

THE GLOBE.

From Washington.

Report on the Printing Question—Proposed Remedy for Present Abuses—A National Printing Bureau.

WASHINGTON, April 21.—The report of the select committee on the subject of the public printing, made by the Hon. George Taylor, of New York, is elaborate and interesting.

The committee say, among other things, the public printer elected by the Thirty-third Congress, and the public printer of the Senate of the Thirty-fourth Congress, contracted, each one respectively, with another or third party to do the required work, reserving each to himself a large per centage, which was as a net reward or profit for simply taking, under the name of public printer, the printing of Congress, and sub-letting it to another; neither of them having done any portion of the work himself.

The public printer elected by the House for the Thirty-fourth Congress, (Mr. Wendell,) did the required House-printing himself, and, in addition, as sub-contractor under the Senate printer, did the printing of the Senate for that Congress, as he did all of the printing for the public printers of both the Senate and House of the Thirty-third Congress, and is now doing that for the public printers of both the Senate and the House of the present Congress.

The per centage paid by the sub-contractor, above mentioned, to the various public printers designated—amount of their mere services—amounts at present to about twenty thousand dollars per month. And this includes no allowance of per centage upon the House printing for the Thirty-fourth Congress; the sub-contractor mentioned (Wendell,) as public printer of that body, doing that work for himself as principal, and so being saved any payment for privilege. The gross amount so paid, as stated, as per centage, or bonus, for privilege by the party now doing the public printing for officials of the Government, varies but little from \$240,000 a year. At the same time he realizes, over and above that vast profit, a handsome profit for himself. The printing of neither the Thirty-third nor the Thirty-fourth Congress is yet completed, but that for both is in course of execution. Therefore, the aggregate per centage named as being paid to the officials by the sub-contractor, who is doing the work, amounts to about \$50,000 per year.

In the matter of the binding of Congress and the Departments, a similar state of facts has been found to exist. The House binding for the Thirty-fourth Congress may be taken as a fair illustration of the manner in which that work has generally been executed. That binding was contracted to be done at twenty-two per cent less than former prices. The person contracting (Williams of Ohio) sold that contract, or re-let the work to be done, to a gentleman of Washington, for the consideration of twenty per cent., to be paid him on the gross amount of binding done; and this sub-contractor again sub-let his contract to another or third party, for the consideration to be paid him of one-half of the profits on the doing of the work, after the deduction of the twenty per cent. to be paid the binder who had contracted.

Upon information which this Committee are not disposed to question, it is believed that the twenty per cent. reserved by that contractor, has already amounted to thirty-three thousand dollars, and that the second sub-contractor has received a very considerable sum out of profits which have been made in doing the work, after the payment of the twenty per cent. to the first contractor, as stipulated in his contract. It is just to the third party, or second sub-contractor doing the work, to add that he has been so satisfied with the residuum himself, under his contract, as to have felt impelled, for what he received, to do the binding in a better manner than much of that heretofore done.

The committee say this particular illustration has been selected, not with a view to find fault with the first contractor, but as aptly showing the general practice of persons assuming to do the public work, who, not themselves for the most part mechanics, but speculators, obtain contracts, and use mechanics to execute them under a reserve from the actual operatives, of a large per centage as profit to themselves.

The gross amount of binding for the Thirty-third Congress is \$388,458, that for the Thirty-fourth \$365,033. But, in addition to the Congressional works, there is a large amount of binding annually done for the several Executive Departments and Bureaus.

The prices are much higher than those established by Congress. The work is given out without system, and with little or no regard for economy. The binding for the departments and bureaus, including the printed heads, in some instances, for the year 1857, amounted in gross to \$77,500, and will probably be about the same for the present year.

The committee have ascertained that the engraving for Congress and the Departments can be done for fully thirty-three and a third per cent less than is now paid. The wood engraving for the Patent Office Report for 1857 may be taken in illustration of a general manner. Those engravings cost the Government, per page of thirty-three and a third inches, \$26 50. The person contracting had a large part of the work done in New York, and thus he sold, or sub-let his contract to a second party, at a very large discount from the price which he himself was to receive from the Government; that second party again sub-let his contract to a third party, who actually did the work for \$16 per page.

The committee are assured that the whole cost of the engraving—the wood, the drawing, and the electrotyping—need and ought not to have been more than \$22 per page, while it cost the Government \$32 10.

The whole amount of the cost of engravings, lithographs and electrotypes for the Thirty-third Congress is \$829,858 25, that for the same for the Thirty-fourth Congress is \$351,854 62. The saving of but twenty per cent. on these large amounts, more than which than which it was possible to have made would have gone to the Government an aggregate—now left to contractors and speculators, not to meritorious artisans—of \$237,842 58.

Abuses as to the quality of paper, &c., were likewise discovered.

The grand total of the cost of printing, binding, engraving, lithographing, and electrotyping of Congress, and the Departments during the Thirty-third Congress—that is, for the two years—is \$2,786,296 95.

Amount paid to the Congressional Globe for the Thirty-third Congress, \$239,640 94.

annum for stationery in the department, the Clerk's offices, and folding rooms, making \$300,000 per Congress.

The Committee, with a view to end the abuses in the present system, propose to establish a bureau for the execution of printing, binding, engraving, &c., the office of the Superintendent to be abolished. They are satisfied that while the present speculation will be removed, the work generally can be done by this means at least thirty or forty per cent. saving to the Government.

An Act to Incorporate the Bedford Railroad Company.

SECTION 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in General Assembly met, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same: That Job Mann, E. L. Anderson, Nicholas Lyons, W. T. Daugherty, John Cessna, O. E. Shannon, S. L. Russell, Daniel Washbaugh, Samuel Davis, F. Steekman, John Hafer, Josiah D. Shuck, F. C. Reamer, Wm. Hartley, W. H. Watson, John Isaac, Isaac Menzies, Alexander King, F. Jordan, John Mower, Samuel H. Tate, Joseph W. Tate, W. P. Schell, B. F. Meyers, J. H. Rush, David Over, David Patterson, Joseph Sellers, Geo. Smith, Wm. Chenoweth, Samuel Desfibaugh, Charles Smith, Asa Silver, John Watson, Charles Colifelt, David Mortimore, Henry Hoke, John G. Hartley, George Smouse, Wm. States, M. M. Peebles, Jacob Barmadollar, James M. Barmadollar, Thomas H. Murray, Daniel Sams, John Nycum, David A. T. Black, Geo. Megraw, J. C. Everhart, Thomas King, James Piper, George Wishart, John Lutz, Charles Stuckey, George W. Gump, Wm. Todd, John Still, Samuel S. Stuckey, Joseph Mortimore, John M'Vicker, Isaac Clark, Josiah Miller, Cornelius Devore, J. M. Buchanan, John Miller, George Elder, A. B. Bunn, A. J. Shively, John S. Schell, Emanuel Statler, John S. Statler, James Burns, John Clark, Charles Colvin, be and they are hereby appointed commissioners to open books, receive subscriptions of stock and organize a company by the name, style and title of the Bedford Railroad Company, with all the powers and subject to all the duties, restrictions and regulations prescribed by an act of assembly of this Commonwealth, entitled "An Act regulating railroad companies," approved the nineteenth day of May, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and forty-nine, and the several supplements thereto, so far as the same are not altered and supplied by the provisions of this act: Provided, That it shall be lawful for any of these Commissioners named in this section, immediately after the passage of this act, to open books for receiving subscriptions to the capital stock of said Company, and said subscriptions shall be made payable to the Treasurer of said Company, in twelve monthly instalments, the first thereof to be paid within thirty days after letters patent shall have been issued by the Governor. And provided further, That it shall be lawful for any railroad company whose road is located, or which may hereafter be located in the counties of Bedford, Somerset or Huntingdon, to subscribe to the capital stock of said Company, to any amount not exceeding one hundred and fifty thousand dollars.

Sec. 2. That the capital stock of said company shall consist of five thousand shares of fifty dollars each: Provided, That the said company may from time to time by a vote of the stockholders at a meeting called for that purpose, increase the capital stock, if it shall be deemed necessary, to an amount sufficient to carry out the true intent and meaning of this act, of which meeting two weeks' notice shall be given in a paper published in Bedford, stating the object of such meeting, and for the purpose of completing and equipping the said railroad, the said company shall have the power of issuing from time to time, bonds in the corporate name and under the common seal of said company, with coupons attached to the same, payable at such time, on such terms and at such rate of interest, not exceeding seven per centum per annum, as they may deem expedient, said bonds shall not exceed in the whole the sum of five hundred thousand dollars, it shall be lawful for the said company to secure the payment of said bonds and coupons to execute a mortgage on all, or any part of, the real property of said company, and if the mortgage shall so stipulate, the president and directors of said company and their agents may continue in possession and management of the said property so mortgaged, without prejudice to the security of said mortgage, and the said bonds may be the consent of the holders thereof and the directors of said railroad company, be converted into the capital stock of said company at par: Provided, That no such bond shall be issued for a less denomination than one hundred dollars.

Sec. 3. That the Governor shall issue letters patent to said company whenever three thousand shares shall have been subscribed to the capital stock thereof, and all subscriptions made to the capital stock of said company, shall be valid, notwithstanding the party making the same, shall not at the time thereof, pay five dollars on each and every share subscribed.

Sec. 4. That the said company shall have the right to build and construct a railroad from some point, at, or near, the borough of Bedford, in the county of Bedford, with single or double track, to connect with any other railroad, or railroads, now constructed, or which may be hereafter constructed, in said county, or adjoining counties, leading to Philadelphia or Pittsburg.

Sec. 5. That whenever any section, or sections, of five miles, or more, of said railroad shall be completed, the said company may use, occupy and enjoy the same as fully and in the same manner as if the whole of said road were completed.

Sec. 6. That the said company are hereby authorized to take, receive and hold such real estate in fee simple, in payment of subscriptions to the stock of said company, upon such terms as may be agreed upon by the said company, and the individual offering the same, and the said company may transfer by deed or otherwise, the title, or titles, to such real estate or any part thereof, as may be agreed upon between the company and the contractors for the purpose of defraying the cost of constructing and equipping said road, and if not so disposed of, the said company shall sell the said real estate for the use of said company within ten years from the commencement of said road.

Sec. 7. That if said company shall not commence the construction of said road within five years from the passage of this act, and complete the same within fifteen years from the organization of the company, this act shall be null and void.

(Signed) A. BROWER LONGAKER, Speaker of the House of Rep's.

Wm. H. WELSH, Speaker of the Senate.

Approved, March 19th, Anno Domini, one thousand eight hundred and fifty eight.

Wm. F. PACKER.

A Fearful Tragedy.

The English journals, received by the last mail, contain accounts of a shocking affair—involving the deaths of a wife and four children, by the hands of the husband and father, which occurred at a place called Lerwick, in Scotland.

The actor of the fearful tragedy was a Mr. Peter Williamson, who is described as a respectable and prosperous merchant, a worthy neighbor, and, to all appearances an affectionate husband and a kind parent. On the day before the perpetration of the deed, Mr. Williamson transacted business with commercial agents from Edinburgh and Glasgow, and the orders he gave for the summer trade were accepted by them without the least misgiving. In the evening of the day, he declined an invitation to pass a convivial hour at an inn, preferring, as he said, to spend the time with his wife and children. Accordingly, at the close of business, he returned to the circle of his family, and the family, it would appear, retired at the usual hour to rest.

The next morning, a shriek of terror brot the neighbors into the house to behold the wreck of what a few hours before was a happy household. Of the husband, wife and four children, who had retired to rest, a son only survived, and he half dead, to tell of the frenzy of the father, and the death struggle from which he escaped. The local papers give the following details of the tragedy:

His first victim was his wife. He had apparently struck her a fearful blow with the cleaver on the head; with the razor he inflicted a frightful cut upon her throat. He went through the same horrid process in the case of the daughter as she still lay asleep. He next rushed up stairs to the apartment occupied by the three children. The elder boy was seized, numerous and serious cuts were inflicted upon his head, either with the hatchet edge of the cleaver, or with the razor blade, and with the latter instrument a fearful wound was made upon his throat; but before the consummation of his intended fate, he managed to release himself from his father's hands and made his escape down stairs. Upon the youngest of the three—the sleeping infant—the same elaborate attack was made as in the case of the first two and stronger victims. With its head smashed, almost severed as it was from the body, its death must have been instantaneous. The terminating scene of the sickening tragedy was carried out in the other room on the same floor on which these transactions took place. To this room the second son, John, had made his escape in his night dress. He could scarcely, however, have done more than reach the apartment, when his father, following in hot pursuit, overtook him, and seizing him as he vainly attempted to elude his hold by leaping into an unoccupied bed, dragged him out by his superior strength. One or more stunning blows upon the skull soon served to make him resistless, and by a deep razor cut in the throat, he was in the next instant deprived of life as speedily as the innocents who had preceded him. Dropping the mutilated corpse at his feet, the infuriated man next addressed himself to the deliberate destruction of his own life.

Pennsylvania Central R. R.

Whatever differences of opinion may exist among the citizens of various sections of our State as to the propriety of releasing this road from the tax on tonnage, we are fully convinced that it is most admirably managed—we think conducted with more care and security against accidents than any road in the country. When one considers the region which it traverses, it is almost marvelous how safe it is—how extremely rare are even slight accidents, while none of a fearful character are to be recorded. In passing over these mountains, either by night or by day, an accustomed traveler feels hardly more uneasy than if by his own fireside, and the most timid women sleep calmly and safely while ascending and descending the formidable Allegheny mountain range in the darkest and dreariest night.

This security, and the assurance of it, which is imparted to every mind, rest on the conviction that careful, sober and skillful men are in control in every position of responsibility—that no link in the chain of security is left unwatched—no careless management excused in any department; and most important of all, that each department is controlled absolutely by its own head, with no conflict of duty or authority. The President has his own place and duties, so the superintendents, agents, conductors—he who is responsible for the management of each department, alone employs and directs those employees—no one else pretends to interfere with his plans.

It is of course to be expected that the superintendents and other important officers of such a company will be carefully selected.—Mr. T. A. Scott, the general superintendent, who resides at Altoona, though apparently quite a young man, is a gentleman of rare qualifications for the post—polite and accommodating in any required degree, yet remarkably energetic, intelligent, firm, and efficient in every respect; and that his usefulness has been well appreciated, is itself one testimony of the good management and good sense of the Presidents and Directors. Of the other officers it is only necessary to say that they are generally chosen with regard to qualification exclusively—favoritism or "influence" being carefully guarded against. While on some roads, as we are told, each Director presumes to exercise "influence," and interfere, when he sees fit, with the duties of this agent, he who should attempt such a thing on our great central would learn a useful lesson in humility, in short meter.—Pittsburg Dispatch.

THE SIAMSE TWINS NOWHERE.—A correspondent of the Louisville Journal, writing from Henderson, Ky., gives the following account of a "lusus nature" in that place, that surpasses all freaks of that occasionally whimsical lady, Dame Nature, that was ever heard of:—

I have just returned from a visit to one of the most extraordinary curiosities ever known in the history of the human race. A negro woman belonging to Mr. Samuel Stites, of this place, gave birth, eight days ago, to four living children, joined together by pairs in a still more peculiar manner than the Siamese Twins. The two boys are connected at the shoulder, and from the hip to the knee joint, leaving the lower joint of the legs and the feet of each perfectly free. The girls are joined at the shoulder, with this difference from the boys, that they have but one arm issuing from the junction of their shoulders. They are joined from the hip down to the foot—the two legs ending in one foot.

In regard to the color of the children, nature seems to have been quite as eccentric as in their formation, one of the boys being black, and the other as white as the child of a white woman; and so with the girls. They all seem to be perfectly healthy, and the mother is doing uncommonly well.

Rail Road Law.

An accident occurred on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, on Friday, by which three persons lost their lives, through the carelessness of some individual on the line of the road allowing a horse to run at will and get upon the track, where he was struck by the locomotive which was precipitated into the river. The company intend to test the question, whether owners of live stock are not guilty of a trespass when they permit their animals to run at large, and, therefore, become responsible for the damages which ensue. The practice, until within a few years past, has been for the owners of strayed animals killed on the road to bring suit for damages against the railroad, and they have generally recovered. Yet equity and good public policy should reverse the practice. A railroad company must necessarily use their own track and confine themselves to it. Their trains must run at certain rates of speed to be of any public use.—It is much easier for the owner of cattle to keep them out of harm's way, within enclosures where they can commit no trespass, than it is for railroad trains in full speed to keep a watch for obstructions, and stop the train every time an animal gets upon the track. But it is impossible to see obstructions of this kind at night in time to avoid them. Not only is the property of the company endangered, to an amount many times exceeding the value of any animal, but the lives of the passengers are also in peril. One act of carelessness in the owner of a horse or cow, in allowing it to run at large, may cause great destruction of life among the passengers. This liability of itself should be sufficient to determine the law in the case, and to fix the responsibility for the consequences upon the owner of the cattle. The public are entitled to protection in the lawful pursuit of their business and pleasure, and any act of carelessness in individuals which interferes with their enjoyment of this right is a public wrong, for which the party guilty of it should be held responsible. It is very questionable whether in equity not only should railroad companies have damages awarded them in such cases, for the destruction to their property, but whether the persons injured should not have a claim also for compensation against the owner whose strayed cattle causes such an accident. Public interest requires that attention should be turned to the consideration of this subject, for the safety of railroad travel is involved in it to a much greater extent than the benefit of railroad companies, though their interests are necessarily affected by whatever renders railroad travelling insecure or dangerous.—Philadelphia Ledger.

Purchase of Sonora—Pacific Railroad.

WASHINGTON, April 25.—The reports which have been floating about for some months of a negotiation between the Governments of Mexico and the United States, for the purchase of Sonora by the latter, have not been without foundation. From the intimations in private advices by the last mail from Mexico it would seem that not only Sonora, but Chihuahua and Lower California, will be offered to this Government at a fair valuation. I have it, too, from good authority that an accredited agent comes here with full power to act. There would appear to be good reason for the acquisition, on our part, of these States. Since the discovery of gold, silver, and quicksilver mines of unusual richness in Southern New Mexico, now known, with the Mesilla Valley, under the name of Arizona, population in that region has increased with considerable rapidity. The natural outlet for their trade is just across Sonora to the head of the bay, and with Lower California and Chihuahua, the latter lying directly west of Texas, the United States will belt the continent from east to west with as large a seaboard upon the Atlantic as upon the Pacific. This is a result wished for by those who, in their enthusiastic patriotism, look forward to the time when, from San Francisco, Sandwich Islands will be their first stopping place for our steamers on their way to bring to our shores, for transit across it on its way to Europe, the trade of the East, which now, as heretofore, through centuries, has enriched those in whose hands it has fallen. X. Y.

Origin of the Odd Fellows.

Many persons who are under the impression that the society of Odd Fellows is an organization of modern times, will be somewhat surprised to learn that its origin dates as far back as the time of Nero, and was established by the Roman soldiers in the year 55. At that time they were called "Fellow-Citizens," the present name being given them by Titus Cæsar, twenty-four years afterwards, and they were so called from the singular character of their meetings, and from their knowing each other by night or day, by means of mystical signs and language.—At the same time he presented them with a dispensation engraved on a plate of gold, bearing different emblems of mortality. In the fifth century the Order was established in the Spanish dominions, and in Portugal in the sixth century. It did not reach France and England until the eleventh century. It was then established in the latter country by John De Neville, who assisted by five knights from France, formed a Grand Lodge in London. This ancient fraternity has now its lodges in every quarter of the globe, and by its usefulness and benevolent character, commands the respect and countenance of all who are acquainted with its nature and purposes.

THE END COMING.—Some of the leading second advertisers in Newark, New Jersey, have again set a period for the destruction of the world—professing to have discovered the errors of their previous calculations, and to have finally ascertained the exact truth.—They regard the recent financial depression and the prevailing religious excitement as signs of the last days. By the next arrival from Europe they expect to hear of the destruction of the city of Rome, and this will portend the conflagration of the world next summer. The prophecy of Lord Rosse, the astronomer of England, that the coming summer will be the hottest ever known, it is thought to favor the hope of a general conflagration.—Harrisburg Herald.

In looking over the list of members of this Congress (thirty years ago), as published in Niles Register of December, 1825, we notice a curious circumstance. The list contains the full names of every member of the House of Representatives but one. There was a new member from Tennessee, whose Christian name could not be found out by the compiler, and so he put him thus:—Polk. Twenty years afterwards, this obscure gentleman, of whose identity there was much question in 1825, was elected President of the United States.—N. O. Picayune.

TREASURER'S SALE of Unseated LANDS in Huntingdon County.

WHEREAS, by an act of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, entitled "An act to amend an act directing the mode of selling unseated lands for taxes and other purposes," passed 12th March, 1815, and the other acts upon the subject, the Treasurer of the several Counties of the several Counties of the Commonwealth, are directed to commence on the 2d Monday in June, in the year 1816, and at the expiration of every two years thereafter, and adjourn from day to day, if it be necessary to do so, and make public sale of the whole or any part of such tract of unseated land, situated in the proper county, as will pay the arrearages of the taxes which shall then have remained due on such tract for the space of one year before, together with all costs necessarily accruing by reason of such delinquency, &c. Therefore, I, (F. H. Lane,) Treasurer of the county of Huntingdon, do hereby give notice that upon the following tracts of unseated land, situate as hereinafter described, the several sums stated are the arrearages of taxes, respectively, due and unpaid for one year; and that in pursuance of the direction of the aforesaid act of Assembly, I shall on MONDAY, the 14th day of June, next, at the Court House, in the borough of Huntingdon, commence the sale of such lands upon which, all or any part of the taxes herein specified shall then be due, and continue such sale by adjournment until all the tracts upon which the taxes shall remain due or unpaid, be sold.

REMAINDER OF OFFICE, } April 1st, 1858

Amount of taxes due and unpaid on the following tracts of Unseated Lands, up to and including the 31st of 1856.

Table with columns: WARRANTEES OR OWNERS, Acres, Perch., Tax, Dol.cts. Lists names like Wm. Shannon & James Ash, George Biglum, Wm. Croswell, etc.

THE GOOD TIMES COMING!

THE FIRST ARRIVAL! NEW GOODS! NEW GOODS!!! NEW GOODS!!! NEW GOODS!!! NEW GOODS!!! MORGES STROUS has opened at his Store-room, in Market Square, the first arrival of NEW GOODS, to which he invites the attention of old and new customers.

NEW 1858. SPRING & SUMMER GOODS 1858.

Informing the public generally, that they have just received a large stock of SPRING AND SUMMER CLOTHING, consisting of COATS, VESTS, PANTS, &c. Also, BOOTS and SHOES, HATS and CAPS.

CHANGE OF SCHEDULE.—On and after Wednesday, April 7th, the Trains carrying passengers on the HUNTINGDON & BROAD TOP RAILROAD, will leave and arrive as follows:

Leave at 8 15 A. M. Arrive at 2 04 P. M. at 4 00 P. M.

Huntingdon, April 7, 1858. J. J. LAWRENCE, Superintendent.

IMPORTANT TO FARMERS.—The most valuable MANURE now in the market is MITCHELL'S GUANO MANURE.

NOTICE.—Letters testamentary on the estate of Peter Stricker, late of Porter township, Huntingdon county, dec'd, having been granted to the undersigned. All persons indebted to the estate will make immediate payment, and those having claims against the estate will present them for settlement to the undersigned.

LIVINGSTON ROBB, Porter tp., B. F. BROWN, Waterstreet, Executors.

NOTICE.—Letters of Administration on the estate of Peter Stricker, late of Porter township, Huntingdon county, dec'd, having been granted to the undersigned. All persons indebted to the estate will make immediate payment, and those having claims against the estate will present them for settlement to the undersigned.

JOHN T. STRICKER, Adm'r, Arch Springs, Blair co.

CANAL BOAT FOR SALE.—The Canal Boat (James P. Peat), Three Mules, Harness, &c., for sale. Inquire of F. J. HOFFMAN, Lewisport, Pa.

THE SUMMER SESSION of the MOUNTAIN FEMALE SEMINARY, Birmingham, Pa., will open for the admission of Pupils, April 23, 1858. March 17, 1858.—S. L. M. GRIER, Principal.

CLOTHING.—Call at M. GUTMAN & CO., Huntingdon. A Spring Stock of the best and most fashionable, just received. (March 24, 1858.)

LADIES DRESS GOODS! A splendid assortment at STROUS' Cheap Store in Market Square. (March 31, 1858.)

CLOTHING! A new arrival for Spring and Summer, at STROUS', Cheap Store. Call and be fitted. (March 31, 1858.)

COUNTRY PRODUCE Received in exchange for New Goods, at M. STROUS', Store. (March 31, 1858.)

GUTMAN & CO., Are selling CLOTHING at exceedingly low prices.—Call and see. (March 31, 1858.)

GROCERIES of all kinds at STROUS' Cheap Store.

COME ONE—COME ALL, to the Cheap Store of M. STROUS, and examine his New Goods and Prices. (March 31, 1858.)

1000 POCKET KNIVES, some of the best in the world, for sale by JAMES A. BROWN, April 7, 1858.

IF YOU WANT TO BE CLOTHED, Call at the store of BENJ. JACOBS,

Table with columns: Names, Amounts, etc. Lists names like Nancy Chambers, Samuel Chambers, James Chambers, etc.

Table with columns: Names, Amounts, etc. Lists names like Samuel Bell, John Bell, Arthur Phillips, etc.

Table with columns: Names, Amounts, etc. Lists names like Elisha Shoemaker, Wm. Mitchell, Thomas Mitchell, etc.

Table with columns: Names, Amounts, etc. Lists names like John Harvey, John Harvey, George Wilson, etc.

Table with columns: Names, Amounts, etc. Lists names like J. Herring, Abraham Levi, Adam Baker, etc.

Table with columns: Names, Amounts, etc. Lists names like Robert G. Stewart, Elisha Shoemaker, Robert Young, etc.

Table with columns: Names, Amounts, etc. Lists names like Joseph Miller, John Miller, Peter Shaffer, etc.

Table with columns: Names, Amounts, etc. Lists names like Nathaniel Orb, James Orb, Samuel Caldwell, etc.

Table with columns: Names, Amounts, etc. Lists names like Simon Potter, John Pease, John Pease, etc.

Table with columns: Names, Amounts, etc. Lists names like Jacob Crosswell, do do, do do, etc.

Table with columns: Names, Amounts, etc. Lists names like Wm. Sheaff, Philip Wagner, Benjamin Rush, etc.

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