

AGENCY OFFICE.

IT is well observed by Elwell in his excellent work, "The Mystery of Providence," that "there are hard texts in the works, as well as in the word of God."

I have been called to interpret some trying providences, in reported attacks of ill health, misfortune, and loss from ministerial services, and in conclusion I have drawn from them the lesson, "My duty to give up the ministry, not to leave it, but yet another as a vocation of exclusive employment and support, and to enter on a course of life affording reason to hope, by the Divine blessing, for some measure of health and usefulness."

I have therefore returned to reside in a community where my manner of life formerly was unknown to prosecute a calling for which I have not qualified by experience and by the talents in past years. I wish to act in a temporary character, as Executor, Administrator, Guardian, Agent, &c.; to serve as Auditor, Referee, &c.; to settle Administration Accounts; and, generally, to transact business of like nature, as returning health may enable me, without engaging fully and actively in the exciting duties of the profession.

My OFFICE is in the front room of my residence, lately occupied by Mr. Charles McCoy, opposite the Episcopal Church, Lewistown.

W. M. M. HALL.

Lewistown, Dec. 1, 1849.—R.

LEWISTOWN
Cheap Cabinet Wareroom,
Near J. R. McDowell's tavern, Valley St.



THE SUBSCRIBER invites those about going to housekeeping and to others that wish to purchase

Cheap Furniture,
to call at the above place, whereon will be examined his large stock of *All Made and Useful Furniture* of all kinds two numerous to mention here. Among his stock they will find an assortment of

CANE SEAT CHAIRS,
which are sold for CASH CHEAPER than they have ever been sold in this place. I would call attention to a patent *Elastic-Bottom Bed*, which can be seen in my shop. It can be put up and taken down in less time than the old plan, and without a screw-driver, and the great matter is that it forms a SPRING BED, without a cord or sacking, thus saving the purchaser the cost of those articles.

COFFINS made to order and funerals attended at the shortest notice. Either Mashaway, Cherry or Walnut can be had at moderate terms.

ANTHONY FELIX.

Lewistown, December 1, 1849.

NOTICE.

THE following Accounts have been examined and passed by me, and are filed in record in this office for inspection of heirs, legatees, creditors, and all others in any way interested, and will be presented to the next Orphans' Court of the county of Mifflin, to be held at the Court House in Lewistown, on THURSDAY, the 10th day of January, 1850, for allowance and confirmation:

1. The administration account of John Bartholomew, Administrator of the estate of Joseph Bartholomew, late of Granville township, deceased.

2. The final administration account of William Shaw, Administrator de bonis non of Mathew Taylor, late of Brown township, deceased.

3. The administration account of John McCord, Administrator of the estate of Philip Peffer, late of Granville township, deceased.

4. The administration account of Enos E. Locke, Administrator of the estate of George McLennan, late of Arbaugh township, deceased.

5. The guardianship account of Samuel Sigler, Guardian of Joseph Sigler, of Decatur township.

6. The guardianship account of George Weidman, guardian of Levi, Isaac, and Adam Weidman.

JAMES L. MCILVAINE, Register.

REGISTER'S OFFICE, { Lewistown, Dec. 1, 1849. }

The Register deems it proper to state, for the information of all concerned, that accounts must be filed in his office and published thirty days previous to the first day of ensuing Courts—otherwise they will be retained until the succeeding term.

ORPHANS' COURT SALE.

In pursuance of an order of the Orphans' Court of Mifflin county, the undersigned, Guardian of Dorsan, George Thompson, and Sarah Catharine, minor children of Catharine McVey, deceased, will offer at public sale, on the premises, on

MONDAY, December 24,

1850, at one o'clock in the afternoon of said day, the following real estate, to wit:

A certain messenger and tract of land in two surveys, situated in the township of Oliver and county aforesaid, bounded by lands of Benj. Walters, John Stith, John and William Ross, and others, containing **163 ACRES**, more or less, except twenty-six acres and allowance, at the east end of the tract.

ALSO, one other small piece or parcel of land, situated in the township and county aforesaid, containing **13 ACRES** and **53 PERCHES**, and allowances, adjoining lands of John Stith, Jr., William and John Powell, and others.

TERMS.—One half the purchase money to be paid on confirmation of the sale, and the balance in two equal annual payments, to be secured by bond and mortgage on the premises.

ELISHA BRATTON, Guardian,

Dec. 1, 1849.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE.

By virtue of a deed of assignment, executed by John R. Phillips in trust for his creditors, will be offered for sale on the premises on

MONDAY, December 31, 1849,

at 1 o'clock in the afternoon of said day, the following described plantation and tract of land, bounded by land of George Strunk on the west, Caldwell's hours on the north, and Grinnimont and others; containing **176 Acres**, more or less, (land to be surveyed.)

Also, thereon a large STONE BANK BARN, a FRAME HOUSE and various out-houses.

Also, a good Apple Orchard and other improvements.

The land is nearly all cleared and a reasonable proportion meadow, or can be made into meadow. Persons desirous of purchasing will please call and see the premises before the day of sale. It is not sold on that day the farm will be rented for one year.

ALSO, will be sold at public sale on the premises on

Wednesday, January 2nd, 1850,

at 1 o'clock, P. M., that well known GROCERY, DWELLING HOUSE, and appurtenances, situate at the Lock on the Pennsylvania Canal in the borough of Lewistown. The Dwelling House, Store-room, Warehouse, and Stabling, have all been recently fitted up in complete order. The stand is perhaps the best place for transacting business on the entire line of the Pennsylvania Canal.

Due attendance will be given on the day of sale, when the conditions will be made known, &c.

NOTICE.

RUMORS impeaching the solvency of "THE DELAWARE CITY BANK" being circulated, whereby holders of the Notes issued by said Bank may be induced to suffer loss, the subscribers, owners of nine-tenths of the Stock, and fully acquainted with the extent of her issues and the perfect soundness of her assets, do hereby bind ourselves to the public, that the Notes in circulation will be honored at par, and will be paid at maturity during Banking hours, at the counter of the Bank in Delaware City. The intention of this is, that we do hereby guarantee to the public the entire solvency of the Bank, and that its Capital Stock is unimpaired.

JOHN C. SIGLER.

Nov. 24, 1849.—Assignee of John R. Phillips.

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JOHN C. SIGLER.

Nov. 24, 1849.—Assignee of John R. Phillips.

NOTICE.

PETER PENCE.—The Catholic Magazine gives the amount of contributions for the Pope from the United States, as \$26,018 99.

CHURCH AND STATE.—The Frankfort Commonwealth says that the Convention now having under revision the Constitution of the State of Kentucky, have inserted a clause, by a vote of 76 yeas to 17 nays, declaring preachers and ministers of the gospel ineligible to seats in the Legislature.

Two daughters of Dr. Bathurst, late Bishop of Norwich, England, have lately been received into the Catholic Church.

JUST received and now opening, plain and embroidered Sack Flannel for ladies and children—selling very cheap at

20. NUSBAUM, BROTHERS.

THE GAZETTE.

LEWISTOWN, PA.

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 22, 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.

Notices of Advertisements.

WALTER LILLEY has just opened a very handsome assortment of goods, which he offers to dispose of at a slight advance on cost.

Mr. Allen has made ample preparations for the holidays, and his establishment is well worth a visit.

The Pennsylvania Railroad Company has found it necessary to run freight trains three times a week, in consequence of the rapidly increasing business at this point. The passenger trains will run to and from McVeytown on Monday next.

The Lewistown and Kishacoquillas Turnpike Company has declared a dividend of 4 per cent.

Attention is requested to the advertisement of Lewistown Mills.

Those interested in the Appeals will find a notice in another column.

DICKINSON SEMINARY, Williamsport, Pa.

—The Rev. Charles Macay, the Agent, is now in this county soliciting aid for this institution, which was opened in September, 1848, under the patronage of the Baltimore and Philadelphia Conferences of the M. E. Church. We learn from the Catalogue for '48 and '49 that it is likely to answer the purposes had in view, which embrace a liberal course of education, so as to qualify students for teaching, for any department of business, or for admission to any College. We have not room to notice this institution more at length, and therefore refer those who feel an interest in its welfare to the Catalogue, a copy of which we presume can be had from the Agent.

At this stage of the proceedings, Mr. Stanley proposed the appointment of a committee consisting of three members from each of the great parties, for the purpose of reporting officers to the House. Mr. Bayly, of Virginia, opposed the motion with considerable feeling, and expressed the readiness of his party to proceed, with the assurance that they were able to effect an election. Mr. Ashmun interrupted him, by inquiring whether pledges had not been given by the candidates on the other side. Mr. Bayly promptly repelled the imputation, and denounced it as unworthy. Mr. Ashmun replied, that there was perhaps a correspondence, as he had heard rumors to that effect. This was denied with equal positiveness by Mr. Bayly, who seemed to treat the statement as a gross and unjust reflection. Mr. Root followed in one of his clever speeches, but was interrupted by Mr. Bayly, who wished to withdraw the denial he had made in regard to the existence of a correspondence, having been since informed that letters had passed between different members on the floor. Amidst much excitement, occasioned by this admission, Mr. Brown rose to explain what had occurred, and to deny that any bargain had been made. It was evident, from the first moment of his appearance on the floor, that he was convicted and detected in an attempt at imposition. His whole manner betrayed his fears and the certainty of his exposure.

After a confused statement of his opinions in reference to slavery, he said he was prepared to exhibit his answer to certain inquiries which had been propounded to him by the gentleman from Pennsylvania—Mr. Wilmet. Here there was a general call for the latter. After pretending to search for Mr. Wilmet's interrogatories, he found them missing, and then called upon him to state their substance to the House before he read his reply. Mr. Wilmet responded, by saying he had held a conversation with Mr. Brown, in regard to his prospects for the Speakership, and among other things, it had been suggested that the support of himself and his friends could be obtained, upon condition that the free sentiment of the country, which had heretofore been stifled, could have expression upon the Committees by the selection of fair Northern men. To this effect he had addressed him a note, after receiving satisfactory assurances in his interview.

Mr. Stevens, of Pennsylvania, inquired of Mr. Wilmet, whether it was understood that in constructing the committees, a majority of Northern men should be allowed; to which he answered in the affirmative; when there was a general exclamation from both sides of the House.

Mr. Brown resumed the floor and endeavored to extricate himself from the accumulation of embarrassments. He proceeded to read his reply, which bound him to organize the Committees on Territories, the Judiciary and the District of Columbia, satisfactorily to Mr. Wilmet and his friends, and expressed the conviction that it was the duty of Congress to arrest the extension of slavery, wherever it had the constitutional power.

The reading of the letter increased the confusion, and Mr. Brown sat down amidst sniggers and derision from all quarters.

It was now evident the tide had turned, and that he but a few hours before was the favorite of fortune, was to be discarded as an outcast. The Southern gentlemen who had voted in company with Mr. Giddings and Mr. Wilmet, found it necessary to defend their positions and to justify themselves before their constituents. Mr. Burd said he had supported Mr. Brown without pledges, because he did not think an honorable man could exact them from a candidate for so dignified an office, nor an honorable man would consent to make them. This hit did not seem to be particularly relished by Wilmet or Brown. He had believed the gentleman, while a Northern man and holding Northern sentiments, to be conservative on the question of slavery, and not aggressive in his inclinations, and therefore had supported him. But he would call on the number from Virginia, who had more information on the subject, to state what he knew. Mr. Bayly said that Mr. Brown assured him he was to be the Wilmot Proviso. He had served with him in the 23rd Congress, and believed the vote which he then gave against the prohibition of slavery on the Oregon Bill, with his recent assurances, formed the ground upon which he stood. Had he known of the correspondence with the member from Pennsylvania, he not only would never have voted for Mr. Brown, but he would have regarded it as an insult to have been asked to do so.

Mr. Venable volunteered to state that, in a very recent conversation on this subject, Mr. Brown had expressed his decided opposition to the Wilmot Proviso in every form, thereby confirming the general pledge which had been given to the Southern members, in direct conflict with the bargain made with the Free Soilers Mr. Stanton, Mr. Woodward, and others expressed their satisfaction that gentlemen on the Whig side had afforded them the opportunity of exposing this transaction. They had been deceived, and it was proper the deception should be unmasked.

Mr. McMullen, of Virginia, being called out by Mr. Evans, said that, hearing the member from Indiana had made communals on the question of slavery, and desiring to be informed before voting, he had called upon him, when Mr. Brown distinctly denied that he had given any written pledges in favor of the proviso.

Mr. Thompson called for an adjournment, and after some delay and confusion the motion prevailed.

A Sabbath Convention, at York, Pa., on the 5th inst., Hon. Samuel G. Bonham, presiding, adopted a memorial to the Legislature, requesting that all the locks on the canals be closed, and the running of the cars on the railroads in the State be suspended on the Sabbath day.

Two daughters of Dr. Bathurst, late Bishop of Norwich, England, have lately been received into the Catholic Church.

The Small Pox is spreading in the interior of Ohio.

PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS.

The first day's proceedings after the date of our last report are thus detailed by the correspondent of the North American:

WASHINGTON, Dec. 12, 1849.

One of the most exciting and remarkable days ever witnessed in Congress, has ended with developments which are painful and humiliating to record. No mere political triumph can obliterate the stain which attaches to its events, as no atonement on the part of the offender can restore the inward reputation of the body which he so shamefully disgraced.

It was apparent, as soon as the House convened that morning, from the air of satisfaction exhibited by our opponents, that they were confident of victory, and held the fate of the day in their own hands. This conscious tone of power induced the suspicion that there had been foul play in some quarter, and much interest was excited as to the course of the faction holding the balance of power. The proceedings were opened by a statement from Mr. Cobb, of Alabama, who read from an article in the Union, in which he was assailed for refusing to support the candidate of the party. He informed the House that his vote could not be influenced by any such system of dictation; but in less than an hour afterwards he succumbed, and kissed the rod which smote him.

Mr. Wilmet then rose and returned thanks to the friends who had conferred upon him the marks of their confidence and esteem, by supporting him as a candidate for the Speakership, but he thought the time had come when it was proper for him to withdraw, and he hoped their votes would be cast in some other direction.

This movement produced much sensation on the floor, and in the galleries, which were thronged with anxious spectators. The balloting then commenced, and every vote was watched with attention. Mr. Allen, Mr. Durkee, Mr. Giddings, Mr. P. King, and Mr. Wilmet, successively voted for Mr. Brown in the order of their names. When this fact was disclosed, several of the southern Democrats held back, and Mr. Seddon and Mr. Bocock, of Virginia, withdrew from the support of Mr. Brown and voted for Mr. Boyd. When they retired, Mr. Cobb, of Alabama, came to his relief, and his vote was received with much applause, under the impression that it settled the election. It was found, however, that Mr. Brown had received but 112 votes, being two short of the number necessary to a choice.

At this stage of the proceedings, Mr. Stanley proposed the appointment of a committee consisting of three members from each of the great parties, for the purpose of reporting officers to the House. Mr. Bayly, of Virginia, opposed the motion with considerable feeling, and best prepared to adopt any expedient that might secure success. To almost every member on the floor, certainly to a majority on his own side, he was known as a person without character, social standing, or merit; a vile demagogue, who, by practising the lowest arts, had obtained party preferment, and who was deficient in every instinct of decency.

It may become gentlemen to justify their votes on the ground that they were ignorant of certain arrangements; but how are they to palliate the outrage of having supported a man for the highest place in the halls of legislation, who was not only destitute of every qualification, but whose presence in that seat would be a lasting disgrace to Congress? Such can neither be explained nor vindicated.

It warrants the inference that, in supporting the candidate of the party, they adopted him who would be most serviceable to their purposes, and who had least scruple in carrying out a political purpose.

The Free Soilers, those innocent patriots who affected so much indignation when I recently charged that they were ready to make conditions for a valuable consideration, are now displayed in their true colors, as corrupt bargainers, whose professed principles are the political merchandise with which they traffic. They are now convicted of having openly coalesced with the champions of slavery, and the record shows them and the South Carolina propagandists