

French Government, particularly in regard to the Italian question, occasioned the funds greatly.

At each turn of fortune the *Moniteur* contains a despatch from General Oudinot, which gives an elaborate and vivid description of the final assault made on the 29th of June. The Romans fought most desperately, leaving 400 dead; with 125 prisoners, in the hands of the French, including 19 officers of all ranks, none of whom are described as foreigners.

The French admit only 9 killed and 10 wounded.

The cholera is on the decrease in Paris. The deaths have fallen to fewer than thirty per day. The total number of deaths in Paris and suburbs since the breaking out of the cholera in January last, is said to be more than 20,000.

ITALY.

The Assembly in its last sitting, unanimously voted the Constitution of the Republic, and ordered it to be deposited in the Capital as the unanimous wish of the Roman people.

The Constitution is, by a vote of the Assembly, to be engraved in marble and placed in the Capital. They also ordered funeral services to be celebrated in St. Stephen's for those who had fallen in defence of the Republic.

ESCAPE OF GARIBOLDI WITH 10,000 TROOPS.—THE FRENCH IN PURSUIT.—Garibaldi succeeded in escaping from Rome with 10,000 men. He was loudly applauded as he passed through the city. He had been in the direction of Serravalle. It is probable he would fall in with some detached force of the Neapolitans or Spaniards, to whom he might give trouble. His intention, it is said, is to invade the kingdom of Naples.

The first division of the French expeditionary army set out in pursuit of him on the 4th.

THE GOVERNMENT OF ROME—PRESENT AND FUTURE.—The *Corriere Mercantile*, of Genoa, of the 7th, states that the Government is composed of three individuals, one Roman and two Frenchmen, and has been established at Rome.

By the latest accounts the Roman municipality had proclaimed that no convention had been made with the French.

The Pontifical arms had been put up. The tri-color remained.

The regular Roman troops will be stationed at Leonci and Turatino. At present they are in the barracks at Rome.

VENICE STILL UNCONQUERED.—Venice still holds out against the Austrians, and continues to make a vigorous resistance. The city carries on its principal defence from two small forts, at about one thousand yards from the first houses of Venice, one situated on the small island of San Leono, and the other on the railroad bridge. The Austrian shells do not teach any further than four hundred yards.

Within Venice provisions are very scarce. Nothing but black bread, half baked, is to be got. Meat and wine have become luxuries. Still the calm determination to resist reigns among the Venetians.

Sardinia.

IMPORTANT MOVEMENT.—Correspondence from Turin of the 8th, states that M. Prande, Secretary of the Sardinian in London, arrived at Turin with despatches of great and urgent importance. It is said that they contain the wish of Lord Palmerston that Sardinia should not at present resume negotiations of peace with Austria, as England wished to save Italy from the abyss into which she appears ready to fall.

Hungary and Austria.

RUMORS, MOVEMENTS OF THE FORCES, INCIDENTS, &c.—The Hungarians continue to carry on the unequal struggle with indomitable energy and courage.

Advices from Vienna of the 7th have been received. The statements of the victory won by Ban Jellachich prove to be altogether unfounded. The Ban is still in the back countries, and though he has had an engagement with the Magyars, the affair seems to have been of little importance.

The imperial troops on the right bank of the Danube, after leaving Raab, followed the returning Hungarians, and appear to have obtained some advantage at Acs, where, it is said, 500 Hungarians were made prisoners.

The Austrian headquarters were then removed to Babylona, where the Emperor was.

HUNGARIANS DEFEATED BY THE AUSTRIANS—DREADFUL CONFLICT—EIGHT HOURS' BATTLE.—The Hungarians appear to have retired to an entrenchment, camp and works, at the head of a bridge thrown from the right bank of the Danube to Comorn, from which point they maneuvered with 20 squadrons of horse, and kept up a fire with 50 guns for eight hours, but their infantry remained in their entrenchments. One field battery ventured beyond the protection of the guns in the entrenchment, and a regiment of Austrian light horse attacked and captured the battery, after cutting down the greater part of the men at their guns. The battery consisted of six-pounders and two twelves.

RUMORED VICTORIES BY THE RUSSIANS.—The Russian corps having entered Transylvania, has succeeded, after an obstinate resistance, in taking Turnas Pass, which was strongly fortified.

The Russians forced their way through with the bayonet, and entered Cronstadt on the same day, the 20th of June. Eleven cannon and standard were the trophies of this day.

The Cossacks succeeded in capturing Gen Wyss, who was wounded, and had been handed over to the Austrians.

Other accounts from Transylvania state that the other Russian corps had entered Bistric, after a sharp action with the Hungarians.

The Austrians garrison at Raab had been compelled to surrender that fortress.

OPENING OF THE DIET.—A letter from Vienna in the *Independence of Brussels*, states that the Hungarians have retaken Syigetin, and that the diet was to be opened on the 18th.

GREAT BATTLE BETWEEN THE HUNGARIANS AND RUSSIANS—THE HUNGARIANS VICTORIOUS.—Intelligence had been received by the Nation, a Belgian journal, to the following effect:—On the 1st and 2d of July, Dembrinski, with his own corps d'armes, and all the reserve of the

veteran troops drawn from the army of operations now acting in different parts of Hungary, amounting altogether to 80,000 men, attacked the Russian army, consisting of 110,000 men commanded by Prince Paskewitch, in the defiles between Miskoley and Oislan. The attack took place in the flank, so as to drive the corps, commanded by the Prince in person, into the marshes of the Theiss.

We have not received any details of this important battle, but the success seems to have been complete that the same Hungarian reserve of veterans, to the number of 40,000 men, marched the next day to Waaten, for Comorn, to reinforce the army of Georgey, who since the 4th of July, has been able to resume the offensive against the Austrian armies.

Dembrinski, with 55,000 men, was in pursuit of the remains of the army of Paskewitch, and it is probable that immediately after the news of Dembrinski's victory becomes known, the warlike population in the defiles in which the Russian Prince has imprudently engaged himself, will rise en masse, to cut off his retreat in the passes.

PROCLAMATION FROM KOSUTH.—Kosuth issued on the 27th ult., at Baden Pesth, a proclamation calling upon the people in the most emphatic language, to rise in arms against the invader. The campaign against the Austro-Russian army, is called a crusade, as it is manifestly intended to work on the religious feelings of the people, and its style is said to be most eloquent and impassioned.

Kossuth left Pesth on the 2d, for Szegedin.

DEATH RATHER THAN DEFEAT.—Baden Sackdunt was fearfully bombarded on the 7th, but according to the last accounts, it held out, and the garrison had hoisted the black flag in token that they would rather die than surrender.

MORE BLOODSHED IN KENTUCKY.—A murderous fight with pistols—one of the barbarous conflicts delicately softened into *rencontres*, in the fashionable newspaper parlance of the day—occurred at Paducah Court-house on the 9th instant, between Judge Campbell and Benedict Austin. As in case of Cassius M. Clay and Mr. Turner, the occasion was a public meeting, incident to the election of members of the convention, both being candidates. According to the account before us, Austin was very insulting to Campbell, and gave him the lie; Campbell struck him and he struck Campbell, with superior force; whereupon Campbell put pistol and shot his man dead. Of course he was exonerated and discharged by the magistrates who examined into the matter.

THE MARKETS.

PHILADELPHIA, July 27, 1849.

Flour.—The foreign news has improved prices—common Western brands old flour are selling at \$4.75; and \$1.87 a \$5.00 for green for fresh ground. Extra and fancy brands are held at \$5.45 a \$5.45. Rye flour is quoted at \$3.

CORN MEAL.—Sale of Pennsylvania at \$28; Bradwyne is held at \$2.71 a \$3.

WHEAT.—Prime Pennsylvania reds are held at \$1.05 a \$1.05, and white at \$1.10 a \$1.12; new red \$1.03.

RYE.—Is in moderate request at 57c. a \$5c.

CORN.—Sales of yellow Corn at 60c. per bushel of 56 lbs.; white is worth 57 a \$5c.

OATS.—Southern oats are held at 29 a \$30c; Pennsylvania at 32 a 33c.

WHISKEY.—In bbls. 24c., in hhd. 24c.

DIED.

On the 26th inst., in this borough, Mrs. FAIENCE HOLLIDAY, at an advanced age.

PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS, By precept to me directed, dated at Huntingdon, the 21st day of April 1849, under the hands and seals of the Hon. George Taylor, President of the Court of Common Pleas, Oyer and Terminer and general judge of the 20th judicial district of Pennsylvania, composed of the counties of Huntingdon, Mifflin and Union, and the Hons. James Gwin and John Stewart, his associates, judges of the county of Huntingdon, justices assigned, appointed to hear, try, and determine all and every indictment and presentments, made or taken for or concerning all crimes, which by the laws of the Commonwealth are made capital or felonies of death and other offences/crimes and misdemeanors, which have been, or shall be committed or perpetrated within said county, or all persons who are or shall hereafter be committed or perpetrated, for crimes aforesaid, I am commanded to make proclamation throughout my whole bailiwick, that a Court of Oyer and Terminer, Quarter Sessions and Common Pleas, will be held at the Court House, in the borough of Huntingdon, on the 2d Monday (and 13th day) of August 1849, and those who will prosecute the said prisoners, be there and there to prosecute them as it shall be just, and that all justices of the peace, coroners, and constables within the said county, by then and thereafter in their proper persons, at 10 o'clock A.M. of said day, with their records, inquisitions, examinations and remembrances, to do those things which to their offices respectively appertain.

MATTHEW CROWNOVER, Sheriff.

SHERIFF'S OFFICE, { July 24, 1849.

NOTICE TO JURORS. &c.

OWING to the large number of causes in the Criminal Court, and the consequent probability that none of the causes on the Civil List can be tried, it has been deemed advisable by those interested to continue all the causes on the same day, the 20th of June. Eleven cannon and standard were the trophies of this day.

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SHERIFF'S SALES.

BY virtue of sundry writs of Lev. Fa. and Vend. Ex. now in my hands, I will sell at the Court House, in the borough of Huntingdon, on Monday the 13th day of August next, at 2 o'clock, P. M., at Public Vendue or outcry, the following described Real Estate; viz :

All that certain tract of land, situate in Cass township, Huntingdon county, containing about 300 acres, more or less, adjoining lands of John Miller's heirs, George Quarry, James Dea, and Jacks Mountain on the east, having theron erected a log house also a log house unfinshed, and small log stable, about 100 acres cleared. Seized and taken in execution, and to be sold as the property of John Quarry with notice to Mathias Miller, Tenth Tenant.

ALSO,

All the right, title and interest of defendant in and to a certain tract of land situate in Shirey township, Huntingdon county, Hill valley, containing about 100 acres, more or less, adjoining lands of Samuel Shaver, John Daugherty, others, having theron erected a small house, cabin barn, and saw mill; 40 acres cleared, more or less. Seized and taken in execution, and to be sold as the property of Thomas H. Pollock.

ALSO,

All that certain piece or parcel of ground containing two lots in the town of Walterville in the township of Blair, in Blair county, having theron erected a two story frame house. Seized and taken in execution, and to be sold as the property of John R. Martin.

ALSO,

All that certain lot of ground situate in Jackson township, Huntingdon county, containing about two acres, more or less, adjoining lands of John Duff, Samuel Mitchell, and others, having theron erected a furnace, (known as Jackson Furnace,) and saw mill, one house, &c. Seized and taken in execution, and to be sold as the property of Joseph Vance.

M. CROWNOVER, Sheriff.

SHERIFF'S OFFICE,

Huntingdon, July 21, 1849.

EXCHANGE HOTEL;

Corner Mulberry and Montgomery Sts.

HOLLIDAYSBURG, PA.

W. M. REYNOLDS, Jr., would respectfully announce to the citizens of Huntingdon and elsewhere, that he continues to devote all his time and attention to rendering all comfortable who may favor the above house with their custom. His house is located in the most beautiful part of Hollidaysburg, and his long experience in the business warrants him in saying that his accommodations cannot be surpassed by any other house in the interior of the State.

Hotels can be had at all times for Bedford Springs at the Exchange Hotel. July 24, 1849.

Register's Notice.

NOTICE is hereby given to all persons concerned, that the following named persons have settled their accounts in the Register's Office at Huntingdon, and that the said accounts will be presented for confirmation and allowance, at the Orphans' Court, to be held at Huntingdon, on and for the county of Huntingdon, on Wednesday, the 15th day of August next to wit:

1. James Moore and John Given, Administrators of Thomas Lloyd, late of Walker township, dec'd.

2. Isaiah Shore and William Thompson, Administrators of Reese Thompson, late of Cromwell township, dec'd.

3. Ianthe Plowman, Executrix of Absalom Plowman, late of Brady township, dec'd.

4. James Ewing, Administrator of William Ewing, late of West township, deceased.

5. Matthew Crownover, Administrator of Daniel Glazier, late of Henderson township, dec'd.

6. Thomas Stewart, Administrator of Henry Whitesell, late of West township, dec'd.

7. John Owens, Guardian of Elizabeth C. Sinclair, a minor child of Robert Sinclair, late of Tyrone township, now Blair county, dec'd, now intermarried with Win. M'Murran.

9. William Hammond, Guardian of Dorothy Keller, a daughter of Jacob Keller, late of Morris township, dec'd.

10. William Hammond, Guardian of Margaret Keller, a daughter of Jacob Keller, late of Morris township, dec'd, now intermarried with John Hoover.

11. Joseph Hazlett, Executor of Elizabeth Shaw, late of Warriorsmark township, dec'd.

12. Alexander Thompson, Guardian of the minor children of David Jackson, late of Barre township, dec'd.

M. F. CAMPBELL, Register.

SHERIFF'S OFFICE,

Huntingdon, July 13, 1849.

HATCH'S

CELEBRATED CHEMICAL POWDER,

NOR Razors, Surgical Instruments, and all fine Cutlery, warranted to produce a fine smooth edge in one minute or the money returned.

GEO. GWIN.

Sole Agent for Huntingdon, Pa.

July 18, 1849-3m.

N. B. One or two good travelling agents wanted. Active and enterprising men can make from three to five dollars per day. Address C. HATCH.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.

Estate of George Heffright, late of Huntingdon, borough, deceased.

NOTICE is hereby given, that letters testamente have been granted to the undersigned on the estate of William Roberts, late of West township, deceased. Persons knowing themselves indebted will please make payment immediately, and those having demands against the same, will present them, duly authenticated, for settlement.

DAVID SNARE, Executor.

July 17, 1849-6t.

Administrator.

W. S. AFRICA, A. J. AFRICA,

July 17, 1849-6t.

Administrators.

To Let.

A COMFORTABLE dwelling house, in this Borough, can be had to rent immediately, to a careful family. Apply at this office.

June 26, 1849.

J. T. SCOTT.

CHAMBERSBURG FEMALE SEMINARY,

CHAMBERSBURG, PA.

The Misses Pinneo, Principals.

THIS is a select Family Boarding and Day School in Chambersburg affording a most desirable location for the purpose of such an Institution.

This establishment occupies one of the most delightful situations in the town. Surrounded by extensive grounds, containing ornamental trees, shrubbery, and fine fruit; it is peculiarly adapted to the purpose of a Boarding School. These grounds afford the young ladies opportunity for amusement and exercise, without leaving the care of their teachers, who embrace the advantages these hours of relaxation offer for mingling agreeably with them, thus studying their characters, securing their affections, and advancing their improvement in various respects.

The boarding pupils form a family circle with their Teachers; and enjoy all the comforts, and happy influences of a well regulated home—Their personal habits and manners are watched over with interest and care, and abundant testimony has been given to the rapid improvement of those entrusted to them, in these respects.

The course of instruction pursued is extensive and thorough, embracing all the various branches of an English education, the Latin and French languages, Music and Drawing.

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