

THE GAZETTE.

LEWISTOWN, PA.

SATURDAY, MAY 12, 1849.

TERMS:

To persons who are not now subscribers: ONE DOLLAR PER ANNUM. IN ADVANCE. For six months, 75 cents, in advance.

Advertisements.

A. J. North offers for sale some valuable property in Newton Hamilton. F. J. Hoffman has on hand a large lot of iron, of the various sizes and kinds in use.

Although we have omitted two or three columns of yearly advertisements for the past few weeks, to make room for the favors of our advertising friends, we are still compelled to give but a limited quantity of reading matter.

The author of a communication relative to the Martha Washington Temperance Society ought to have left his address at the office.

G. J. Ball, Esq., our new State Treasurer, entered upon the discharge of his official duties on Monday last.

A considerable quantity of heavy T Railroad iron has been landed on our wharves for the use of the Central Railroad.

Another Present.

The Pittsburgh Commercial Journal says, "A superb gold watch and chain, valued at two hundred dollars, were presented to James Burns, late President of the Canal Board of Pennsylvania, by a number of our transportation men, as a mark of respect due to a faithful public officer on his retirement."

What's Wrong?—The locofocos of Juniata county, at their meeting on Tuesday last, among other matters of "sound and fury" signifying nothing.

Resolved, That in the selection of a delegate for this Senatorial District, UNION and MIFFLIN counties have pursued an unprecedented course, in making the nomination without consulting or in any way allowing Juniata county to participate in the selection, when by right and usage this county is entitled to the delegate.

Hon. James R. Morrison was appointed Representative Delegate to the State Convention with instructions to support John A. Gamble, of Lycoming county, for Canal Commissioner. These instructions are also extended to the Senatorial Delegate, which we suppose ends the efforts made to head our neighbor of the Democrat.

APPOINTMENTS BY THE PRESIDENT.

WASHINGTON, May 9. The Philadelphia Appointments.—William D. Lewis, Collector of Customs, vice James Page, removed. Wm. J. P. White, P. M., vice George F. Lehman, removed.

ACCIDENT.—The Millintown Register says an accident of a very serious nature occurred in Lack township, Juniata county, on the 31st ult. A house and church were being erected by John Knapp, when the scaffolding gave way and precipitated two men, named Andrew Wallace and William Bardy, to the ground, injuring them very severely.

CINCINNATI, May 9. Our city is in a great state of excitement, in consequence of the re-appearance in our midst of that dreadful scourge, the cholera. In order to allay public apprehension, the Board of Health has issued a bulletin, from which it appears that during the last twenty-four hours, there were 26 cases of cholera, 6 of which terminated fatally.

THE NEXT CONGRESS.

There have been already elected, including those from Virginia, 165 members of Congress. Conceding the election of the Locofoco candidate in the 14th congressional district of Virginia, we have the following result for the next Congress compared with the last:—

Table with columns: State, Next Congress (Whig, L. F.), Last Congress (Whig, L. F.). Rows include Maine, New Hampshire, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Vermont, Connecticut, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware, Virginia, South Carolina, Georgia, Ohio, Florida, Michigan, Wisconsin, Missouri, Arkansas, Iowa.

* One vacancy. † The Act of Congress admitting Wisconsin into the Union, authorizes her to send three members, from and after the 4th of March, 1849, until the next apportionment.

There remain to be elected 66 members, as follows:

Table with columns: State, Whole Number, W., L. F. Rows include Maryland, North Carolina, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, Kentucky, Tennessee, Indiana, Texas, Vacancy in Ohio, Do. in Massachusetts, Do. in Rhode Island.

Elected as above, 165 30 36 Total, 231 120 111

Whig majority if remaining 66 members are of same politics as in last Congress, 9. There is nothing in this statement, says the Baltimore Patriot, from which we extract it, which is discouraging to the Whigs.

There is nothing in this statement, says the Baltimore Patriot, from which we extract it, which is discouraging to the Whigs. On the contrary there is every thing to stimulate them to exertion. If they only make the exertion which their cause demands of them, they will increase this majority in the House of Representatives.

FRANKLIN'S EXPEDITION.

Lady Franklin recently addressed a letter to the President of the United States relative to the expedition which went out from England in 1845, under the command of Sir John Franklin, for the purpose of discovering what navigators had long supposed to exist, a North-west passage to the Pacific Ocean.

The letter addressed by her to the President, she seeks to enlist our people in the effort to find and rescue Sir John Franklin and his companions, if they be yet where human succor can reach them.

WASHINGTON, April 25, 1849. MADAM:—Your letter to the President of the United States, dated April 4, 1849, has been received by him, and he has instructed me to make to you the following reply:

The appeal made in the letter with which you have honored him, is such as would strongly enlist the sympathy of the rulers and the people of any portion of the civilized world. To the citizens of the United States, who share largely in the emotions which agitate the public mind of your own country, the name of Sir John Franklin has been endeared by his heroic virtues, and the sufferings and sacrifices which he has encountered for the benefit of mankind.

The hearts of the American people will be deeply touched by your eloquent address to the Chief Magistrate, and they will join with you in an earnest prayer to Him whose spirit is on the waters that your husband and his companions may yet be restored to their country and their friends.

I have the honor to be your Ladyship's friend and obedient servant, JOHN M. CLAYTON, Lady Jane Franklin, Bedford Place, London.

THE SANDWICH ISLANDS.—The suggestion occurs in a New York paper that it would be well for the United States to annex the Sandwich Islands to the Union, giving to the whole group the name of the State of Hawaii.

The importance of these Islands, in view of the trade of the Pacific, being nearly midway between Oregon and China, is prominently urged, says the Baltimore American, and the fact, no doubt, will be generally admitted. The depopulation which, for some cause or another, has been going on throughout the group since its discovery by Captain Cook, is also alluded to as indicative of the inevitable result that the Island must, sooner or later, come into the possession of some civilized power.

LUMBER TRADE OF THE SUSQUEHANNA.—Some idea may be formed of the extent of the lumber trade of the Susquehanna, says the Harrisburg Intelligencer, from the following memorandum of the number of rafts and arks that passed that place during the late annual spring freshet. The account was kept by Mr. Jeremiah Reese, keeper of the eastern toll-house of the Market street bridge, and furnished to that paper by him for publication.

The number of rafts were as follows:—From the 23d to the 30th of March, 415; on the 30th, 200; April 1st, 169; 2d, 281; 3d, 545; 4th, 257; 5th, 32; 6th, 135; 7th, 90; 8th, 35; 9th, 19; 10th, 22; 11th, 27; 17th, 4—total, 2922.

The number of arks were as follows:—From the 22d of March to April 4th, 183; April 5th, 5; 6th, 14; 7th, 15; 8th, 12; 9th, 2; 12th, 5; 13th, 30; 17th, 2—total, 209. Total arks and rafts, 2530.

The Onondaga Standard argues that Congress, under the clause of the Constitution which guarantees to every State a Republican form of Government, ought to require South Carolina forthwith to adopt a Constitution more in accordance with Republican principles, as a pre-requisite to her longer continuance in the Union.

NEW TRIAL GRANTED.—The counsel of Lawrence Altman, who, it will be recollected, was tried and found guilty of the murder of his brother, in Clearfield county, at the February Court, have succeeded in their application for a new trial. The case will be tried over again at the September term.—Bellefonte Democrat.

The verdict set aside is said to be that of the jury who, being unable to make up their minds, joined together in a prayer, which produced conviction. The Court, it seems, considers prayer in the jury box as informal, the jury being sworn to try a man by the law and the facts.

The New York Sunday Atlas announces that Edwin Forrest, the tragedian, has been separated from his wife, Caroline Norton Sinclair Forrest, daughter of the vocalist, John Sinclair. They were married in 1835 in London, and have lived happily, as the Atlas states, until the beginning of the last winter, when Mr. F. became moody and melancholy.

Locofoco Rejoicing.

A salute was fired at Boston on Monday, by the Democrats proclaiming their satisfaction at the removal of Marcus Morton, Democrat, from the collectorship of that port. The Post, the leading Locofoco paper, says:

"If Mr. Polk and Mr. Walker had done their duty faithfully, we should not have been dependent upon Gen. Taylor and Mr. Meredith for a favor we now most gratefully acknowledge."

A TIMELY HINT.—The editor of the CULTIVATOR reminds his readers that caterpillars should be attended to in season, and that when this is done, the labor of extirpation will be trifling. He says, "one easy mode of destruction is to apply strong soap suds to the nest—if the tree is large, a swab tied to the end of a pole will accomplish the purpose effectually. Suds which have been used by the wash-woman are as good as any, and by rubbing a swab on the nest—after it has been dipped into the suds—the worms are quickly destroyed."

SENTENCE OF RESURRECTIONISTS.—The parties at Pittsburgh, convicted of stealing the body of a young lady for dissection, have been sentenced.—Dr. Dickson to pay a fine of \$300 and costs, and Dr. Heron a fine of \$100. Boyd, the other convict, was absent.

MORE PROSCRIPTION.—Ely Moore has been removed from the office of U. S. Marshal, and Henry F. Talmadge appointed in his place. Reason.—The Marshal's office is in default for \$20,000.

The seventeen year locusts, which are to appear this year in the western part of this State, have been turned up by the plough, in Beaver county, by the hundreds. The hogs eat them with avidity.

ARKANSAS.—John S. Roane's official majority for Governor over his Whig competitor is 163. Roane entered upon the duties of his office on the 19th. At this rate locofocism will soon disappear from Arkansas.

NEW PACKET LINE.—A new line of Packets has been formed to run between Johnstown and Pittsburg.

Notices.

The publishers have favored us with a copy of THE WATER CURE MANUAL, a popular work, containing much valuable information, embracing descriptions of the various modes of bathing, the Hygienic and Curative effect of air, exercise, clothing, occupation, diet, water drinking, &c., &c., together with descriptions of diseases, &c., &c., with a fine engraving of Preisnitz, by Joel Shev, M. D. Price 50 cents—address Fowlers & Wells, 131 Nassau street, New York. The work can be sent by mail. We have looked over a portion of this work, and find it embodies much valuable information to heads of families and others.

"THE WORLD AS IT MOVES," a weekly Magazine of 40 pages, is a novel and excellent periodical. In addition to a reprint of Chambers' celebrated and useful popular Edinburgh Journal, which has in Europe a circulation of 150,000 copies, "The World as it Moves" gives the choicest articles that appear in the great British Reviews, Magazines and Newspapers. Nor is this all: There are original articles and translations from the French, Italian, and German periodicals. It also answers all literary and Scientific Questions from subscribers, and publishes free of charge the Marriages and Deaths, on information, of all its patrons. The "World" also gives a miscellany of Foreign and Domestic News. The price is \$1.50 for three months, (one vol.) or \$5 for one year, (4 vols.) Each volume contains 520 pages. This Magazine would be of great value to families and Libraries, and we heartily recommend it to those who wish sound and at the same time interesting reading. We should remark that all persons subscribing before the 15th of June for one year's issue receive the 1st volume of "The World," or the two volumes of Macaulay's History of England, gratis. (Wm. Wallace, Editor: Lockwood & Co., publishers, Broadway and Grand-st.—N. Y. Tribune.

In addition to other attractions the publishers are having prepared a series of magnificent Biographical, Historical, and Scenic Illustrations. The 4th edition of the History of England by Macaulay, which they offer as a PREMIUM, is splendidly bound. "The World as it moves" is the CHEAPEST and most valuable magazine published in this country. Think of 200 pages of such matter, with such premiums, for only \$5? Address Lockwood & Co., Broadway, corner of Grand street.

From the Louisville Journal.

The postmaster at Natchez, he who furnished the bill of sale of certain negroes, bought by old Zach, to the Free Soilers of Ohio, is removed.—Montgomery (Ala.) Journal.

We wonder whether he has made written application to the Postmaster General to learn the cause of his removal. The correspondence between him and the Department, if any has taken place, must be well worth consulting. Why doesn't the editor of the Union call for it?

The Pittsburgh Post has a picture of a frightful looking instrument, which it calls a guillotine, with a dozen or fifteen heads scattered all around it. We could not possibly imagine a more striking and ghastly justification than this picture affords of the doings of the administration. A man, viler, more villainous looking set of beads and faces were never seen on human shoulders—or off.

The editor of the Washington Union, in speaking of what he calls the operations of the guillotine, says that "the blood of the martyrs is the seed of the church." It must be a precious "church" that springs from such scalding blood as circulates in the veins of the mass of the ejected piecemen of Mr. Polk's administration.

The Natchez Courier asks "whether perfectly rabid Locofoco editors can be honest." We can't tell—few or none of them have ever tried.

The financial condition of the American and Foreign Bible Society is prosperous. For the first time since its organization, its receipts exceed its expenditures.

FOOD FOR THE SCAFFOLD.—Within a few months from the present time, nine men and one woman will, according to the terms of their sentences, ascend the scaffold. Vintner at Baltimore, for the murder of Mrs. Fego 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 Goodie, colored, at Boston for the murder of a rival lover of his mistress. The Rev. Ezra Dudley, at Haverhill, N. Hampshire, for the murder of his wife while returning 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 1st June, for murder of Henry Yellman. Alex. Jones, colored, at New York, 22d June, for arson. And there are some half dozen late murder commitments 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.

IRON STORES.—The New York papers contain descriptions of a block of five iron stores, erected in that city by Mr. EDGAR H. LAING. The stores are 20 by 59 feet, and were built in a little more than two months, at a cost of about \$29,000, and with scarcely any of the bustle and inconvenience attending the erection of brick or stone houses. The Tribune, speaking of the iron stores, says—

The effect is exceedingly light and elegant. Each story is supported by rows of fluted pillars, the courses between which are compactly bolted, and the seams of panels completely covered and concealed from the view by an ornamental cornice. Thus the walls are in fact one solid iron block, capable of supporting an immense weight. There are about 150 tons of iron in the buildings.

Fatal Effects of Chloroform.—Another fatal case of chloroform is reported by the Cincinnati Atlas. A young man named George, in undergoing an operation to relieve deafness, took chloroform to escape pain, and never recovered from its influence.

PROSCRIPTION.—The sheer hubbub of the cry of proscription, raised by the Democratic press, in consequence of the removal of officers since the commencement of Gen. Taylor's Administration, is shown in the annexed passage of a Washington letter to the New York Journal of Commerce:—

The democrats, I must repeat, demand all the offices, and esteem it a violation of their rights to take one from them. We know the pretension, and would like to know upon what it is founded. It would, I should think, be somewhat difficult to persuade even the democrats themselves, with few exceptions, that their party possess an exclusive capacity for the discharge of official duties. From what I know of officers and their duties, I have been led to believe that, in most instances, they are mere sinecures, quite as much so as Mr. Eli Moore's office. It is a fact, as every one who knows any thing must know, about offices here. Therefore, even if the exclusive claims of competency for the democracy were admitted, it would not follow that democrats alone should be the recipients of salaries, which the Government chooses so lavishly to bestow. Almost any man in this country can write his name, and is therefore competent to sign his receipt for his month's salary, and this is the chief and almost only labor that officers of the public departments here, and hundreds of officers abroad, undergo in the public service. What labor and what merit are to be attributed even to those who, by contracts with the government, acquire in a few years a fortune which no talent nor industry in any private walk of life could achieve? I do not envy my democratic friends their long enjoyed and exclusive benefits. I would be loth to possess them upon the terms on which they have been generally held. But I do think that after the recent condemnation passed by the whole people of the United States against the spoils party and the spoils system, a little more modesty of pretension would become them.

TEXAS.—Late Texan papers contain accounts of Indian outrages, from which it appears that the Cananches, Tonko ways and Lipans, and perhaps other tribes, are rioting in a series of lawless aggressions throughout the valley of the Rio Grande and in New Mexico. The great extent of our Texan frontier makes it impossible for the small military force now occupying the posts to render efficient protection to our people, and the probability is that the Government will be compelled to send a small army to Texas, if we are not again involved in an Indian war.

INGENUOUS.—E. H. Howard, late postmaster at Sheboygan, Wisconsin, has started for California, in a boat wagon of his own construction. The box of the wagon is a boat, set on steel springs, the whole of which is covered with oil cloth, making a very comfortable house. The establishment is so arranged that, upon reaching a river, the running gear of the wagon can be unshipped in a few minutes, and taken aboard the boat while crossing the stream. This is decidedly the best overland outfit we have noticed.

THE GOLD DOLLARS.—The gold dollars made their appearance yesterday.—They are a beautiful coin, but much too small to be popular, being at least one-fourth less in size than our half-dimes.—One side is decorated with the head of Liberty and the stars of the republic.—On the reverse are the words "United States of America," with a wreath and "1 Dollar, 1849.—Daily News.

HEAVY DAMAGES.—The Connecticut River Railroad Company have had to pay Ezra S. Corning, \$9,045 for injuries received on their road. The accident happened from a collision carelessly induced. Mr. C. suffered no great inconvenience for several days; but soon after he experienced serious inconvenience from his spine hip and head.

DR. ROBERTS, a promising young physician of Syracuse, N. Y., died quite suddenly last week. His death was occasioned by touching a pimple on his forehead, which was bleeding, with some matter from a vaccine seal, which he had just removed from the arm of a child. The poison appeared to operate instantly, as in a few hours he was delirious.

ARTESIAN WELL.—This well now in process of being bored at Charleston, S. C., has reached the depth of 750 feet. The auger has not reached the Burr stone, having passed through nothing but marl. Water will not come till the Burr rock be perforated.

The big tent of Welch's Circus was blown over at Rochester in a gale on Monday evening week, while 2,500 were present. Wm. H. Crowell was struck by a pole and killed, leaving a wife and four children.

The Nantucket Enquirer says that the statement respecting the steward of the ship Wm. Penn, having brought home four thousand dollars worth of gold dust from California, is untrue. He has brought very little, if any.

The Pennsylvania is imploring the Hunkers and Free Soilers of New York to unite. It no longer denounces the latter as "traitors"—"arch traitors"—but modestly styles them "our republican brothers."

The death of Jas. Cooper, uncle of Jas. Fenimore Cooper, took place at Oswego, N. Y., on the 1st. He had reached his 97th year, and though a Quaker, served honorably in the Revolution.

FOREIGN NEWS.

BY THE STEAMER AMERICA.

French Intervention in Italy.—The affairs of the Continent are still in a very distracted state, though there are some bright spots in the general gloom.

In the National Assembly of France, on Monday, the President of the Council of Ministers made a communication relative to the intervention of France in Italy. He stated, in substance, that the counter coup of the victories gained by the Austrians over the Piedmontese would be felt throughout the whole of Central Italy; that a crisis appeared to be imminent in the Roman States, and that France would not remain indifferent to such a state of things. The Government have therefore determined to send an army of 14,000 to Rome to assist the Pope, Lenoi L'Oudinot to command.

The cholera is largely on the increase in Paris and many persons of opulence have become its victims. Up to the 19th there have been 1762 cases, of which 1022 had proved fatal.

The German Empire.—Germany is still in a state of great confusion. The Prussian Government is said to have obtained the assent of a few of the small States, such as Hesse-Cassel, Brunswick and Weimar, to the assumption of the Imperial dignity by the King; but these form only a small part of the States of Germany.

Austria is of course violently opposed to a plan which would transfer the Imperial dignity from the House of Hapsburg to that of Brandenburg; and Bavaria, the third State in Germany, for population and influence, is scarcely less so. Both France and Russia are strongly opposed to the change. All these difficulties may perhaps be got over, if the smaller States of Germany were unanimous in favor of the union with Prussia. But this is not the fact. However, whose assent is essential to the carrying out of the scheme, is not likely to give it; and Saxony has so strong a sense of what reasons she has against re-constituting the German Empire on the basis proposed at Frankfurt, and even if she could be overcome it is doubtful if she would assent.

The Austrian Empire is in as great difficulty as ever, for it is clear from the retreat of all the divisions of the Austrian army towards Pesh, that they have been repulsed by the Hungarians. The great struggle now is for the position of the Hungarian's fortress of Comoro on the Danube, which the Austrian have besieged for several weeks, and which the Hungarians are endeavoring to relieve. If they should succeed, the cause of Austria will be desperate in Hungary.

Charles Albert, though he could not resist Radetzky, inflicted a great injury on Austria, by compelling the Austrian Government to detach an army of 20,000 from Croatia to Italy at the breaking out of the Sardinian war. This army is now hastening back to Hungary, and may perhaps arrive in time to check the Hungarians. The Imperial army besieging Comoro is now exposed to a three-fold attack—from the North, the South and from the garrison of the fortress itself. The country surrounding Comoro is all but in the hands of the Magyars, and Comoro is but twenty leagues distant from Vienna. The Imperial party amongst the inhabitants of Pesh, are quitting the Hungarian capital and flying to Graub and then to Raap and Presburg.

Vienna papers of the 14th, furnish positive information of the occupation of the important position taken by the Hungarians. The details of this action are given by the German papers, and are to the effect that, Windischgratz, at the head of his best regiment, opposed the progress of the Hungarians in the direction of Comoro. A fierce engagement ensued in which the superior tactics of the Magyars proved irresistible.

Affairs in Italy.—Italy is still in indescribable confusion. The Republicans have been put down in Genoa, after having had the command of that beautiful city for nine days.

In Tuscany there had been a general rising in favor of the Grand Duke, and the man who was recently dictator is now prisoner.

Venice is besieged by the Austrians by sea and land, and must surrender.

In Sicily the struggle has commenced with dreadful ferocity, and a desperate battle took place on Good Friday, between the Neapolitans and the Swiss troops and the people of Catania, which continued all night and ended in the defeat of the Catalans. A great number of them were killed and the city was afterwards sacked and plundered. The terror caused by this defeat has caused the city of Syracuse to surrender without resort to arms. Palermo is now the only place of much strength in the hands of the Sicilians. A desperate resistance is expected there, but with very little chance of success.

Denmark and Germany.—The Danish entrenchments next to Dupell had been attacked and carried by the Saxon and Bavarian troops. The loss of the Germans in this affair is calculated at 150 to 200 men. Several additional captures have been made by the Danish vessels, and it is stated that German emigrant ships will not be exempted.

From Ireland.—We have the usual quantity of misery and crime, but there is nothing of special importance. The jury in the case of Mr. Duffy of the Nation, have again disagreed, and he has been set at liberty on bail, for his appearance at the next commission.

It is stated that a commercial treaty is about to be formed between England and France, the leading features of which will be the free admission of brandy, wine and fruit from France, coal iron, and twist from England. Whatever advantages may be conferred upon French vessels by the alteration of the Navigation Laws, are to be liberally reciprocated by the Government of the Republic.