be ranked with the opposition, at least in the Councils of the nation, and we apprehend a similar result will follow the election in the State of Maryland.

In the next Congress there is already a majority against the Administration on joint ballot, and we greatly fear that the Executive will find himself in the minority in the House. If so, will the Cabinet surrender, or fight? In the emphatic language of the venerable editor of the Union, nous verrons."

Antiquity of Gunpowder.

The first application of Gunpowder to the firing of artillery, had been commonly ascribed to the English at the battle of Cressy, August 1346; but hitherto this fact has depended almost solely on the evidence of a single Italian writer, coupled with the circumstance that the word "gunners" has been met with in some public accounts of the reign of Edward III. Upon this point, the Rev. J. Hunter has lately communicated to the Society of Antiquaries some new and curious particulars, derived from records of the period, showing the very names of the persons employed in the manufacture of gunpowder, (out of saltpetre and "quick sulphur," as it was called, without any mention of charcoal,) and the quantities supplied to the King just previously to his expedition to France, in June or July, 1346. In the records, it is termed pulvis pro ingenis; and they establish that a considerable weight has been supplied to the English army subsequently to its landing at La Hogue, and previously to the battle of Cressy; and that before Edward III. engaged in the siege of Calais, he issued an order to the proper officers in England, requiring them to purchase as much saltpetre and sulphur as they could procure.

Iron Cinder Roads.

A correspondent of the National Intelligencer, says that this article surpassed all materials for the construction of roads, the particles being too heavy to be moved by the wind; and after a rain they rust and cement together, and by use become perfectly smooth and solid, and will endure for a length of time. He suggests that the middle of the avenue, not paved instead of gravel, should be covered with iron cinder, which would make a complete finish, at little more cost than the gravel, and surpass all other roads or streets in this or any other country.

As we know a little about such kind of roads, we presume that the furnace ashes are meant in the above. They do make a hard, compact road, after having been well trod, rolled and pounded. But with coarse ashes for an underlayer and sifted ashes above them to the depth of six inches, then pound the whole well down, and take our word for it, a road of no common quality will be the result.

Pleasure of Reading.

Of all the amusements that can possibly be imagined for a working man, after his daily toils or in the intervals, there is nothing like reading a newspaper or a book.—It calls for no bodily exertion, of which already he has had enough, perhaps too much. It relieves his home of its dullness. Nay, it accompanies him to his next day's work, and gives him something to think of besides the mere mechanical drudgery of his every day occupation; something he can enjoy while absent, and look forward to with much pleasure. If I were to pray for a taste which would stand by me under every variety of circumstances, and be a source of happiness and cheerfulness to me through life, and a shield against all its ills, however things might go amiss, and the world frown upon me, it would be a taste for reading.—Herschell.

Old Hickory.

The New Orleans Delta has a good article relative to Gen. Jackson's course while in the Presidential office, in selecting the objects of his patronage and favor. It says:

He sought young men of character and merit among the poorer classes of the people, and brought them forward by encouragement and government assistance. He crowded West Point with the bold and en-

ergetic sons of the Democracy of the country, the working men. He busied himself with inquiries into even the most insignificant details, in order to discover merit and capacity. And when he found them surrounded by difficulties, when he perceived promise and merit struggling against poverty and adverse fortune, he never failed to come to their relief. Well do we remember, how in 1832, hearing of the gallantry of the lad who defended his mother and sisters against the insurgent negroes in the Southampton Insurrection, in Virginia, the old Hero despatched a messenger to the "young hero" with the offer of a midshipman's commission in the Navy, or a place at West Point. And, on another occasion, we were cognizant of his voluntary tender of a similar appointment to a young man, who, at the risk of his own life, had saved another from drowning. We also remember how he was led to appoint Colonel May, of the dragoons, from an observation of his skill and coolness in horsemanship. These are only a few, taken from a crowd of examples to the same effect showing the profound sagacity, honest republicanism, and true democracy of that illustrious man.

THE SIAMSE TWINS were visited by large crowds of ladies and gentlemen during their stay in Washington city. The Whig says:

"They are remarkably polite, good humored, and intelligent, answering all questions readily and satisfactorily. They said, in reply to a question whether, if one was pricked with a pin, the other could feel it, that Chang had a tooth drawn, but Eng did not experience pain in consequence. Their age is thirty-eight; they came to this country twenty years ago, and have good wives and farms in North Carolina, and children too. They are whigs, and voted for Gen. Taylor—a double shot!"

The Difference.—The Treaty of Ghent was signed Dec. 24, 1814. The battle of New Orleans was fought Jan. 8, 1815, that is, fifteen days after the peace was concluded. Had European steamers and magnetic telegraphs been in use that day some 1,700 poor fellows would have had a longer lease of their lives or limbs, and Gen. Jackson would not have been the lot of President.—Boston Chronotype.

DISSOLUTION.

THE co partnership heretofore existing between C. G. Cramer & Hugh A. McCoy in the Saddlery business, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. The Books, accounts, &c. are left with Mr. Cramer, who is fully authorized to settle them.

The business will be continued by the undersigned, who will be happy to wait on his old friends and customers, and he begs leave to assure them, at the same time, that he is prepared to furnish them with Saddles, Harness, &c., on more favorable terms than they can had at any other establishment in town.

HUGH A. M'COY.

MERCHANTS' HOTEL,

Fourth Street, between Arch and Market, PHILADELPHIA.

THE Proprietorship and Management of this well known hotel, (which is located in the very centre of business,) having this day passed into the hands of the subscribers, they beg leave to state that it is their purpose to render it worthy of the liberal patronage with which it has been heretofore sustained, and hope, by unremitting attention, to deserve the patronage of their friends, who may visit the city on business or pleasure.

C. & J. M'KIBBIN,
Formerly of the Exchange Hotel, Pittsburg.
May 3, 1849.—30-1m.

COMMISSIONERS' OFFICE,

Ebensburg, April 28, 1849.

The undersigned Commissioners of Cambria county publish the following statement as required by Act of Assembly therein mentioned.

A. BURGOON, Comm'r.
G. W. EASLY, Comm'r.

Attest,
JAMES M'DERMID, Clk.

SECRETARY'S OFFICE,

Harrisburg, April 18, 1849.

To the Commissioners of Cambria county: GENTLEMEN—In pursuance of the thirty-second section of an act entitled "An Act for the regulation and continuance of a system of education by Common Schools," passed the 7th day of April, 1849, I herewith transmit to you a statement of the amount to which every district in your county is entitled, out of the Annual Appropriation of \$200,000 for the year 1850, as follows:

Districts.	Amount.	Districts.	Amount.
Allegheny	\$143 22	Johnstown	\$115 50
Cambria	121 74	Richland	103 74
Carroll	90 38	Summerhill	131 04
Clearfield	59 25	Susquehanna	55 86
Conemaugh	266 70	Washington	165 06
Ebensburg	42 00	White	53 76
Jackson	80 22		

Respectfully yours,
TOWNSEND HAINES,
Superintendent of Common Schools.

SEALED PROPOSALS,

WILL be received by the Commissioners of Cambria County at the House of Samuel Bracken, in the Borough of Johnstown until Friday evening the 25th of May inst. for the erection of a Bridge over the Conemaugh River at Johnstown, a plan and specification of the Bridge will be exhibited at the Public House above named for five days before the letting, the Bridge will be built on the Byr's plan of a single arch, and will be required to be completed on or before the first day of November 1849.

Attest,
JAMES M'DERMID, Clerk.
A. BURGOON, Comm'r.
G. W. EASLY, Comm'r.

May 3, 1849.—30-3t.

HATS! HATS!!

A good assortment of Fur, Brush, Silk, Mole-skin, Palmleaf, Mexican and Wool HATS, for sale at BUCHANAN'S STORE.

For Mackeral and Codfish, just opened and for sale by

L. & T.