

THE GAZETTE.

LEWISTOWN, PA.
SATURDAY, JULY 28, 1849.

TERMS:
ONE DOLLAR PER ANNUM,
IN ADVANCE.
For six months, 75 cents.
All NEW subscriptions must be paid in advance. If the paper is continued, and not paid within the first month, \$1.25 will be charged; if not paid in three months, \$1.50; if not paid in six months, \$1.75; and if not paid in nine months, \$2.00.

COUNTY MEETING.

THE Whigs of Millin county are requested to assemble at the Town Hall in Lewistown, on
Monday Evening, Aug. 6, 1849.
for the purpose of nominating a delegate to the State Convention, and transact such other business as may pertain to the welfare of the Whig Party.
By Order of the County Committee.

THE RAILROAD.

The cars on the Central Railroad will soon make their daily trips to this place, and we cannot too strongly urge it upon parents and others having charge of children to keep them from running to the depot or strolling along the track. Boys, and even little girls, not aware of the danger, are too apt to jump on or off the cars for the purpose of getting a ride, and although they may be again and again warned, the practice, if once commenced, will hardly cease until some family hearth is made desolate by one or two of those heartrending accidents which generally attend the opening of railroads into the interior. The officers of the Company can do but little towards restraining this dangerous practice, and hence it is incumbent on parents to enjoin their children to keep away from cars when in motion, and never to be on the track for any length of time, whether a locomotive is in sight or not. On roads where the iron horse comes at fearful speed, there is danger! We have been led to pen this caution, as a promising youth—the son of a German—made a narrow escape (if such indeed it prove in the end,) a few days since from a fatal accident, for the being run over by a train, when it was propelled by hand.

Emancipation Celebration.

The Anniversary of Emancipation in the West Indies, is to be celebrated by the *Colored American Sabbath School* and the *Nation Division Daughters of Temperance*, on Wednesday, the first day of August, at the Grove of Wm. Elliot, Esq., near this place. Several addresses will be delivered on the occasion, and it is expected that a Banner (now on its way here) will be presented to the Daughters of Temperance at the same time.

No new cases of Cholera have occurred near the Juniata since our last, and the towns along the river, including Lewistown, are unusually healthy for this season of the year.—May not this be owing to the sanitary precautions taken against the cholera, and would it not be the part of wisdom hereafter to continue regulations that have thus far proved so beneficial? Common sense would certainly answer in the affirmative.

Robinson & Eldred's New York Circus exhibited here for two days this week, and was well attended, as all such exhibitions generally are. There was a strong disposition manifested by a certain class to raise a row; but the affair passed off with more froth than bloody noses.

The following counties have paid into the State Treasury their quotas of State tax for the present year, viz: Adams, Bradford, Berks, Cumberland, Crawford, Dauphin, Erie, Franklin, Fayette, Greene, Lebanon, Millin, Somerset, Westmoreland and York.

Notices.

GRAHAM'S MAGAZINE.—This handsome and well executed magazine for August is before us. It is embellished with a number of beautiful engravings—The Golden Age—Siesta, by Ellis, is full of character and expression—The Olden Time, is a picture illustrating a sketch of an incident in the early history of Harrisburg, from the pen of Jos. R. Chandler—a very humorous picture, entitled "the upper ten," and the lower figure, is also contained in the present number. The literary contents are teeming with interest and will be highly appreciated by its host of admirers.

The above notice of Graham, from a contemporary, hardly says all that ought to be said of this excellent magazine. Terms, \$3 per annum, with a liberal premium to single subscribers; 2 copies for \$5; 5 copies for \$10.

Dr. R. J. CLEVELAND, author of "Guide to Health," "How to be Happy," &c., has issued a work under the title of *Diseases of Winter*, which we think will be quite as acceptable to the reading public as his former productions. It treats on Consumption, Coughs, Colds, Asthma, and other diseases of the chest; their remedial and avertive treatment; addressed in a popular language to non-medical readers, with copious observations on the diet and regimen necessary for invalids. Also, an Appendix, containing two hundred formulae of the latest and most approved remedies, many valuable domestic recipes, and full directions for the practice of inhalation. Published by J. S. HARRISON, Clinton Hall, New York—price 25 cents—mailable.

The Illustrated *Phrenological Almanac* and the *Illustrated Water-Cure and Health Almanac*, for 1850, in addition to the usual astronomical calculations, contain a variety of matter and engravings pertaining to Phrenology and the Water Cure. Published by POTTS & WELLS, New York—price 5 cents, or 50 cents a dozen.

BANKING HOUSE.

The recent heavy individual failures in this place, and the total ruin of the Lewistown Bank, have withdrawn from among us a very large amount of active capital. A depression of prices, and a general stagnation of business, followed this unfortunate crisis in our monetary affairs. Public confidence is slowly reviving, for it is seen that many of our leading business-men have firmly borne the pressure, and faithfully met their engagements. But money, which represents the labor and other resources of the people, is very scarce; there is not sufficient capital aloft for even the limited operations now undertaken. At present the paper of Banks in other States, counterfeit, altered and depreciated notes, with a very slight leaven of good paper, constitute our currency. Gold and silver are unusually and most inconveniently scarce. Knowing and feeling the absolute necessity of an increase of capital, it gives us much pleasure to inform the public that several wealthy and highly respectable citizens of Lancaster county are about to establish in Lewistown a private banking House, to go into operation in the month of August. The capital of this establishment will be devoted exclusively to the legitimate business of banking. Of this the strongest assurances are given, and the high character and great experience of the gentlemen concerned in the House, justifies us in giving full credit to their word. Relying upon the faith of these assurances, we can confidently say to our friends that these Bankers will not speculate in Real Estate, or in the necessities of life; they will not exact usurious interest from borrowers, nor will it be necessary for them to pay heavy premiums to sustain their credit. The capital will not be loaned in large sums to a few favored persons, to the exclusion of many others of equal merit and greater responsibility; nor will it be locked up in permanent loans or reserved accommodation paper. Depreciated paper will not be paid out at the Banking House, but *par funds* will always be paid to those who transact their business with it; city acceptances will be cashed in *par funds*, and such accommodations as they may require, consistent with the capital invested, will promptly and cheerfully be afforded. The paper of the Banks of this State which are solvent, but under par, will be received on deposit, and par money paid to depositors when drawn for. Mechanics and dealers will be accommodated with discounts to purchase their stock and carry forward their affairs prosperously.

Such an institution, conducted on these principles, will be a real blessing to this community, and its establishment will no doubt go far towards supplying a want seriously felt.

There is no mystery in banking operations, if they are honest; it is a simple question of arithmetic, easily solved by any reflecting and observant man. If a Bank will deal in none but approved paper, maturing in 60 or 90 days, and will require punctual payment thereof at maturity; and if it will firmly avoid all temptations to speculation, it not only will not fail, but must make money. We fervently trust that the sad experience of the past will stand as a perpetual warning against experimental and fancy banking, and wild and wicked speculation. We welcome our Lancaster Bankers, and wish them, and trust they will richly merit, a successful career. Their Solicitor and Confidential Agent is W. H. INNES, Esq., of this place, to whom we refer all who may wish further information on the subject.

THE NATIONAL FAST.

The proposed National Fast on the third of August, in connection with the circumstances inducing the recommendation by the President of the United States, is, says the Daily News, a fruitful subject for reflection. To such an enter into the mysterious laws of God's providence, it is a matter of solemn and impressive import. God's laws are not as man's laws. They never change. They are never liable to imperfection. They need no amendment or alteration to suit different countries or different ages. They are "the same yesterday, today, and forever." They are just and good, and designed for no special class. The rich and the poor, the proud and the humble, the learned and the unlearned, the mighty and the weak, are all alike amenable for their violation. There is no way of escape for transgressors. There is no system of Bailment by which the rich can purchase pardon or enlargement. The instruments in heavy burdens, and to let the oppressed go free, the execution of the judgments of God are never bribed. Wealth, power, influence—no worldly distinction can obtain the smallest grant of favor, alleviate a single pang, or purchase aught that is denied the poorest and meanest. The same laws which were given to Moses upon tables of stone amid the thunders of Mount Sinai, are those by which the world is ever to be governed, tried, and judged; and nations as well as individuals are responsible to God for every violation of those laws. So also every violation of nature's laws, which are a part of God's, brings on its own penalty. It may not come at once, but come it will sooner or later. It has been remarked by an eminent writer that excesses in youth are drafts upon nature's age, payable in ten, fifteen, twenty, or thirty years, with compound interest. A declaration more pregnant with the truth was never made. It is so too with God's moral law, every violation is sure of punishment.

We have abundant reason as a people to feel humiliated in the sight of God, for "we are prone to do evil, and that continually." We have been vain-glorious of our prosperity, and have claimed for ourselves the honors due to the God of battles. Strong in what we have regarded as our own might, we have forgotten God, and it may be, have persecuted the weak. For our sins the judgments of God are upon us, and it becomes us to humble ourselves before Him, that His righteous anger may be turned away, that His people be not utterly destroyed. The proclamation of the President appointing a day of fasting and prayer, has been warmly responded to, and it is to be hoped it may be kept throughout the length and breadth of the Union in a manner acceptable to the Supreme Ruler of the Universe, in whose hands our life is. We too often forget our dependence upon God, and call upon Him only in the hour of danger

THE CHOLERA.

At Philadelphia during the week ending the 21st inst., there were 505 deaths, of which 193 were by cholera. On the 25th, 49 cases and 14 deaths.

At Brooklyn, on the 24th, there were 19 cases and 9 deaths. During the week there were 169 deaths, of which 76 were by cholera.

The report of the New York City Inspector, for the week ending on the 21st inst., shows the number of deaths to have been 1,493, of which 714 were by cholera, being an increase of 239 on the preceding week, and an average of 102 deaths daily during the week.

The cemeteries at Cincinnati reported 55 interments, 30 from cholera, and 25 from other diseases, on the 24th inst. The interments for the week ending Saturday, were 475, of which 390 were from cholera.

St. Louis, July 24.—The interments for the week ending Sunday, were 230; from cholera 170; other diseases, 160. Yesterday the interments numbered 33, of which 29 were from cholera, and 13 from other diseases.

The whole number of cases at the Baltimore Almshouse up to the 25th, is 127—of which 71 died.

At Buffalo, on the 23d, 93 cases, 40 deaths; on the 24th, 102 cases, 31 deaths.

Pittsburgh, Baltimore and Boston are still free from the disease. In the cities east and west it has abated considerably, and hopes are now entertained that it has reached its crisis.

An interesting child aged about five years, a daughter of Mr. Abraham Ryan of this borough, was seriously injured on Monday afternoon, by the falling of a pile of plank upon her, and she died the next morning.—*Bellefonte Whig.*

Latest Foreign News.

The Steamer Europa arrived at Halifax on Tuesday afternoon from Liverpool, whence she sailed on the 14th inst.

The crops throughout England and Ireland were very promising.

IRELAND.—The Irish papers contain most distressing accounts of the intense sufferings of the people, particularly in the southwestern districts. The work houses are filled to repletion, and thousands of persons appear actually destitute of means to keep soul and body together.

O'Brien, Meagher, McManus and Donohue have sailed for Van Diemen's Land.

The difficulties which continue to beset the French government, particularly in regard to the Italian question, occasion the funds greatly to fluctuate at every turn of fortune.

The Monitor contains a despatch from Gen. Oudinot, which gives an elaborate description of the final assault made upon Rome on the 20th June. The Romans fought desperately, leaving 400 dead and 120 prisoners with the French, including 19 officers of all ranks, none of whom are described as foreigners. The French admit only the loss of nine killed and 110 wounded.

Rome.—The Assembly in its last sitting unanimously voted the Constitution of the Republic, and ordered it to be deposited in the Capitol as the expression of the unanimous wish of the Roman people. The Constitution is, by a vote of the Assembly, to be engraved on marble. They also ordered funeral services to be celebrated in St. Stephen's church for those who have fallen in defence of the Republic.

The entrance of the French troops en masse into Rome, did not take place until the 7th inst. On the 3d a proclamation was issued by the National Assembly recommending an abstinance from all attempts at vengeance as being useless and unworthy the dignity of Roman citizens.

Venice still holds out against the Austrians, and continues to make a vigorous resistance.

DENMARK AND THE DUCHES.—The Danes have gained a great victory over the Holsteiners in North Jutland.

AUSTRIA AND HUNGARY.—The Hungarians continue to carry on the unequal struggle with indomitable energy. Advices from Vienna to the 7th state that the reported victory of the Ban Jellachich, at St. Thomas, proved to be altogether unfounded. The Ban is still in the back country, and has had but one unimportant engagement with the Magyars.

The Imperial troops, on the right bank of the Danube, after leaving the Raab, followed the retreating Hungarians, and appeared to have obtained some advantage at Aes, where, it is said, 500 Hungarians were captured. The Austrian headquarters were then removed to Barakona, where the Emperor was. The Hungarians appeared to have retired to an entrenched camp. Works were thrown up from the right bank of the Danube to Comorn, from which point the Hungarians manœuvred with 20 squadrons of horse and kept up a fire, with frequent success, on the Austrian entrenchments. One field gun, captured beyond the protection of the guns, and was captured by a regiment of light horse, not, however, until the greater number of the men were cut down at the guns. The Russian corps, having entered Transylvania, has succeeded, after an obstinate resistance, in taking Tornacs Pass, which was strongly fortified. The Russian troops forced their way through with the bayonet, and entered Cronstadt the same day, the 20th of June. Eleven cannons and standards were the trophies of the day.

The Cossacks succeeded in capturing Gen. Klp, who was wounded and had been handed over to the Austrians. Other accounts state that the Russians have entered Bessic.

The Hungarians have captured Raab, after a sharp resistance from the Austrians.

A letter from Vienna, in a Brussels paper, states that the Hungarians have retaken Szeged, and that the Diet was to be opened on the 1st.

Intelligence had been received by a Belgian journal to the effect that on the 1st and 2d of July Dembinski, with his own corps and all the reserve of the Venetian troops, drawn from the army of operations, now acting in different parts of Hungary, amounting to 80,000 men, attacked the Russian army, consisting of 110,000, commanded by Prince Paskewitch, in the defiles between Miskolc and Olan.

The attack took place in flank, so as to drive the corps, commanded by the Prince in person, into the marshes of the Theiss. We have not yet been able to receive the details of this important battle, but the success seems to have been so complete that the same Hungarians reserve, numbering 40,000 men, marched the next day for Comorn, to reinforce the army of Georghi, who since the 4th of July, has been able to resume the offensive against the Austrian armies.

Dembinski, with 55,000 men, was in pursuit of the army of Paskewitch, and it is probable that as soon as the news of Dembinski's victory becomes known the warlike population of the defiles, in which the Russian Prince has entangled himself, will rise en masse to cut off his retreat.

Kossuth issued on the 26th ult. at Buda and Pesth, a proclamation calling upon the people in the most emphatic language, to rise in arms against the invaders. The campaign against the Austro-Russian army is called a crusade, as it is 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 Szeged.

BADLY.—Sadaciak was bombarded on the 7th ult., but by last accounts held out, and the 7th ult. had hosted the black flag, in token that they would rather die than surrender.

Opening of the Central Railroad.

We learn from the Harrisburg Telegraph that the Central Railroad was opened to Millerstown, a distance of about 30 miles from Harrisburg, on Monday last, a train going up and back in about three hours, including all stoppages. Amongst the persons present on the occasion were Gov. Johnston, Hon. W. M. Meredith, and Hon. Thaddeus Stevens. All agreed that the road is one of the best in the country. The bridge over the Susquehanna is a magnificent as well as massive structure, apparently as durable as "the everlasting hills," and one of the finest specimens of bridge architecture in our country.

The road will be completed to Lewistown some time in August, when it will be formally opened for travel.

The following are the Major Generals returned as elected recently in this State. In one or two instances the election, it is said, will be contested:

- 1st District—Robert Patterson, of Philadelphia.
2. Charles H. Matthews, of Bucks.
3. George Ford, of Lancaster.
4. No return from York.
5. Wm. H. Kenn, of Berks.
6. Francis W. Wynkoop, of Schuylkill.
7. Con. Shimer, of Northampton.
8. Wm. H. Kase, of Northumberland.
9. E. W. Stordevant, of Luzerne.
10. Amhurst Carpenter, of Susquehanna.
11. Wm. Brindle, of Lycoming.
12. Seth Cloon, of Clarion.
13. William E. Barton, of Bradford.
14. Reuben C. Hale, of Millin.
15. Contested between Edward M. Biddle and Henry Fitter.
16. John Humphreys, of Cambria.
17. Clymer P. Markle, of Westmoreland.
18. Wm. Robinson, of Allegheny.
19. Thomas W. Clark, of Mercer.
20. Contested between James H. M. Clinch and Joseph Doty.

More Money for "The Poor Laborers."

As it is becoming a matter of interest to the public, and especially to "the poor laborers" on the public works, to know what amount of money is drawn from the Treasury to pay their wages, &c., the editor of the Harrisburg Intelligencer lately called at the department and obtained from the Treasurer the following statement:

Amount paid out of the Treasury to Agents on the state works from the 12th to the 24th of July, 1849.	
Wm. English,	\$24,500 00
Com. of Internal Imp. Fund	2,000 00
Thos. Bennett,	9,900 00
Jno. Maglaughlin,	2,800 00
W. K. Huffangle,	2,600 00
Geo. Blattemberger,	150 00
	\$41,150 00
Add amt paid from 11th April to July 12th,	390,101 92
	\$410,251 92

Here we have \$411,150 drawn since the 12th of July last, which, added to the amount before given, swells the account to \$410,251 92 paid since the adjournment of the Legislature. Every draft drawn by the board of Canal Commissioners on the State Treasurer has been paid, the base insinuations of the Keystone to the contrary notwithstanding. If the creditors to whom this money is due have not received it, it is no fault of the State Treasurer. It was paid to the proper disbursing officers on the works, and with them rests the responsibility. Let the creditors hold these officers to their responsibility, and see that they receive their just dues.

BECHMAN VS. BEXTON.

The following resolution was adopted by acclamation at a late meeting of the locofocos of Crawford county, held at Conneautville. It was offered by S. G. Krick, formerly a member of the Legislature from that county, and has a spiciness about it that is decidedly refreshing:

Resolved, That when we contrast the slavery letter of the Hon. James Buchanan, addressed to the Democracy of Berks county, commonly called the "Daisy Whitaker letter," with the address of Hon. Thomas H. Benton, hailing as he does from a slave State, it induces us to regret that Pennsylvania has not a Bexton and Missouri a Buchanan.

THE CHOLERA.

At Philadelphia during the week ending the 21st inst., there were 505 deaths, of which 193 were by cholera. On the 25th, 49 cases and 14 deaths.

At Brooklyn, on the 24th, there were 19 cases and 9 deaths. During the week there were 169 deaths, of which 76 were by cholera.

The report of the New York City Inspector, for the week ending on the 21st inst., shows the number of deaths to have been 1,493, of which 714 were by cholera, being an increase of 239 on the preceding week, and an average of 102 deaths daily during the week.

The cemeteries at Cincinnati reported 55 interments, 30 from cholera, and 25 from other diseases, on the 24th inst. The interments for the week ending Saturday, were 475, of which 390 were from cholera.

St. Louis, July 24.—The interments for the week ending Sunday, were 230; from cholera 170; other diseases, 160. Yesterday the interments numbered 33, of which 29 were from cholera, and 13 from other diseases.

The whole number of cases at the Baltimore Almshouse up to the 25th, is 127—of which 71 died.

At Buffalo, on the 23d, 93 cases, 40 deaths; on the 24th, 102 cases, 31 deaths.

Pittsburgh, Baltimore and Boston are still free from the disease. In the cities east and west it has abated considerably, and hopes are now entertained that it has reached its crisis.

Dr. JOHN LAVINE having declined acting as Assistant Surgeon of the Brady Regiment, Dr. A. HANSBERGER has been appointed in his stead.

Thirty-one vessels, brigs and schooners, laden with coal, arrived in Boston on Wednesday of last week from Philadelphia.

CINCINNATI, July 21.

A Family Poisoned by an Unnatural Son!—A most revolting and unnatural attempt to poison a family of nine persons was made in this city yesterday. It appears that Captain Sammons, with his family, consisting of eight or nine persons, was poisoned by arsenic being put into their tea. A woman who was employed as seamstress in the family, Mr. Hanson, an engineer, and three others are dangerously ill. Capt. Sammons is very sick, but will recover.

James Sammons, his son, has been arrested on suspicion. He was known to have purchased the poison last evening.—Young Sammons has of late led a somewhat dissipated life, and it is thought that his object of poisoning his father, mother, and whole family, was to come into possession of their property, supposing, doubtless, that their deaths would be attributed to the prevailing epidemic.

Capt. Sammons is connected with the Louisville mail line, and has been residing with his family in this city for about two weeks.

Letters of Henry Clay and Martin Van Buren.

The following letters were read at the Free Soil Convention held at Cleveland, Ohio, on the 13th inst.:

ASHLAND, June 16, 1849.

GENTLEMEN—I received your official letter, in behalf of the Freemen of the Reserve, inviting me to unite with them, at Cleveland, in celebrating the anniversary of the passage of the Ordinance of 1787, on the 13th of July next. I concur entirely in opinion as to the wisdom of that great measure, and I am glad that it has secured to the States on which it operates, an exemption from the evils of Slavery. But the event of the passage of the Ordinance has never, within my knowledge, been celebrated in any one of the sixty-one years, which has since intervened. It is proposed for the first time to commemorate it. It is impossible to disguise the conviction, that this purpose originates out of the question, now unfortunately agitating the whole Union, of the introduction of Slavery into New Mexico and California. While no one can be more opposed than I am to the extension of Slavery into those new territories, either by the authority of Congress, or by individual enterprise, I should be unwilling to do anything to increase the prevailing excitement. I hope that the question will be met, in a spirit of calmness and candor, and finally settled in a manner to add strength and stability, instead of bringing any danger, to the existence of our Union. In all our differences of opinion, we should never cease to remember that we are fellow-citizens of one common and glorious country, nor to exercise mutual and friendly benevolence.

But gentlemen, waving all other considerations, indispensable engagements will prevent my attendance on the occasion, which you have done me the honor to invite me.

With great respect I am,
Your friend and obedient servant,
H. CLAY.

Messrs. J. C. VAUGHAN, }
THOS. BROWN, } Committee.

LINDENWALD, July 7, 1849.

GENTLEMEN—I have received the invitation with which you have honored me, to unite with the Freemen of the Reserve, in celebrating on the 13th inst., the anniversary of the passage of the Ordinance of 1787, and return you my best thanks for this proof of your respect and confidence.

It will not be in my power to comply with your request, and it can scarcely be necessary to say to you how cordially and earnestly I concur in the policy of the great measure you desire to sustain.

That "the Ordinance of 1787" lies at the foundation of the growth and prosperity of the people and States of the Northwest—that the vigor and vitality they possess, is justly attributable to its action—that exclusion of slavery by that act from this territory—all then held by the Nation—declared the original, and affirmed the future policy of the American people; and that the influence of Government should be kept actively and perpetually on the side of freedom—are opinions which I deserve, and will, I do not not, at no distant day, meet with the heartfelt concurrence of the masses of the people of every section of our extended confederacy.

Sincerely wishing you success in your patriotic efforts, I am, Gentlemen,
Very respectfully, your obedient servant,
MARTIN VAN BUREN.

Messrs. J. C. VAUGHAN, }
THOS. BROWN, } Committee.

ADVANTAGES OF LIFE INSURANCE.—F. A. Hinton, a well known barber and hair-dresser of Philadelphia, who died suddenly last week, had, according to the City Item, about a year ago, effected an insurance on his life in the Penn Company to the amount of \$1000, which is thus secured to his widow. He had also taken out a policy of \$2000 in the Pennsylvania Company, by which still more ample provision is made for his family. Such cases illustrate the beneficial operation of Life Insurance Companies, in which every man of narrow circumstances, who is yet able to spare a small sum from his annual earnings, may secure a family against want and suffering at his decease.

Locofoco Fairness and Honesty!

The editors of the Keystone endeavor to mislead the public by conveying the impression that the Treasury was full of money when it came into the hands of Mr. Ball. The day he entered upon his duties, the Treasury was short over \$200,000 of the sum on that day required to pay money temporarily borrowed of the banks. The Canal Commissioners and editors of the Keystone knew this. They also knew that the first quarter's revenue of the public works was more than anticipated, being pledged by law to pay off said loans.

With these facts staring them in the face, they have the dishonesty to size upon the emptiness of the Treasury, caused by their own party, locofoco extravagance, and clamor about the non-payment of "old debts," contracted by themselves!

For the purpose of creating mischief and calumniating a faithful public officer, these men endeavor to deceive the industrious and innocent laboring man with promises of money; as if the Treasury was a mint with power to coin it at will.

The whole is a cunning scheme got up to hide their villainy, and turn just indignation from themselves. Four thousand dollars a day does not satisfy those who seek to swallow the whole Treasury at once, as a boa constrictor would an ox.—*Telegraph.*

MORE LOCOFOCO ECONOMY.

The Locofoco Canal Commissioners, says the Harrisburg Telegraph, have appointed Henry Petriken, Esq., Supervisor on the railroad that is to be constructed to avoid the inclined plane at the Schuylkill, of the usual salary, we presume, of \$2 per day.

There is an engineer appointed to superintend all the work, inspecting estimates, &c., for which he also is to be paid. The engineer gives each contractor in writing the amount of work done, and the sum he is to draw, at certain specified periods.

Now, in the name of the "poor laborers" who are not paid, and the oppressed, swindled tax-payers of Pennsylvania, we ask for one good reason why the appointment of a Supervisor should have been made for a road that is not only not finished, but really not begun? Where is the thunder of the Keystone upon such a "direct fraud"? Where is its sympathy for the "poor laborer"? Where its indignation at this open departure from "economy" on "the cash system"? It is silent as the grave. Its voice is hushed to silence when a political friend is provided for, although his service be useless.

Death of A Pennsylvanian.

The *Pennsylvanian* says: Among the deaths at St. Louis, by Cholera, is that of Isaac Lightner Esq. He was formerly a member of the Legislature, from this county, where he took a conspicuous stand in favor of reform, and proved himself to be an able and most efficient legislator. In all the relations of life, he stood high in this community, where he was well known and much beloved. Although he had been engaged in business for several years in St. Louis, his family has always resided here, and he has paid us annual visits, thus renewing his intercourse and acquaintance. He was preparing for this annual reunion, when the fearful pestilence struck him down in the vigor of his days, when his manhood was ripening into an honored old age.

PUBLIC MEETING.

FREEDOM FOR GERMANY!

In compliance with the call published in our last paper, a meeting, to sympathize with the republicans of Germany and Europe, struggling to obtain their liberty, was held at the Town Hall, on Saturday evening last. It was organized by appointing CHAS. GRIMMINGER, as Chairman, and LOUIS BERGANTZ and GEORGE SEACHURST, Vice Presidents and Maj. M. Bony and M. Montgomery, Esq., Secretaries. Eloquent speeches were made by — RUGGERS, in the German, Dr. C. M. JOHNSON, of Lancaster, and G. W. ELDER, and J. BANKS, Esqrs., of Lewistown. The following resolutions were adopted at the meeting:

WHEREAS, We have with feeling of the liveliest interest watched the recent and cheering tendencies of the European States and nations, to break away from the strong bondage too long fastened upon them. We have seen with gladness our Austrian Emperor lay down his crown at the bidding of the People, and his successor after making new pledges take it up again with their leave. We have seen another king descend from the throne once occupied by Charlemagne and seek safety for himself and his children in a foreign land. We have seen and heard that ancient people along the Tiber, and on the seven hills, rise up and say in the classic tongue of Cicero to the Vice gerent of God, "to your spiritual dominion we meekly submit;" but let that "temporal scepter down." And we now see Germany rise in her old but deep fountal strength, with a strong hand and an honest heart join in the struggle of the nations, and of the race of Man to be nothing or free. With these stirring events before us we must think that the future of Europe will not be as the past; but that shortly the nations will dictate to the man that records its annals, a better and brighter history. The history of nations subject to no institutions but those the people frame for themselves. Therefore,

Resolved, That in common with all friends of civil and religious liberty in the United States and elsewhere, we sympathize feelingly and anxiously with our fellow men in the nations of Europe that are now struggling for freedom.

2d. That enjoying as we do the privilege of choosing our own rulers and of pursuing our own happiness in our own way—subject to laws made by representatives and governors of our own choosing—we desire that all nations may be thus favored.

3d. That as nations, descendants and admirers of the talents, learning and science of empire that gave to the world a FAUST, and to our own country a STEUBEN, are this day collected to express our anxiety for the success of free principles and institutions in the countries of Europe now struggling to be free.

4th. That we have no belief in the Divine right of Kings, or Emperors, but we believe that men having capacity to look after their own affairs in reference to worldly substance and business transactions, can judge for themselves and choose for themselves who will suit them to rule over them.

5th. That we rejoice in the noble and almost incredible stand the Hungarians have made, and at the last accounts were continuing to make, against the combined forces of Austria and Russia, and we are inspired with confidence that the descendants of the men who first gave check to the Roman power in the fifth century will drive back from this territory, the Black Eagle and the Russian Bear.

6th. That the conduct of the Italians, in and out of the City of Rome, struggling against the despots of their own Country, and the treacherous and cruel present government of France, is worthy of the admiration and praise of all men desiring equal rights; and believing as we do, that they are right, we pray God that they may be successful.

7th. That we mourn for the present condition of the French. They have been deceived by the blandishment of a great name and we fear that the country of LA FAYETTE, is doomed to a more sanguinary contest and bloody strife than she has yet passed through for equality of rights and fraternity.—*Oh! La Bella France.*

HUNTINGDON COUNTY.

The Sheriff of Huntingdon county will expose to sale, on the 12th of August, the following property:

300 acres of land in Cass township, 100 cleared, with improvements, as the property of John Quarry, with notice to Mathias Miller, tenant.

The interest of Thomas H. Pollock in a tract in Shirley township, Hill Valley, containing 100 acres, 40 cleared, with improvements.

Two lots of ground, with a frame dwelling thereon, in Waltersville, Blair township, Blair county, as the property of John R. Martin.

A lot of ground in Jackson township, containing 2 acres, having thereon erected a Furnace, known as Jackson Furnace, Saw Mill, House, &c., as the property of Joseph Vance.

The following letters were read at the Free Soil Convention held at Cleveland, Ohio, on the 13th inst.:

ASHLAND, June 16, 1849.

GENTLEMEN—I received your official letter, in behalf of the Freemen of the Reserve, inviting me to unite with them, at Cleveland, in celebrating the anniversary of the passage of the Ordinance of 1787, on the 13th of July next. I concur entirely in opinion as to the wisdom of that great measure, and I am glad that it has secured to the States on which it operates, an exemption from the evils of Slavery. But the event of the passage of the Ordinance has never, within my knowledge, been celebrated in any one of the sixty-one years, which has since intervened. It is proposed for the first time to commemorate it. It is impossible to disguise the conviction, that this purpose originates out of the question, now unfortunately agitating the whole Union, of the introduction of Slavery into New Mexico and California. While no one can be more opposed than I am to the extension of Slavery into those new territories, either by the authority of Congress, or by individual enterprise, I should be unwilling to do anything to increase the prevailing excitement. I hope that the question will be met, in a spirit of calmness and candor, and finally settled in a manner to add strength and stability, instead of bringing any danger, to the existence of our Union. In all our differences of opinion, we should never cease to remember that we are fellow-citizens of one common and glorious country, nor to exercise mutual and friendly benevolence.

But gentlemen, waving all other considerations, indispensable engagements will prevent my attendance on the occasion, which you have done me the honor to invite me.

With great respect I am,
Your friend and obedient servant,
H. CLAY.

Messrs. J. C. VAUGHAN, }
THOS. BROWN, } Committee.