THE SPY & REGISTER.

SATURDAY MORNING, June 10, 1848.

AGENCIES.

V. B. PALMER is duly authorized to receive subscriptions and advertisements for this paper, in the cities of Philadelphia, New York, Baltimore, and Boston, and receipt therefor.

E. W. CAPE, Philadelphia.
JACOB M. WESTHAEFFER, Lancaster city.
WILLIAM A. PIERCE, Travelling Agent.
GEORGE PRATT, No. 121, Nassau Street, New York.

THE WHIG NATIONAL CONVENTION nominated Gen. Taylor yesterday, on the fourth ballot, as their candidate for the Presidency.

APPOINTMENT.—A. W. Holmes, of Schuylkill Co., has been appointed Superintendent of Motive power on the Philadelphia and Columbia Railroad, in place of William English.

FATAL RAILROAD ACCIDENT.—The Slow Line and a burden train came in collision near Kinzer's on Monday evening last, and a German immigrant, was so severely injured as to cause his death in about fifty minutes. Several other persons were more or less hurt, but none very seriously. A jury, convened by coroner Moore, in this borough, rendered a verdict acquitting the persons connected with the Railroad of all blame in the matter. The unfortunate man was sitting on the bumper of the car, which he persisted in doing after repeated warnings of the danger of the position; and the dreadful penalty of his temerity will, we hope, prove a warning to those who travel by railroad, to keep the places intended for them; for seldom, indeed, do we hear of a person hurt without the explanation "he stood on the platform of the car!"

The body of the deceased was interred at this place.

A worthy young man, employed by Mr. Martin Erwin as a car teamster, had his ankle dreadfully crushed by a loaded car passing over it, on Wednesday evening last.

EWBANK ON HYDRAULICS AND MECHANICS.—The Eighth and last Number of this work has been received. All the back Numbers may still be procured. They can be ordered through any of the city or country booksellers. Price of each No. 25 cents.

Mr. Jas. S. Ham, an Alderman in the city of Providence, R. I., is a journeyman printer and still works at his case.—*Ithaca Journal.*

Well, what of it? Our Chief Burgess is an industrious cordwainer, and daily "sitteth on the stool of repentance, drawing out the cords of affliction." We are sorry that the election of a worthy mechanic to an office of trust or profit, should be of such rare occurrence as to require a special notice. *It will not always be so.*

MORE SINGULAR COINCIDENCES.—The loco papers have found out that in the names of Polk and Dallas there are *ten* letters and the same number in the names of Cass and Butler, and that in the full names of James K. Polk and George M. Dallas, there are *twenty-three* letters; and the same number in the names of Lewis Cass and William O. Butler.

A correspondent, who loves to dip into these mysteries, hints to us a still more striking coincidence, that in the Mexican War there are ten letters as in Polk and Dallas, and that the full name of Antonio Lopez de Santa Anna has twenty three letters, the same number as in the full names of James K. Polk and George M. Dallas.—*U. S. Gazette.*

To the startling coincidences recorded above, and the thousand and one dittoes which they will draw out, we will add some that seem to us equally singular. Eagle and Raven—Dog and Bat—Clay and Polk—Dallas and McLean—contain the same number of letters—while Theodore Frelinghuysen and Beau Nash do not. What do these facts prove?

DREADFUL CONFLAGRATION.—A dreadful fire occurred in Allentown, Pennsylvania, on Thursday afternoon. Eighty buildings were destroyed in the handsomest part of the town. The fire originated in a stable, being set on fire by boys playing with crackers.

A telegraphic depatch from St. Louis to the Baltimore American announces the intelligence that the well known Keokuk, head Chief of the Sacs and Foxes, has been poisoned by one of his tribe. The murderer has been arested, and is said to have confessed the deed.

The Enterprise, Captain Sir James Clarke Ross, and the Investigator, Captain Bird, sailed from Liverpool on the 19th on the expedition in search of Sir John Franklin and his party, who three years ago, set out on an expedition to the Arctic Seas.—The ships are amply provisioned for three years.

AN ARMY OF THEM.—It is estimated that 600,000 men will take a part in the Presidential election of 1848, who, in 1844, were between the ages of 17 and 21.

The Liberty Convention at Rochester nominated Rev. Chas. E. Foote, of Michigan, for Vice President of the United States. Garret Smith, of New York, was nominated previously for President.

A writer in Hunt's Merchant's Magazine, estimates that the balance of trade against the United States, at the close of the present financial year, will not fall short of $10,000,000.

"The *Dry Goods Merchants' Bank*, in the city of New York," is the title of a new Bank about to be established in New York by the class of citizens indicated by the name of the institution.

The frigate Constitution has been taken from the Dry Dock at Boston, having been thoroughly repaired, and will be fitted for sea immediately.

A petition is circulating in Ohio, for the removal of the seat of the National Government from Washington to Cincinnati.

The fare on the Boston and Maine railroad is to be reduced to two cents per mile, on the 1st of July, after the example of the Boston and Lowell railroad.

A daily line of stages commenced running on the first inst., between Lancaster and Reading.

PEACE WITH MEXICO.—The following telegraphic despatch to the Philadelphia Ledger, dated Augusta, June 8, confirmes the rumors of the glad tidings of PEACE:—

The Overland Express brings New Orleans papers of the 3d inst. By the arival there of the Steam Propeller A. R. Hetzel, from Vera Cruz, dates from the city of Mexico have been recieved to 4 o'clock on the 26th ult.

The Mexican Senate ratified the treaty of peace on the 25th ult. by a vote of 23 yeas to 5 nays.

General Kearney has succeeded Gen. P. F. Smith in command of the city of Mexico, the latter having been appointed to superintend the embarktion of the troops at Vera Cruz as before announced.

Messrs. Sevier and Clifford, the Peace Commissioners, arrived at Queretaro on the 23d ult., and the exchange of ratifications was to take place immediately.

The outposts of the army have been ordered to be on the march in ten days, and all the persons under sentence of death ordered to be transported with the army.

The Mexicans are reported to be under great fears of the Indians when the army leaves.

VOTE ON THE RATIFICATION OF THE TREATY.—The Senate of the United States having taken off the injunction of secrecy from its members, we lay before our readers the official statement of the final vote:

Yeas—Messrs. Ashley, Atherton, Bagby, Bell, Bradbury, Bright, Butler, Calhoun, Cameron, Cass, Clarke, Crittenden, Davis, of Mass. Davis, of Miss. Dayton, Dickinson, Dix, Downs, Felch, Foote, Greene, Hale, Hannegan, Hunter, Johnson, of La. Johnson, of Md. Johnson, of Ga. Mangum, Mason, Miller, Moor, Niles, Rusk, Sevier, Sturgeon, Turney, Underwood, and Yulee—38.

Nays—Messrs. Allen, Atchison, Badger, Benton, Baldwin, Berrien, Breese, Corwin, Douglass, Lewis, Spruance, Upham, Webster, and Westcott—14.

INTERESTING STATISTICS.—The report of the Patent office, recently made, present some interesting statistics relative to the the wealth of the Union.—The population of the United States is set down at 20,746,000, and the aggregate of personal and real property is estimated at $8,294,560,000. New York is the richest state, her property being $1,112,000,000; Pennsylvania next, $850,000,000; then Ohio, $740,000,000; then Virginia, $508,000,000. The remainder of the States rank as follows;—Indiana, $384,000,000; Tennessee, 380,000,000; Kentucky, $342,000,000; Massachusetts, $340,000,000; Georgia, 320,000,000; North Carolina, $306,000,000; Illinois, $294,000,000; Alabama, $276,000,000; Mississippi, 256,000,000; South Carolina, $242,000,000; Misseuri, 240,000,000; Maine, $240,000,000; Maryland, $193,000,000; Louisiana, $188,000,000; New Jersey, $166,000,000; Michigan, $148,000,000; Connecticut, $132,000,000; Vermont, $120,000,000; New Hampshire, $120,000,000; Arkansas, $60,000,000; Texas, $56,000,000; Iowa, $52,000,000; Rhode Island, $52,000,000; Wisconsin, $36,000,000; Delaware, $32,000,000; Florida, $30,000,000; District of Columbia, $18,000,000; Oregon, $8,000,000.

In the above the valuation of the free States and territories, is $4,794,000,000; of the slave States $3,500,560,000. In this last item we suppose the value of *slaves* is estimated as property. There are probably not far from 2,900,000 slaves in the United States. Estimating them at an average value of $300 each, we have an item of $870,000,000 property in human beings.

AMUSING INCIDENT.—A correspondent of the St. Louis Republican furnishes that paper with a very interesting account of the late battle of Santa Cruz de Rosales. The following extract is amusing enough:

About this time rather an amusing incident occured. Inteligence came to our general that a large party of Mexicans had left town, and were about to cut off some of our pickets. He immediately ordered Major Beall to move to the support of our men with his Dragoons. Promptly the men were in their saddles. A party was seen ahead, and off they galloped, rushing over ditches, and ploughed fields, and through chaparral, in fine style. The chase was kept up for several miles, the retreating soldiers doubling at every point. At last, the Major saw the frightened party make directly for the American camp. He thought they had fairly rushed into the lions' den; but on arriving in camp he discovered that he had chased in Captain ——, in command of our own picket guard. In an uncharitable spirit some people might be disposed to blame the Captain, but he thought he was pursued by five hundred Mexican savelry; therefore it was proper to fall back. An officer of more experience would probably have waited a moment, to be sure the enemy were after him, and have manoeuvred some, in order to feel the enemy. But the Captain, not being well skilled in cavalry tactics, thought it brudent to make the simple movement of a "straight streak," which he performed in a most admirable manner.

OREGON.—Senator Benton has received a mail from Oregon up to the 1st of November, and communicates to the State Deparment the information that the arrival of Mr. Buchanan's letter in the territory, with one from the Senator himself, had put a stop to the agitation of the question of providing an independent government for themselves, in consequence of the rejection of the Oregon bill by Congress. They now send Mr. Benton a petition to be laid before Congress, earnestly invoking the protection of our laws and government.

There are 218 newspapers published in Pennsylvania, exclusive of miscellaneous publications. This we believe, exceeds the number published in any other State in the Union. Ohio boasts of 174, and New York of about 200.

The Presbyterian General assembly now in session at Baltimore, resolved to hold their next annual meeting at the First Presbyterian Church in Philadelphia, on the third Thursday in May, 1849.

By order of the City Council of Bangor, a census has been taken of the number of inhabitants by the assessors; the number returned is—Males, 6,530; females, 6,850—total, 13,380.

In many of the counties in North Carolina the wheat crop is highly promising, from recent appearances, the yield being estimated as far beyond the average.

The Martinsburg (Va.) Gazette, speaking of the crops in that country, says;—we have seldom seen anywhere, a fairer prospect of an abundant harvest.

Kimball, of the Boston Museum, offers $200 for the best local play in four or five acts, to be sent in by the 1st of November.

BOROUGH LAW.

The following supplement to the act incorporating the borough of Columbia, passed at the last session of the Legislature, will be found interesting to all whom it may concern:—

A SUPPLEMENT to an act entitled "An act to incorporate the town of Columbia, in the county of Lancaster.

SECTION 1. *Be it enacted &c.*, That all taxes, rates, and levies which may be hereafter lawfully imposed or assessed by the town council of the borough of Columbia, in the county of Lancaster, on real estate, situate within said borough, shall be, and they are hereby declared to be a lien on the said real estate on which they may, hereafter, be imposed or assessed, together, also, with all additions to, and charges on, the said taxes, rates, and levies, which, by the provisions of this act are directed to be made, and that the said lien shall have priority to, and shall be fully paid and satisfied before any recognizance, mortgage, judgment, obligation, or responsibility which the said real estate may become charged with, or liable for, from and after the passage of this act.

SECTION 2. All collectors or agents who have been or may be empowered or authorized to collect and receive taxes, rates, or levies lawfully assessed or imposed, or that may be hereafter lawfully assessed or imposed by the town council aforesaid, upon any real or personal estate, trades, occupations, or callings, or otherwise, shall be, and they are hereby authorized and empowered, if the said taxes, rates, or levies shall remain in arrear and unpaid three months after a demand made for the same, of, or from the person or persons from whom the same are, or shall be due and payable, or their agents, known as such to the said collectors or agents, or of, or from the persons or person occupying the real estate upon which the same are or have been imposed or assessed, to levy upon any goods, chattels, or personal property, belonging to the person or persons from whom the said taxes, rates, or levies are, or shall be due and payable, or upon any goods, chattels, or personal property found upon the real estate upon which the same are, or may be assessed, and to sell and dispose of the same after ten days notice of such sale, in not less than five handbills, whereof one shall be put up on the said real estate or upon the residence of the person or persons whose property shall be so levied upon, and the others in the most public places near the place where such sale shall be made, and out of the proceeds of such sale, after the expenses attending the same, the said collector or agent shall pay over to the treasurer or other person authorized to receive the same, the amount of such taxes, rates, or levies, and the surplus, if any remain, to the owner or owners of said goods, chattels, or personal property, and in case of neglect or refusal to pay over the said surplus within ten days of such sale, if demanded, the collector or agent shall forfeit and pay a sum not exceeding ten per cent on said surplus, to be recoverable, together with the said surplus, as debts of a like amount are now by law recoverable, without any stay of execution. And it shall be lawful for any person or persons whose goods, chattels, or personal property may be levied upon and sold under the authority of this law for taxes, rates or levies upon real estate occupied by him or them, or who may pay the said taxes, rates, or levies by action of debt or otherwise, to recover the amount so paid or the value of the goods and chattels levied on and sold, together with all costs and damages against the owner or owners of such real estate, or at his or their election to defalcate the amount thereof in payment of any rent which may be due to the owner or owners of such real estate, unless such defalcation or recovery would impair any contract of agreement between them previously made; and if no goods, chattels, or personal property belonging to any person or persons from whom said taxes, rates, or levies are, or shall be due and payable, can be found or discovered by the agents or collectors aforesaid, it shall and may be lawful for the said collectors or agents to recover, by suit or otherwise, in the corporate name of the borough aforesaid the amount of said taxes, rates, or levies, as debts of like amount are now by law recoverable.

SECTION 3. Whenever any taxes, rates, or levies which are, or hereafter may be lawfully assessed or imposed by the town council of the borough aforesaid, upon any real estate therein, shall remain in arrear and unpaid for the term of one year, after it shall have been assessed, and no goods, chattels, or personal property shall be found thereon sufficient to pay the same, it shall be lawful for the collector or agent authorized to receive the same, to make a statement of such taxes, rates, or levies that are, or shall be in arrear and unpaid with a description of the real estate upon which the same are or have been assessed, and of the fact that no goods, chattels, or personal property could be found upon the said real estate sufficient to pay the same, which statement, verified by the oath or affirmation of the said collector or agent before a magistrate having jurisdiction in said borough, it shall be lawful to file in the office of the prothonotary of Lancaster county, and process may be had thereon in the corporate name of the borough aforesaid by scire facias, and judgment and execution shall be had thereon with like effect as in the case of mechanics claims.

SECTION 4. Whenever it shall be deemed expedient by the town council of the borough aforesaid, it shall be lawful for the same to require the footways of any street, lane, court, or alley within said borough to be curbed, paved, re-paved, or repaired by the owner or owners of the ground fronting on the same, at his or their own cost respectively, at such times, and under such directions and regulations as the said town council may from time to time adopt.

SECTION 5. If the owner or owners, or person or persons, having the charge of any ground fronting on any foot way so as aforesaid required to be curbed, paved, re-paved, or repaired, shall refuse or neglect to have the footway in front of such ground so paved, re-paved, or repaired for the space of sixty days after notice of such requisition shall have been served upon the owner or owners, occupier or occupiers of said ground, or in case such owner or owners, occupier or occupiers cannot be found after notice of requisition shall have been put up on said ground, it shall and may be lawful for the supervisor of the said borough to pave, curb, repair, or repave the said footways, and to recover the amount of the expense thereof, and twenty per cent advance thereon as a penalty for such refusal or neglect, and the costs of suit by an action in the corporate name of the said borough, before any magistrate, or in any court of the county of Lancaster having jurisdiction of debts of like amount, or to levy the same by distress and sale of goods, chattels, or personal property of the tenant in possession of any such ground, in the same way as is provided for the recovery of taxes in the second section of this act, and the owner or owners of such land shall be liable for the same to the tenant in the same manner as is provided in the said section with regard to taxes paid or levied by, or from, such tenants and the expense of curbing, paving, re-paving, or repairing any footway, together with the penalty of twenty per cent, shall, until the same be paid, be a lien on the ground fronting on such footway in the same manner as taxes are made a lien by the first section of this act; And in case no owner or owners of such ground fronting on such footway so curbed, paved, re-paved, or repaired by the supervisor aforesaid, can be found, and no goods, chattels, or personal property can be found upon the said ground sufficient to pay the expense of said curbing, paving, re-paving, or repairing, then, and in that case it shall and may be lawful for the said supervisor to make a statement of the amount of said expense, with the addition of the aforesaid penalty of twenty per cent, with a description of said ground and the fact that no owner or owners of the said ground could be found, and that no goods, chattels or personal property could be found thereon sufficient to pay the same, which statement, verified by the oath or affirmation of the said supervisor before a magistrate having jurisdiction in said borough, it shall be lawful to file in the office of the prothonotary of Lancaster county, and process may be had thereon in the corporate name of the borough aforesaid by scire facias, and judgment and execution shall be had thereon with like effect as in the case of mechanics claims.

SECTION 6. The town council of the borough aforesaid shall have, use, exercise, and enjoy the same powers and authorities, and liberties, with regard to the licensing and regulation of the wharves, or buildings in the nature of wharves, erected or extended into the water of the Susquehanna river, from, or opposite any part of the said borough, that are by law vested in the board of wardens of the port of Philadelphia with regard to such erections or extensions into the rivers Delaware and Schuylkill, with power to recover, before any of the magistrates or courts of Lancaster county, similar penalties to those provided in the act, entitled "An act to establish a board of wardens for the port of Philadelphia, and for the regulation of pilots and pilatages, and for other purposes therein mentioned," passed the twenty-ninth day of March, one thousand eight hundred and three, and the several supplements thereto; and the corporation of the borough aforesaid is, and shall be hereby invested with all and singular the powers and authorities, jurisdictions, rights, and immunities, in, and to, and over the ends of each and every of the public streets and alleys of said borough, which extend to, or into the Susquehanna river, as fully, to all intents and purposes, and to the like uses as by the sixth section of an act entitled "An Act for the better regulation of the city of Philadelphia, and districts adjoining, and preserving the navigation of the river Schuylkill," passed the twenty-fifth day of March, one thousand eight hundred and five, is, or are granted to the corporation of the city of Philadelphia respecting the ends of the streets and alleys which extend into the river Schuylkill.

SECTION 7. When any structure, building, or erection in the borough aforesaid, shall, in the opinion of the town council, become or be injurious to the health and dangerous to the lives or property of the citizens, it shall and may be lawful for the said town council to declare the same a nuisance, and to require it to be removed, and if the owner or occupier of the ground upon which such nuisance shall exist shall refuse or neglect to remove the same within ten days after notice shall have been served upon him or her, or in case no owner or occupier can be found after such notice shall have been affixed to some conspicuous part of the premises, the supervisor of the borough shall proceed to remove the same, and the expense of such removal with all costs shall be a lien upon the ground and the proceedings to recover the same shall be in all respects as is provided in the fifth section of this act with regard to pavements.

The World Abroad.

SEVEN DAYS LATER

FROM EUROPE.

FRANCE.—The conspiracy discovered in Paris on Monday, the 15th of May, for the overthrow of the Republic, and the establishment of Terrorism, has been signally defeated. The greater portion of the wretched prompters of this insane movement are in the hands of the authorities, or reduced to a condition which will not admit of their doing further harm.

Louis Blanc, however, is still at liberty, although there are strong grounds for suspecting that he was actually with the conspirators during the two hours he was absent from the National Assembly on Monday. The strongest means have been adopted to prevent a recurrence of physical display by the members of the secret Clubs.

The allegiance of the troops of the line and National Guards is fully depended on, and M. Lamartine's popularity has been effectually restored.

Advices from Paris of Thursday evening, state that the city had been tranquil during the day. The number of arrests amounted to 200 up to that time. Blanqui and Flotte, by some mysterious influence, had been liberated.

General Laraignac has been appointed Minister of War, and Mr. Freure Chauret, Prefect of Police.

After the mob had been driven out of the hall of the National Assembly on the 15th, they marched to the Hotel de Ville, to appoint a committee of public safety, and MM. Barbes, Albert, and the other ministers of the would-be provisional government, had just commenced, in the identical room in which Robespierre and his associates exercised their functions as directors, when the National Guard entered the building from the rear, which had been left totally unguarded, seized upon the pseudo government, and after a struggle, in which M. Barbes in particular, ran some risk, carried them off prisoners. Citizen Soubrier, in the interim, repaired to the Minister of the Interior, with his Montaguards. He demanded admittance and the transfer of the ministry to him, and the military posts to his faithful followers. He was admitted only to be arrested; his hundred partisans were disarmed, stripped even to their scarlet cravats, and turned adrift.

Among the conspirators arrested were Soubrier, Raspail, Cabet, Albert, (ouvrier,) (lately a member of the Provisional Government,) Toulin, Seipet, Le Maitre, Boquet, Barbes, Huburt, Courtais, and Blanqui.

Seventy-five of the body-guard kept by Clubbist Sobner, at his house in the Rue de Rivoli, were arrested. In the same house a large quantity of arms and ammunition were found. It was announced that the guards called Montaguards had been disbanded.

Persons who were in the room with M. Barbes, were also arrested and conducted to prison. The arrests are said to amount to at least sixty. On many of these persons were found pistols and daggers, and on some letters from the chiefs in the plot.

The prisoners were sent to Vincennes on the 16th, and any attempt to release them would be useless.

The part taken by Louis Blanc in the affray on the 15th, is yet involved in some mystery. He cannot, it is supposed, clear himself of complying in the matter during the time that the mob had possession of the Assembly. He, as well as Barbes, Albert, and General Courtais, mingled with the crowd in the ante-chambers and lobbies, shook them by the hand, and expressed his confidence in them.

When Albert and Barbes went to the Hotel de Ville, M. Louis Blanc also quitted the Assembly, but fortunately for himself he did not accompany them to the Hotel de Ville. He has not given any explanation of where he was in the interval, but suddenly after the failure of the attempt to establish a Provisional Government, he re-appeared, and declared solemnly that he was perfectly innocent of participation in the events of the day. This declaration was received with shouts of derision and contempt.

M. Soubrier seems to have been one of the prime movers of the *emeute.* In the search made on the evening of the 15th, at the offices of the Commune de Paris, published by him, there were found 600 muskets, most of which were loaded, a barrel of gunpowder, and other munitions of war. Some of the papers which were seized are said to be of great importance.

No less than 82 arrests were made in Soubrier's apartments. One of the persons arrested had a paper in his hand, which he thrust into his mouth, and tried to swallow, but being seized by the throat, he was obliged to give it up, and it turned out to be a list of affiles.

It appears that the government ascertaind that the invasion of the Assemby was a regularly organized conspiracy, and that the insurrection was intended to break out at the same instant at Lyons, and probably at other places.

A telegraphic despatch was sent off to Lyons to inform the authorities there of their danger, and to announce the suppression of the insurrection in Paris.

ITALY.—By advices received at Milan, we learn thrt a battle had been fought between the Austrians and the Pontificial troops and Italian volunteers, between Cornuda and Molinetto. The Austrians lost four hundred men killed and five hundred prisoners, and many wounded. The body of their troops, to the number of 5000 men, were surrounded without having any artillery, at Cornuda and Molinetto, and were placed between two fires by Generals Durando and Ferrari. Another account says that the battle lasted five hours, and that the Roman troops received a check.

The minister for foreign affairs of Piedmont announced to the chamber of deputies, on the 13th ult., the accession of Piacenza to the Sardinian dominions. The Provisional Government of Milan had ordered the opening of registers throughout the country, to receive the *votes of the population relative to the annexation of Lombardy to Piedmont.*—This decision was adopted in consequence of an energetic manifestation to that effect, made by the national guard and the people, followed by a demand, in which it was stated that the intrigues of Metternich, Guizot, and Louis Phillippe, in London, the hostile attitude of Russia, the friendly disposition of Germany, the avowed neutrality of Switzerland, and other diplomatic complications tending to cause an apprehension of general conflagration in Europe, render it more necessary to increase the force of Italy by union. A fusion with Piedmont would render it possible to collect an army of 200,000 Italians.

POLAND.—A Cologne correspondent, writing on the 15th ult., says—"The report that a revolt was on the point of breaking out in the citadel of Warsaw, has been fully confirmed by a number of Poles who had arrived from that city on the Posen territory, under the impression that an imposing national (Polish) army had been formed in the Grand Duchy, and that that army would soon invade the "kingdom" of Poland. The fugative Poles (who have been assigned, provisionally, a domicil in Danzig) declared that the conspirators in the citadel, 200 in number, (chiefly natives of Courland and Livona,) had undertaken to spike all the cannon, in order to prevent the bombardment of Warsaw, the inhabitants of which were about to break out simultaneously in insurrection. The project was discovered about two hours before the time appointed for its execution, and all the conspirators were immediately sent to the fortress of Modlin, where they were shot."

DENMARK.—The meditation of England with the Germanic league, Denmark and Prussia, is reported to have failed, the war of dismemberment being still carried on with unabated implacability against Denmark. No further conflict has taken place between the contending parties, each rapidly preparing for a general engagement. The Danes are awaiting a Swedish reinforcement. The English Government has been informed that the mouth of the Elbe, the Weiser, or any part of the North Sea, will not for the present be blockaded—that the blockade of Pillau, Dantzic, Straisun, Rostick, and Wismar will cease on the 16th inst.

Ten thousand Swedes will shortly assemble at Gothenburg, whence they can be forwarded in eight hours to Jutland. The Swedes entertain great hostility to the Germans, and their junction with the Danes would, in all probability, turn the tide of the battle. The *Berlingsche Zeitung* of Copenhagen, positively asserts that 20,000 Swedes have received marching orders, and that a corps of Swedish allies may shortly be expected to arrive on the Danish territory. From the 18th of April to the 3d ult., not less than sixty-four German vessels were captured by Danish men-of-war. A bill for a war tax to the amount of four millions of rix dollars, has been laid before the Danish Parliament at Roeskild, (the old capital, at least royal residence in Denmark.)

It is hinted that Russia will supply the needful cash, the funds being at rather a low figure in the royal treasury of Denmark; so much so, indeed, that the king is converting all of his valuables into hard coin.

Accounts from Hamburg confirm the report of a suspension of hostilities, atleast on the soil of Denmark itself. An order of the day, issued by Gen. Wrangel to the German troops under his command at Kolding, promises them a temporary repose from their fatiguing duty; but he assures the army that peace will not be concluded till the rights of Germany are fully secured, and the losses sustained by the German people during the conflict, compensated.

The Senate of Hamburg have received a copy of the declaration made to the Court of Berlin by the government of Sweden; it is to this effect—that if the hostilities are not confined to the Duchy of Schleswig, and if the German troops enter any other of the provinces of the Danish monarchy, Sweden will feel justified in sending a military force into Denmark to co-operate with the troops of his Danish majesty, in the defence of his territory against such invasion, or the landing within it of a German army. They will act, however, strictly on the defensive; and, it is added, the Swedish government, will resort to no aggressive measures against German merchant vessels: they can enter and depart unmolested from all the Swedish and Norweign ports as before, as long as no act of hostility is committed against these States.

For the Columbia Spy

Mr. Schroyer: please ask Mr. Jordan if dogs, American dogs, have not "certain inalienable rights"—as well as puppies. If they have, Bruce and I want to enjoy our lives and liberties. In testimony whereof I have set my paw. TIP.

The recent census of Texas shows the population to be 145,000 exclusive of the Newton and San Patricio counties.

The Markets.

PHILADELPHIA, June 8, 1848.

Flour—Is inactive, with sales at $5,50 for common Penna.—extra $5,75. 6,25. Corn Meal—$2,31 a 2,37½. Wheat—Prime white $1,24 a 1,26; red, $1,17 a 1,18. Rye—Southern 73c, Penna., 75c per bushel. Corn—Yellow, 50 a 51c; white 48 a a 49c. Oats 38c for Penna.; Southern 34c. Lumber—The supplies are on the increase. Cargo sales of yellow Pine Boards at $13 a 17 per M.; Susquehanna, $11 a 15.

CINCINNATI, June 8, 1848.

There are sellers but no buyers of flour to-day, at $3,75; red wheat at 72 a 75c. Provisions and groceries are without change, and the inquiry for provisions is decreasing.

BALTIMORE, June 8, 1848

The flour market is steady, but not active—the receipts are light. Howard street sells at $4,50; City Mills at $5,75; corn meal $2,37½; rye flour $2,75; white wheat $1,24 a 1,27; wheat $1,16 a 1,19; white corn 45 a 46; yellow corn 49; oats 34.

PITTSBURG, June 8, 1848.

The flour market is in favor of the buyer, though there is only a moderate business being transacted; sales at $3,75 a 3,81¼; sales of red wheat at 81 a 83; yellow corn 28 a 29; oats 25; rye 42; rye flour $2,75.

Most Extraordinary Work.—The Married Woman's PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION, by Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Woman, Sixth Edition 18mo. pp. 250. Price $1. 25,000 copies sold in three months!

Years of suffering, of physical and mental anguish to many an affectionate wife, and pecuniary difficulty to the husband, might have been spared by a timely possession of this work.

It is intended especially for the married, or those contemplating marriage, as it discloses important secrets which should be known to them particularly.

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Here, also, every female—the wife, the mother, the one either budding into womanhood or the one in the decline of years in whom nature contemplates an important change—can discover the cause, symptoms, and the most efficient remedies, and most certain mode of cure, in every complaint to which her sex is subject.

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The "Married Woman's Private Medical Companion" is sold by Booksellers throughout the United States.

New-York, May 20, 1848—1m

From the New England Washingtonian.

We take pleasure in transferring the following certificate of Mr. Covert, in favor of the curative properties of Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry, to our columns. Mr. Covert, (of the firm of Covert & Dodge, vocalists) has been long and favorably known in this city and vicinity as a vocalist of rare attainments. We have watched with painful anxiety, his declining health from the disease of which he speaks, and have almost despaired of his recovery—yes, we placed him in the catalogue of incurables—but thanks to the virtues of Dr. Wistar's Balsam, he is now, (praise) to our surprise, enjoying most excellent health.

READ THE CERTIFICATE:

Boston, May 25, 1847

Mr Seth W. Fowle—Dear Sir—There are so many quack medicines at the present time, and each one has more or less certificates from real or imaginary individuals, that I have for some time had doubts of the propriety of giving any testimony in favor of your medicine. But being assured that I have been benefited by its use, and feeling satisfied that by giving in my testimony in regard to its medicinal qualities, I may, perhaps, be the means of saving some one similarly afflicted. I therefore cheerfully add my testimony in favor of the medicine that I know has done me great good. I have been afflicted with the Bronchitis for a number years, and by the use of a couple bottles of WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY, I am happy to say that I am almost free from the above troublesome disease.

If this should be the means of saving even one of my fellow beings from that most troublesome and painful of all diseases, (Bronchitis) I shall be fully paid for my trouble in writing the above communication.

Respectfully yours, B COVERT, Vocalist,
Firm of Covert & Dodge

None genuine, unless signed I. BUTTS on the wrapper
For sale by R. WILLIAMS, Front Street Columbia, Pa.

Dr. Swayne in the South.—The following letter just come to hand, and will be read with interest. The patient suffered intolerably, and could find no relief until he used DR SWAYNE'S COMPOUND SYRUP OF WILD CHERRY. It is certainly the most wonderful cure on record! Read it.

Wilmington, N. C., Jan 12, 1847.

Dr Swayne—Dear Sir—Having been almost miraculously cured by your valuable medicine, I think it not more than common gratitude in me to make one addition to the long list of certificates which you have received of remarkable cures by your medicine. During the two years preceeding last August, I was very much distressed by a very bad cold and Racking Cough, and during the latter part of the time, it continued to grow worse, and indeed in July my friends gave me over, having tried all kinds of medicine, said to be good for such diseases, without the least good effect. I was reduced almost to a perfect corpse, and had scarcely any flesh upon my body, and for a long time never thought to rise from my bed again. A friend one day asked me if I had tried Dr. Swayne's Compound Syrup of Wild Cherry, and advised me to do so at once, as he heard that it had worked a great many wonderful cures. I took his advice, and after using up several bottles of it, I grew so much better that I was enabled to leave my bed, and afterwards to walk about the house, and go out into the street. I was encouraged by this, and continued the use of your medicine, and now, by means of its wonderful curative powers, I am perfectly well, and enjoying the use of all my faculties, just as much as if I had never been afflicted in the way I have described to you. I have written this, not thinking that it will at all interest you, but humbly hoping that it will have its mite of influence in causing your valuable medicine to be spread among mankind, and in assisting to raise you to that station which you richly deserve, for your persevering efforts for the public good.

Respectfully your friend and admirer,
JAMES R. MAISELAND.

BEWARE OF IMPOSITION.—Attempts have often been made by unprincipled individuals to impose upon the community a spurious article, stealing nearly the whole of the name of my preparation. To fully guard against such base and palpable imposition, the public should shun all preparations purporting to contain Wild Cherry, except that bearing the signature of Dr. D. Swayne on each bottle. Beware of the worthless "Balsams," "Syrups," &c., as they contain none of the virtues of the original preparation.

The (original and only) genuine article is prepared by DR. SWAYNE, corner of Eighth and Race sts., Philadelphia, and for sale by agents in all parts of the United States, and some parts of Europe.

Sold by WM. A. LEADER, Columbia, and Dr. A. H. BARNITZ, York, Pa. June 10, 1848—tf.

Personal Beauty.—There is not a single individual among this vast community of intelligent persons, but what prefers a pleasing countenance and a beautiful complexion to a sallow and repulsive visage. We love to look upon elegant portraits of beautiful personages, who were highly popular for their personal beauty, a fair and prepossessing complexion is on times a principal feature in the success of young beginners in business, or his or her debut in the fashionable world, thousands of individuals who are now annoyed with a sallow and repulsive complexion, diseased, cracked, chapped and discolored skin, can, if they will use as a Toilet Emollient, that valuable skin purifier, RADWAY'S CHINESE MEDICATED SOAP, possess as fair, pure, sweet and healthy skin as the fairest daughter of our race. If you but knew the manifold virtues of Radway's Soap, you surely would not be without it. Its mysterious action on the skin cleanses the secretory vessels from all impurity, removes from the surface Pimples, Blotches, Pustules, Sallow, Yellow and Discolored Skin, cures Salt Rheum, Ring-worm, Erysipelas, Rash, Tetter, Chapped Flesh, Sore and Bleeding Lips, Weak and Sore Eyes.

As a Nursery SOAP, every mother should keep this soap in her nursery, it protects the tender skin of the babe from the cold and bleaching winds of winter. For the Toilet, it is superior to all others, it is deliciously perfumed. For Shaving, it is delightful, it produces a rich, copious, and lasting lather.

Each cake, to be genuine, must be signed R. G. Radway. J. & R. G. RADWAY, 2 Courtland St., N. Y.

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May 20-1m