



Hoover's Ink. HOOVER'S SUPERIOR WRITING INK for sale at this office.

A statement of the receipts and expenditures of Huntingdon county for 1848, will be found in another column.

Thanks.

Hon. S. CARMON, and Hon. JOHN BLANCHARD have our thanks for valuable documents from Washington. The numerous kind favors of these gentlemen will be remembered and duly reciprocated, should the people ever see proper to send us to Washington to fill either of their places.

Col. CORNYN will also please accept our thanks for valuable papers and other favors from Harrisburg.

Speech of Col. Cornyn.

The report of the speech of this gentleman, on the subject of the "unsigned bills" will be found on first page. The attention of our readers is invited to it.

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S REPORT.—We see that this document is noticed in all quarters with marked approbation. But up to the present date, we have not been favored with a copy. If the office was still filled by a backguard, like George W. Bowman, who filled his reports with low party slang, and gross abuse of a majority of the Taxpayers of the State, we would not much regret being minus the annual report; but when filled, as it now is, by a gentleman and a scholar, we feel anxious to see the report, and have the pleasure of perusing it. Will some one of our friends at Harrisburg gratify us?

THE EDDY FAMILY.

By a card in another column, it will be seen that this community is to be again favored with a Concert by the EDDY FAMILY, at the Court House, this (Tuesday) Evening. They are assisted by Mr. VINCENT A. SCHMIDT, a celebrated Guitarrist, who has won unbounded applause for his performances in Philadelphia, Harrisburg, and elsewhere. A number of new pieces will be sung. We bespeak for them a full attendance this evening. They were announced for last evening, but owing to a pressing invitation to perform at Waynesburg, they were unable to reach this place. But we know this little disappointment will only bring out a larger audience this evening.

Canal Board Organized.

The Pa. Telegraph of Saturday last says: Judge Longstreth arrived in Harrisburg on Thursday, and the Board was organized yesterday by the appointment of JAMES M. POWER, President, and Thos. L. Wilson, Secretary. Several removals and new appointments were also made the same day—amongst which were William English, Superintendent of the Philadelphia and Columbia Railroad, in the place of Dr. — Holmes, removed; and John Stallman, Collector at Philadelphia, in the place of A. Boyd Cummings, removed.

We also learn that the following gentlemen of this place have received appointments: JOHN P. ANDERSON, Esq., Supervisor of the Upper Juniata Division, Pa. Canal—in the place of John Ross, removed.

A. S. HARRISON, Collector at Huntingdon, in the place of John Cunningham, removed. As neighbors, we congratulate Messrs. Anderson and Harrison on their good luck. Aside from politics, we have no objections to offer to either of them. At least we shall not condemn them in advance.

We regret the removal of our friend Cummings as Collector at Philadelphia, and if we could have had a say in the matter, it should not have been done. Mr. Cummings was not only an excellent officer, but is an exceedingly social, clever gentleman. We want the Canal Board to distinctly understand that his removal is decidedly unpopular with us.

The Tariff.

Numerous petitions from the Coal and Iron regions of Pennsylvania, asking for the repeal of the ruinous Tariff of 1846, and the restoration of a protective Tariff, have been pouring into Congress for some time past. We regret that indications are against any action on this vitally important question at the present session. Among others we observe that Mr. BLANCHARD recently presented the petition of Henry M. Williams and sundry other citizens of Centre county, in the State of Pennsylvania, stating that the mining and manufacturing interests of the State are greatly depressed, and threatened with entire prostration under the low duties on foreign goods under the present tariff, and praying for an immediate modification of the present tariff, so as to restore a home market to the farmers, and to relieve the manufacturing interests from their present suffering condition.

THE UNSIGNED BILLS.—We have read with much interest the report of the speech made by Mr. Cornyn, in the House of Representatives, on this much vexed subject. His argument, as applied to the question of evidence, we think is unanswerable, and it is expressed in a clear, precise and perspicuous manner, such as gives weight to reasoning, and impresses conclusions.—North American.

The February Interest.

A resolution has passed both Houses of the Legislature, and been signed by the Governor, authorizing the State Treasurer to negotiate a temporary loan of \$200,000 to meet the interest due on the State debt on the first inst.

The Legislature.

We are without our usual Harrisburg letter this week. Nothing of importance, however, has transpired.

Petitions have been presented both in House and Senate during the week for a new Judicial District to be composed of Huntingdon, Blair and Cambria. It is thought a bill in accordance with the prayers of the petitioners will be passed at this session.

Mr. CORNYN has reported a bill changing the place of holding Spring elections in Henderson township, from the present place to the Court House in Huntingdon.

THE UNSIGNED BILLS.—Mr. LITTLE, from the Committee on the Judiciary made a report on the subject of the bills unsigned in the hands of the Governor.—That having no power to send for persons and papers, but taking the facts to be as found in the preamble as passed by the House, they expressed the opinion that said bills had become laws by the lapse of time; and that no action on the part of the Governor or the Committee could add to, or subtract from, their validity. The report closed by a resolution for the discharge of the Committee.

Mr. R. R. SMITH, from the minority of said Committee, also submitted a report, in which the whole subject is recapitulated; and a resolution is offered, directing the Clerk to append his signature to them and file them in the office of the Secretary of the Commonwealth.

In relation to these reports, the Telegraph says: The report of the Majority, by no means makes out the case that the Locofocos of the House claimed in their bill of indictment, while that of the Minority strips the whole matter of all the drift thrown around it, and places the facts in a clear and unquestionable light before the people.

The locofoco caballers have found at last that they have discharged a gun which, instead of bringing down the game aimed at, has kicked them over. The whole cry was ridiculous from the first, and showed those who fell pell mell upon Gov. Johnston to be as devoid of miseration as they were of principle or courtesy; and nothing else than the exposure which has at last been made could have been expected by calm and sensible men. They have provoked an exposure which shows that the late Executive and his Secretary disregarded the special requirements of the Constitution, and neither conformed to either its spirit or its letter, as it regarded keeping a record of the bills, but conducted that important and responsible branch of their duties in the most loose and objectionable manner.

Awful Railroad Accident.

The Pa. Telegraph of Saturday last says: "On Wednesday evening last, about 8 o'clock an accident occurred to the passenger train from Philadelphia, about four miles below Lancaster, which almost instantly killed both the Engineer and the Fireman. The train was going at its usual rate, when, from some unknown cause, the locomotive ran off the track, dragging the tender and one of the passenger cars off with it—breaking loose from these it turned completely around, its head eastward, and capsized—a complete wreck. It was the work of an instant. Upon getting out of the cars it was discovered that the engineer was cut entirely in two, dead, and the fireman so smashed and bruised that he gasped but a few moments and expired, without any attempt to speak, or giving any evidence of consciousness. The name of the engineer was Henry Murray, that of the fireman, Charles Wolf, both of Columbia, the former leaving a wife and three small children, without support or protection."

Antidote against Hydrophobia.

There are a great many "mad dogs" about these times, says the Baltimore Patriot, and most persons are liable to be bitten. But there is a class—to which it is gratifying to know every one may aspire to belong—who are exempt from all danger on this score. We find the fact of the exemption stated and the cause of it given in the following, which we met with in one of our exchange papers this morning:—"A Western editor says that no man who has paid regularly for his newspaper was ever known to be bitten by a mad dog."

The philosopher who made this discovery does not tell us whether the converse is true; but "it ought to be," and no doubt is. The newspaper subscribers will be wise accordingly—or take the chances of being bitten by the first mad dog that comes along.

We are glad to know that there are only a few of the Journal subscribers who are exposed to this danger. But there are exceptions—some of them are strong cases, and, unless they speedily put themselves out of danger, they will certainly be bit by the first mad dog that encounters them. Indeed, a dog may be expected to go mad soon, in order to have a chance at them.

P. S.—It ought to be mentioned in this connection, as a fact since established, "that no man who regularly pays for his newspaper, was ever known to be killed by lightning." The season for storms of thunder and lightning is fast approaching. What a security is here offered against their dangers! How glad ought every one to be, to avail himself of it! The above was "done up" by the editor of the York Republican, and altered by us to suit ourselves.

Col. JOHN W. GEARY, of the second regiment of Pennsylvania volunteers, has been appointed Post-master at San Francisco, California, and will leave in a few days. He will sail from New York.

The report of the superintendent of common schools, in Pennsylvania, shows that there are, at present in the State, 7,845 schools, which are attended by 360,605 scholars, at an annual cost of \$701,732.26.

CONGRESSIONAL.—Congress has only four weeks remaining to transact all its business, and much remains yet to do. It is said that a better feeling prevails in that body, and a disposition to work more and talk less is manifesting itself. Very glad to hear it.

THE UNION.

Fall what may, the Union will stand. Since the late treasonable movements of the Southern Locofocos, under the lead of Calhoun, and the equally treasonable operations of a few Northern fanatics, the friends of our glorious Union, North and South, are beginning to speak out.—The masses are sound on this question. They love and revere the Union. And should the disunionists persist in their efforts, they will ere long find themselves overwhelmed by patriotic public sentiment everywhere.

A short time since a series of resolutions were under consideration in the North Carolina House of Commons on the subject of Slavery, when the Hon. EDWARD STANLEY moved to amend by adding the following:

Resolved, That we believe the people of North Carolina of all parties are devotedly attached to the Union of the States; that they regard it as a main pillar in the edifice of real independence, the support of tranquility at home, of peace abroad, of safety, of prosperity, and of that very liberty they so highly prize; that they cherish a cordial, habitual and immovable attachment to it; and that they watch for its preservation with jealous anxiety; that they believe it to be the duty of their public servants to discountenance whatever may suggest even a suspicion that it can in any event, be abandoned; and to repel indignantly every attempt to alienate any portion of our country from the rest, or to enfeeble the sacred ties which now link together the various parts.

This amendment was adopted, 55 to 33. The question was then taken on each resolution separately, and then passed their second reading, each by a very large majority.

A Bloody Tragedy.

A terrible affair took place near Nashville, Tenn., last week. The Banner says:

It appears that a man, named George A. Wills, had become enamored of the sister of another named Henry A. Rice, the parties all occupying one house. She having repulsed his advances, he had been heard to threaten her life in the event of her persisting in her determination.—Having packed up his clothes with the avowed intention of going down the river, he suddenly made an attack upon her, in the presence of her brother, with a large knife. The latter rushed to the rescue, with a knife also, and received from the desperado a stab through the hand; but in the scuffle, after sundry passes had been made, Wills had his knife knocked from his hand, and then fell, having received thirteen wounds from his antagonist, almost any of which would have proved fatal.

Gov. Ransom, of Michigan—Gen. Cass' own State—in his annual Message, just submitted, assumes the strongest possible ground against the extension of Slavery. He looks upon Slavery as "politically, morally and socially wrong!"—quotes Thomas Jefferson, to the effect that it is a "heavy reproach," and an unmixt evil; and he concludes, "If such be the acknowledged character and tendencies of Slavery; should it be suffered to extend a single line into territory now free? The deep and abiding sentiment of my heart—the deliberate and settled conviction of my judgment, alike respond, no, never." This will do very well for the locofoco Governor of Gen. Cass' own State.

The N. Y. Tribune says:—"Private advices from Kentucky concur in the opinion that Mr. Crittenden will feel constrained by the strong appeals made to him from many quarters to resign his present position, with nearly his whole four years' term unexpired, and accept a position in Gen. Taylor's Cabinet. It is also understood that he prefers the lowest place (in rank) to the highest." Mr. Clayton, and C. B. Smith, of Indiana, the Tribune thinks, will also go into the Cabinet.

MEXICO.—Dates from the city of Mexico to the 7th of January, and from Vera Cruz to the 13th, have been received. The country appears to be improving and settling down into quiet.—In the State of Tamaulipas, which has hitherto been considered disaffected to the General Government, things are beginning to wear a more loyal aspect. The National Congress opened on the 1st.

RISE IN THE SUSQUEHANNA.—We learn that the Wharves at Port Deposit, and the embankments of the canal, have sustained much damage from a rise in the water of the Susquehanna river.

They tell a story of a man out West who had a hair lip upon which he performed an operation himself by inserting into the opening a piece of chicken flesh—it adhered and filled up admirably. This was all well enough until, in compliance with the prevailing fashion, he attempted to raise moustaches, when on one side grew hair and the other feathers.

COUNTERFEIT.—A counterfeit \$10 note on the Farmers' and Planters' Bank of Rahway, N. J. has made its appearance in New York. It is almost impossible to detect it from the genuine note.

Judge ELDRED, of this State, has decided that listening at a keyhole, though highly improper, and even a violation of law in a man, is perfectly justifiable in a woman, owing to the natural curiosity of the sex.

New York Senator.

ALBANY, Thursday evening. The Whigs met in caucus to-night, according to previous appointment. On the first informal ballot Mr. Seward received 88; scattering 23. On the second ballot Mr. Seward received 88; Mr. Hunt 3; Mr. Collier 12; scattering 19. Mr. Collier's name was then withdrawn, and Ex-Governor Seward's nomination made unanimously.

Henry B. Anthony, Esq., editor of the Providence Journal, has been nominated as the Whig candidate for Governor of Rhode Island.

We had a fall of several inches of snow on Sunday night last. Weather, moderate.

A New Coalition.

On Friday last, the Massachusetts Anti-Slavery Society—the real ultra Northern fire-and-faggot, death and dissolution philanthropists, who go for any measures, no matter how wild and destructive, that will put an end to slavery—terminated a Convention which they had held in Boston at Faneuil Hall. Among their resolutions was one declaring that "the one great object" which ought to be "attempted and achieved," by all wise and patriotic people like themselves, is, "the immediate dissolution of the American Union,"—and, no doubt, for the obvious reason that nothing but the American Union—the united strength and majesty of the whole American people—sustains the Institution they so fiercely denounce. But this is not all—there was another resolution still more exquisite than the other, in which these worthies extend the hand of brotherhood to Mr. Calhoun, accepting him as an important and devoted auxiliary in the good cause of disunion, and commending the "earnestness, intrepidity, consistency and self-sacrifice," with which he addresses himself to the glorious purpose of demolishing the nation.

And thus it results. Extremes do meet—and so do persons who turn their backs upon each other and take different directions to travel round the world, provided they travel far enough; they come together, at last, face to face, in the other hemisphere. It is in this way that Mr. Calhoun and his old enemies and special aversion, the Massachusetts abolitionists, who parted from each other upon opposite paths, now suddenly come together, greatly to the delight of the Northern belligerents, if not of the Southern chieft. They take him by the hand, they clasp him to their bosoms, they fling up their caps over him in great and exceeding joy, receiving him as a friend and associate, whose "one great object" is, after all, like theirs, the "immediate dissolution of the American Union," and who exhibits as much "earnestness, intrepidity, consistency and self-sacrifice" in pursuit of this happy object as they do.

Perhaps this will appear a somewhat novel result to several of the Southern champions of the Address and Secession faction at Washington. It may give them some new views, to find the general concurrence of ideas and wishes between themselves and those "Northern fanatics" who have always been the object of their particular horror and aversion. We shall expect to find "dissolution" suddenly become very odious among the whole party of Southern disunionists. They must give it up, or consent to an immediate coalition with their old foes of the Massachusetts Anti-Slavery Society.—North American.

To the Public.

LANCASTER CITY, PENNA., January 27, 1849.

Wishing to extend my new mode of computing numbers, among business men generally, induces me to write you a few lines on the subject. I will give you a brief statement, concerning the wonderful rules I have discovered, and which can be imparted to others. First, if a ledger be opened, and a column of figures presented, I will give the sum total in less than 5 seconds of time. It matters not what length the column is, or what breadth, the rule performs them in the same manner. Second, let a number written in multiplication, with any number of figures in the multiplier, and multiplied, and I commence writing the product all in one line, with great rapidity. Illimitable numbers in Division and fractions, are performed with the like result. Interest at any per cent., and for any given time, is performed by this rule in a second. These rules can be learned in one half hour, by any person having the printed rules. Any person enclosing three dollars to me, through the Lancaster Post Office, will receive a full set of these rules by return mail.

P. M. DESHONG, Mathematician.

The New Senate.

The new Senate will consist of sixty members, fifty-five of whom are elected. According to old party divisions, thirty-two of these are Democrats and twenty-three are Whigs. Of the five to be elected, the opinion is that three of them will be Whigs and two will be Democrats. If so, the division of the Senate will be twenty-six Whigs and thirty-four Democrats. But the best informed think that the new administration will receive the support of Mr. Hale of New Hampshire, Mr. Davis of Mississippi, Messrs. Downs and Soule of Louisiana, and Mr. Forland of Arkansas. There are those who believe that the Senators from Iowa and Wisconsin, will give a decided support to the new administration. Should these calculations prove to be true, old party lines bid fair to be considerably modified in the Senate.—Washington Whig.

THE IRON BUSINESS.—The Trenton Gazette announces that the extensive Iron Works in South Trenton, known as Cooper's Rolling Mill, will suspend operations in a few weeks, for an indefinite period. The facility with which English railroad and other iron finds its way into the American market, has crippled the energies of all the iron establishments in this country. The South Trenton Mill has only been enabled to keep in operation so long under this ruinous competition, from the fact of the proprietors having made extensive contracts before the destructive influence of the Tariff of '46 was felt.

THE SOUTHERN FACTIONISTS.—The two addresses, one reported by Senator CALHOUN and the other by Senator BERRIEN, to the new "Hartford Convention" recently held in the Federal Capital, have been published in the Washington papers. They are long, windy, and but a reiteration of the old sing-song of invasion upon Southern rights. Mr. BERRIEN has shown more moderation than Mr. CALHOUN, decidedly, but we so heartily despise the rant and braggadocio of the slaveholders of the South, that we do not care to reprint their muttered treason. The caucus, its actors, and its proceedings, will all sink into merited oblivion.

Interesting Correspondence.

The following is a copy of the correspondence between Gov. Johnston and Mrs. Shunk, in connection with the resolutions passed by the Legislature concerning the death of Governor Shunk:—

EXECUTIVE CHAMBER, Harrisburg, Jan. 23, 1849.

DEAR MADAM:—The accompanying resolutions, passed by the Senate of this State, have been presented to me with a request that I should transmit them to you, and at the same time express "the regard of the two Houses for your elevated character and their profound regret at the late providential dispensation," which deprived the State of an illustrious citizen, and you of a devoted friend and husband.

In presenting these resolutions, which I would beg you to accept from the Legislature as a tribute to your worth, and a proper testimonial to the memory of the illustrious deceased, allow me to mingle in their regrets the expression of my personal regard for the social and public virtues of the late Governor Shunk, and my unfeigned condolence for your afflictive bereavement.

I am, Madam, with the highest regard, Your obt' serv't,

WM. F. JOHNSTON.

HARRISBURG, Jan. 29, 1849.

His Excellency, WM. F. JOHNSTON:

SIR:—I have had the honor to receive from the Secretary of the Commonwealth your communication of the 23rd inst. enclosing the resolutions adopted by the General Assembly relative to the decease of my beloved husband, the late Francis R. Shunk.

The kind and generous manner in which you were pleased to refer, in your Annual Message, to the private virtues and public services of the deceased, and the promptness, liberality and unanimity which marked the action of the Legislature in the adoption of the proceedings and resolutions transmitted to me, have inspired feelings of the most profound gratitude.

Of the public character and services of the deceased, it is not for me to speak; but of his private and domestic virtues none can so fully appreciate them as myself.

He was an honest man and a sincere Christian, a devoted husband and an affectionate father, whose greatest delight was in the family and social circle, and in making all around him cheerful and happy. Be pleased to convey to both Houses of the General Assembly my most grateful sense of the honor they have done to his memory, and for the sympathy and generosity manifested towards myself under the afflictive bereavement which I have sustained; and for yourself accept the tender of my heartfelt thanks.

I am, dear sir, very respectfully, Your obt' serv't,

JANE R. SHUNK. His Excellency, WM. F. JOHNSTON.

Great battle in Yucatan—The Americans victorious.

NEW ORLEANS, Jan. 25.

By an arrival at this port, we have intelligence of a great battle fought in Yucatan, in which the American volunteers—principally fitted out in this city—were completely successful. There were eight thousand Indians and five hundred Americans engaged in the battle.

The Indians were driven back with great loss. Forty three Americans were killed.

The Indian town of Tela was captured and burnt. The Americans then marched towards Basals, where, it was anticipated, a decisive battle would be fought.

NEW ORLEANS, Jan. 30, P. M.

Gen. Taylor's departure for Washington.

Gen. Taylor left his plantation to-day. He took passage on the steamer Vicksburg. He proceeds to Nashville, and thence on the Western route. It is his purpose to reach Washington city on the 20th of February. He is enjoying good health.

The Hon. Henry Clay is in our city, and has entirely recovered from the injury sustained by falling on the pavement some days ago. Mr. Clay does not accompany the President elect to the Capital, as was supposed he would, nor any part of the route.

The health of our city continues to improve daily. The cholera has disappeared. We have very pleasant weather for the season. The California fever is producing much excitement.

IN A BAD PREDICAMENT.—The Editor of the Lancaster (Ohio) Eagle was lately in a very bad predicament, certain persons reporting him to have died with cholera, and that his body was buried secretly, &c. On recovering from a three or four days' sickness, and again appearing in the streets, persons shunned him, actually believing it was his ghost they "looked upon!" But on his calling out lustily to them, he generally succeeded in convincing folks that the story of his death and burial was all a hoax—got up by some evil disposed persons to injure his business, or by some old women in Wheeling street. The editor gives a laughable account of his first reception in public after his recovery.

BRIGADE INSPECTOR.

Capt. ALEXANDER McKAMEY, of Williamsburg, Blair county, will be supported for the office of Brigade Inspector, for this Brigade, in June next, by troops of friends in Huntingdon county. "Honor to the Brave."

AN OLD SOLDIER. Feb. 8, 1849.

FOREIGN NEWS.

The following is an abstract of the late foreign news, brought by the steamer Canada, which arrived at New York on Monday of last week.

The Cholera was on the increase both in the London district and in the provinces, as well as in Scotland. The total number of cases from the first was 6506, of which 2948 had died, and 1249 recovered—leaving 2819 under treatment. It broke out with fresh violence among the poorer children of London.

The California fever raged in England quite as violently as it has done here. Great numbers of vessels were up for the gold region—some carrying passengers to Chagres, others to Galveston, &c., rates ranging from £25 upwards. All sorts of schemes for raising companies and capital are advertised. One of the companies alone proposes to raise a capital of £600,000, reserving half to be taken in the United States.

From Ireland there is nothing new. Duffy's trial is not yet concluded. Incendiarism is still rife, and a portion of Down county had been put under the operation of the special act by proclamation. The debts of the Repeal Association have been paid.

News from India indicates that the English are to have a good deal of sharp fighting before they succeed in annexing the Punjab.

In France the new President seems to encounter serious difficulties. He had demanded of the Minister of the Interior, M. de Malleville, certain documents, and made the demand in a tone which was deemed un peu viv, whereupon the whole Ministry resigned. The President then made explanations which satisfied all but the minister of the Interior, who withdrew, and was replaced by M. Leon Fonchier. M. Bixio withdrew with him from the Department of Commerce, and and is replaced by M. Buffet.

The President also attempted to supersede a larger number of prefects in the provinces and to appoint the sons of Ney and M. Boissy to high diplomatic posts, but was forced to give way.—His popularity has been seriously injured. The Assembly is petitioned constantly to dissolve, and a committee has submitted a proposition for a new election on the 4th of March.

Admiral Ceille has been appointed Ambassador to London. There has been a falling off in the receipt of Customs of 43 million francs in the year.

No Vice President has yet been nominated. M. Odillon Barrot is a candidate; if successful, it is said M. Thiers will succeed him at the head of the Cabinet.

From Italy there is nothing important. The Pope is still at Gaeta. A Constituent Assembly has been convened in the Roman States for Jan. 5th, the election to take place Dec. 21st, by universal suffrage and ballot—200 Deputies to be elected.

The Council of Boulogne adheres to the Pope. Magnificent presents were made to the Pope on Christmas day—the King of Naples offering him 600,000 ducats, and the Queen of Spain 500,000 colonnades. A Paris paper states that he will go to Civita Vecchia and make a personal appeal to the people. A Geneva paper states that dissensions have broken out between his Holiness and his Cardinals. A rumor was also current that he had sent a letter declaring himself ready to confirm all his concessions and to return to Rome. In Austria, the imperial arms are still successful. Several towns have fallen into their hands, and Jellischich has defeated the Hungarians in a pitched battle.

The Emperor has sent an ambassador to renew relations with the Pope. The Grand Duke Constantine of Russia has arrived at Prague.

In Prussia, addresses are poured in from the provinces, applauding the conduct of the King, and denouncing the Assembly.

At a sitting of the Frankfort Assembly, a resolution was adopted on the 28th, declaring that the Head of the Empire should be a German prince.

Austria refuses to pay the second quarter's instalment for the German fleet.

The King of Denmark has issued a protest against the violation of the armistice with Prussia by the collective governments of the Duchies.—The war seems likely to be renewed.

At Berlin every thing is tranquil. A pamphlet on French Democracy by Guizot has been published.

A WING IN 1792 AND 1848.—Lewis Michael, long a resident of this borough, but now of Stonyereck township, aged 84 years, on the 7th inst. walked from the summit of the Allegheny mountain, to the election house in that township, a distance of nine miles, and deposited his vote for the man of the people, Zachary Taylor. His first vote was given to Washington in 1792, his last in all probability has been given for the second Washington in 1848. The day was boisterously cold, and when he arrived at the polls he was hanging around his face.—A whole-souled Whig, Jacob Lambert, took him to his house, gave him his dinner, and then conveyed him home in his carriage.—All honor to the venerable old Whig! May his example be followed hereafter by the young and old.—Somerset Herald.