

THE GAZETTE.

LEWISTOWN, PA.

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 29, 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.

Messrs. KENNEDY & PORTER invite the attention of purchasers to their extensive stock of goods.

ALFRED MARKS has made an arrangement with Shaw's Mill, by which Flour, Feed, &c. can always be obtained. See advertisement.

Wm. P. MILLIKEN has opened a Flour and Feed store at the old stand of J. & J. Milliken, and invites public attention to it.

The Lewistown Hotel will be offered for sale at the January Court.

The Sheriff has a postponed sale.

NEW YEAR'S ADDRESS.

Our Carriers will pay their annual visit to the subscribers of the Gazette on Tuesday morning, to greet them with wishes for a "Happy New Year."

CHRISTMAS.—This day was "celebrated" in a variety of ways—some indulging in sleigh rides through a bitter cold wind and drifting snow; others in dancing parties, who danced all night and then went home with the girls in the morning—a third class took it out in hard knocks—a fourth in drinking—and the remainder staid at home enjoying the comforts of a warm fire-side.

Our neighbor of the Democrat was fortunate enough last week to receive a share of venison recently brought in by some of our hunters. Although not able to luxuriate on such sumptuous fare, we are this week indebted to a gentleman who frequently bears us in kind remembrance, for a lot of most excellent apples, quite as acceptable as a slice from a "saddle" would have been. May his shadow never grow less.

An Example Worthy of Imitation.
The Hollidaysburg editors, together with their wives, children, devils, and all other attaches, were invited to an oyster dinner, garnished with other good things, one day last week, and enjoyed it as the lean and hungry only can enjoy such a treat. It was given by Mr. JAMES M. LYTLE, of the Central Restaurant, and as he must needs be a clever fellow, we recommend visitors to Hollidaysburg to give him a call. Here we are yet behind the age in such matters—our system still doing as their fathers did before them, and with the exception of SHELL, not even advertising.

An adjourned meeting of the Stockholders of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company was held in Philadelphia on Monday, at which it was declared inexpedient to reduce the salary of the President—that action is not at this time required respecting the delivery of goods to consignees at their places of business—and approving the course pursued by the Directors in ordering the discontinuance of Sunday travel from and after to-morrow. The way fare is now 3 cents per mile.

The loco loco papers in this vicinity are recommending EVERARD OLES, of Juniata county, as their next candidate for Canal Commissioner.

Query.—Did not Mr. Oles resign or decline an appointment on the Central Railroad, some time since, on the ground that he was no longer "fit for such things?"

INSURANCE.—The recent fire, demonstrating that no property however guarded against destruction by that element is secure from its ravages, will probably attract renewed attention to insurance. All owners of real estate ought to be insured, either in whole or part, and if an evil day comes, there is a better remedy at hand than the charity extended to sufferers by such calamities—which, however well meant and cheerfully given, is nevertheless often a source of deep pain to the feelings of recipients. The Franklin Fire Insurance Company of Philadelphia, whose advertisement will be found in our columns, is considered a safe institution, and we recommend our readers to give Mr. HALE, the agent, a call and ascertain terms. A few dollars annually expended in this manner, may some day save a home and a fund of trouble.

Two men, one of them named Thomas Groudy, and the other Henry Spread, were killed on the York and Cumberland railroad, on Thursday of last week, a short distance from York, and another severely injured by a heavy stone falling upon him.

Destruction of the Lewistown Mills by Fire.

The unpleasant duty devolves upon us this week of recording a most destructive fire, which broke out on Monday evening last, about 6 o'clock, in that extensive flouring establishment known as the "Lewistown Mills," located on Kishacoquillas creek, within the precincts of this borough. The energy and perseverance of JOHN STERRETT, Esq., had just succeeded in finishing and putting in complete order its machinery, consisting of ten pair of burrs, smut machine, and many other modern improvements, and at the time of its destruction was engaged in effecting insurances on it. A policy for \$5000 in the Franklin was taken out some time ago; another for a similar amount in the Cumberland was received on the day the mill burnt, and negotiations were on foot for \$5000 in a Philadelphia Company, but unfortunately not concluded.

How it originated, it is difficult to determine, though there can be no doubt but that friction caused it. It broke out in the upper story, and when first seen the flames had enveloped the machinery connected with the smut machine, and in a moment ascended to the roof. We were there within a few minutes after the first alarm, when free access to the mill could be had, and although a good hose company might then have extinguished it, in ten minutes later all the hose and engines within fifty miles would not have put it out. Some efforts were repeatedly made with buckets, but it appeared so evident its fate was sealed that little disposition was manifested by the crowd to go to work in earnest. After much delay the hose was brought down and attached to the nearest fire plug, but unfortunately did not reach. Next the engine got to work, when it was discovered to be choked up or out of order, and in a few minutes thereafter it was so hot that the fire could no longer be approached.—From this time forward the structure was suffered to burn, throwing a broad glare of light over the surrounding mountains far as the eye could reach, which being covered with snow, gave them a most imposing appearance.

The loss is severe. The mill, the largest probably in the interior of Pennsylvania, was put up at an expense of about \$30,000, and as we before stated has cost \$10,000 insurance. Fortunately the amount of grain in it was small—between 500* and 1000 bushels, a part of which was saved—the bad roads for several days previous having prevented an accumulation. Some flour and a boat load of salt were burnt. The gates having been opened, the forebay and portions of the water wheels were preserved. The gable ends fell while the fire was under way, and portions of the remaining walls have fallen since.

All the books and papers of value belonging to the Mill were saved.

This mill was a great convenience to our citizens, and its loss is very generally regretted, with a hope, however, that Mr. S. will again rebuild it. Such an understanding is his intention, and arrangements are now being made to prosecute the work with all possible despatch.

*We have heard it said that there was a considerable quantity of wheat on storage in addition to this amount.

The interior of the hall of the Order of United American Mechanics on Market street, in this place, was discovered to be on fire about 10 o'clock on Wednesday night of last week, but extinguished in time to prevent any serious loss.

A Shed opposite the Gazette office, used by Mr. JOHN CLARK as a shelter for carriages, &c., fell down on Monday last in consequence of the weight of snow upon its roof. A sleigh and a buggy were slightly injured.

LARGE PINE.—We learn from the Mifflintown papers that a white pine tree was cut on the 21st November, on the Shade Mountain, Lost Creek Gap, about two miles north of the Saw Mill, by Mr. Geo. Shoemaker, and several others, which cut two logs 12 feet each, and five logs 15 feet each. The butt of the tree measured 3 feet 5 inches in diameter, and the top log 18 inches in diameter. Length of the seven logs 104 feet, and leaving a top supposed 10 or 14 feet in length.

COMMITTEES OF THE SENATE.—The New York Tribune deems the cast of the committees of the Senate, generally, exceedingly sectional, and says New York is represented on but one committee, while the little State of Arkansas is represented on six, South Carolina three, Mississippi four, Virginia four, Louisiana four. Senators King of Alabama and Atchison of Missouri are each on two committees.—The South have a majority in fifteen of the committees, and the North in twelve. Three of these committees are entirely composed of southern men and two of northern. Sixteen of the chairmen are from the south and eleven from the north.

PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

Previous to the meeting of Congress we directed a number of extras of the message to be printed for the use of our subscribers, but much to our regret and disappointment, they have not come to hand. In the mean time we give the following summary of its contents, and if the extras are not received within a few days, the document will appear in our next at length.

The Message opens with a reference to the happy and prosperous condition of the country, and an acknowledgement of the mercies of God.

We are at peace with all the world. On the 1st of January next, the alterations of the British Navigation Acts will go into effect, whereby, it is expected, great advantage will result to the commerce of both nations.

The slight interruption in our diplomatic intercourse with France has been terminated, and our Minister has been received by that Government.

Reference is made to the action taken in relation to the fitting out of the German war steamer at New York, and the correspondence connected with it is transmitted. The course adopted by the President has proved satisfactory to the belligerent powers interested.

As no such power as that of the German Empire has been organized, in consequence of the failure of the German States to form a confederacy, our Minister, accredited to it, has been recalled, and the archives of the legation at Frankfurt ordered to be sent to the legation at Berlin.

Under the act of Congress of 20th April, 1848, prompt action was taken to suppress the Cuban expedition.

In the Rey case, also, prompt recourse was had to means for his immediate restoration. For the crime involved in his abduction, there is no law of Congress, and it is recommended that the deficiency be supplied.

Any interference in the contentions in Europe has been scrupulously avoided.

While there was a prospect of the independence of Hungary, an agent was held in readiness, charged, at the earliest moment, to recognize her on the part of this Union. Deep sympathy is expressed for that unfortunate people.

Our claims on Portugal have assumed such a character as to demand the most serious attention.

Amicable relations continue with the powers of Europe.

On account of the unsettled state of affairs in the Papal States, our Charge d'Affairs at Rome had not been able to present his letter of credence up to last advices.

Friendly relations with Mexico are cultivated, and the running and marking of the boundary line is progressing. For the latter purpose an increased appropriation is requested.

Counsel is asked to aid the Commissioners to settle the Mexican claims and protect our interests.

Representations have been directed to be made to the Government of New Grenada, as will, it is hoped, make the transit service of the United States mails across the Isthmus more speedy and efficient than it now is.

The settlement of the disturbances in Venezuela has given a favorable opportunity to renew the demand upon that government for an examination into, and redress of American grievances.

The increase of our possessions on the Pacific makes it important that friendly relations should be cultivated with neighboring powers, especially the Republic of Chili.

A convention has been negotiated with Brazil for the settlement of American claims.

It is suggested that more efficient measures be taken to suppress the African slave trade.

As the five States of Central America will not renounce, treaties of amity and commerce have been negotiated with some of them separately.

As regards the canal at Nicaragua, the opinion is expressed that it should be open to all nations, and be kept out of the possession of any one great power.

Attention is directed to the routes across the Isthmus at Tehuantepec and Panama. The Mexican government was offered a large sum for the right of way, but refused it, and the offer will not be renewed.

There is reason to believe that the railroad across the Isthmus at Panama will now be successfully constructed.

The desire is expressed that the Sandwich Islands should remain independent, for many reasons.

The receipts into the Treasury during the fiscal year ending June 30th, were in cash, \$48,830,097 50, and in Treasury notes funded, \$10,833,000—making an aggregate of \$59,663,047 50. The expenditures were in all, \$57,631,667 82. The expenditures of the Mexican War and the Treaty, will cause a deficit of \$10,375,214 39 in 1851. Authority is asked to take a loan to that amount.

A revision of the Tariff, with specific duties, so as to augment revenue, and promote agriculture and manufactures is decidedly recommended.

The establishment of a Bureau of Agriculture, to be connected with that of the Interior is recommended.

The application of California for admission, as a State, into the Union is favorably considered. The people of New Mexico are also expected to make a similar application soon. The President deprecates the agitation of questions which tend to characterize parties by geographical distinction.

A collector has been appointed for San Francisco, under the last Revenue Law. A portion of the Coast Survey has been ordered to Oregon to locate sites for two Light Houses, and to mark and place channel buoys.

The establishment of a Branch Mint in California is recommended.

The organization of Commissions to examine and decide on the validity of the subsisting land titles in California and New Mexico; and the appointment of Surveyors General in New Mexico, California and Oregon; with the view of surveying and bringing the public lands into market, is recommended. A geological and mineralogical exploration should be connected with the linear surveys.

Reference is made to the project of a railroad to the Pacific, in a proper tone.

Early appropriations for River and Harbor improvements are earnestly recommended.

The cession of territory made by the late Treaty with Mexico, has so greatly enlarged our exposed frontier, that a small increase in the army is necessary, and is recommended.

A retired list in the Navy is recommended.

The efforts to extend mail accommodations to California and Oregon, have, for well known reasons, partially failed.

It is submitted to the wisdom of Congress whether the rate of postage should not be reduced to five cents.

A postal treaty has been successfully negotiated with Great Britain, but the attempt to extend it into France has not been achieved. It has not, however, been abandoned.

Congress is reminded that with it, now, rests the duty of causing the Census to be taken.

The remainder of the message contains an exposition of the relative duties and privileges of three great and co-ordinate branches of government, that every patriot will read with profound pleasure.

PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS.

From the date of our last report until Saturday Congress did not succeed in effecting an organization. A committee of whigs and locofocos however agreed that a plurality should elect, and although rejected by the locos in caucus was finally adopted in the House. This resolution provided that after balloting, *via voce*, three times without a majority of the votes of the whole House being given to any member, the House shall then proceed to ballot again, and on any such succeeding ballot the member receiving the largest number of votes, if they be a majority of a quorum, shall be declared elected. Passed by yeas 113, nays 106. The House then proceeded to ballot, with the following results:

	Wintthrop.	Cobb.
1st ballot,	90	75
2d "	93	97
3d "	97	96

The resolution referred to above now became operative, and on the 4th ballot the vote stood as follows:

	Yeas	Nays
Mr. H. Cobb received	102	100
Wintthrop	8	4
Garnot	4	4
Morhead	4	4
Strong	4	4
A. H. Stephens	4	4
Colecek	4	4
Durkee	4	4
Potter	4	4
Boyd	4	4

For Mr. Cobb—Messrs. Albertson, Ashe, Ayer, Bay, Bayly, Beale, Bingham, Bissel, Bock, Bowden, Bowen, Boyd, Albert G. Brown, Wm. J. Brown, Buel, Burt, Cable, G. A. Caldwell, Carter, Williamson, R. W. Cobb, Colecek, Daniel, Dimick, Disney, Dunham, Edmundson, Ewing, Featherston, Fitch, Fuller, Gerry, Gilmore, Gorman, Green, Hackett, Hall, Hamilton, Hamond, Haralson, Harlan, Harmanson, I. G. Harris, S. W. Harris, T. L. Harris, Hibbard, Hoagland, Holliday, Howard, Hubbard, Inge, A. Johnson, R. W. Johnson, G. W. Jones, Kaufman, LeSere, Leffler, Littlefield, Job Mann, Mason, McClelland, McDonald, McDowell, McLamban, McLane, McMillen, McQueen, McWillie, Meade, Miller, Milson, Morris, Morse, Olds, Orr, Parker, Peaslee, Potter, Powell, Richardson, Robbins, Robinson, Ross, Savage, Sawelle, Fred. P. Stanton, Rich. H. Stanton, Stetson, Strong, Sweetser, Thomas, Jacob Thomson, James Thompson, Wm. Thompson, Venable, Walden, Waldo, Wallace, Welborn, Wentworth, Whittier, Wildrick, and Young.

For Mr. WINTTHROP—Messrs. Alexander, Alston, Anderson, Andrews, Ashmun, Baker, Bennett, Booke, Bowie, Breck, Briggs, Brooks, Burrows, Chester Butler, Thos. B. Butler, Jos. P. Caldwell, Calvin, Campbell, Casey, Chandler, Clark, Cleveland, Cingman, Cole, Conger, Conrad, Gorwin, Crowell, Deberry, Drake, Dixon, Duer, Duncan, Alex. Evans, N. Evans, Fowler, Freedley, Goodenow, Gott, Gould, Grinnell, Hallaway, Hampton, Hay, Haymond, Hebard, Henry, Hilliard, Houston, Hunter, Jackson, J. L. Johnson, Kerr, D. P. King, George C. King, James G. King, John A. King, Levin, Horace Mann, Marshall, Mattern, McGaughey, Keats, McLean, Meacham, Moore, Moreland, Nes, Newell, Ogle, Olin, Outlaw, Phoenix, Pittman, Putnam, Reynolds, Risley, Rockwell, Rose, Rumsey, Sackett, Shenck, Schermerhorn, Schoolcraft, Shepherd, Silvester, Spalding, Stanley, Stevens, Taylor, J. B. Thompson, Thurman, Tuck, Underhill, Van Dyke, Vinton, Watkins, White, Williams, Wilson.

For Mr. WILMOR—Messrs. Allen, Booth, Durkee, Giddings, Howe, Julian, F. King and Root.

For Mr. STEPHENS—Mr. Cabell.

For Mr. STROONG—Messrs. Cleveland, Doty, and Peck.

For Mr. COLECEK—Mr. Holmes.

For Mr. MORHEAD—Messrs. Morton, Owen, Stephens and Toombs.

For Mr. DURKEE—Mr. Wilnot.

For Mr. POTTER—Mr. Wood.

For Mr. BOYD—Mr. Woodward.

One of the tellers then declared the Hon. HOWELL COBB, of Georgia, to be elected.

Mr. Stanley then offered a resolution declaring Mr. Cobb to be Speaker, which was adopted.

The House met on Monday at the usual hour, and after swearing in the members, and appointing the customary committees to wait on the President, to inform him of its organization, the message soon after was delivered and read in both Houses. Some business, of an unimportant character, was then transacted, when the House adjourned over till Thursday. It was generally understood that the House would formally

meet on that day, and then adjourn to meet on Wednesday of next week. Many of the members will visit their homes during the recess.

"CALL AGAIN."

The Lebanon Courier is justly severe upon a certain class of bad paying people with which every town is cursed, and who are in the habit of evading the payment of their bills by the miserable request to "call again," or, "will call around and attend to it." These excuses, says the editor, are the scape-goats by which those who are not willing to pay their debts defer the matter. But the question arises, is this altogether honest? Is it not a palpable swindle? A truly honest person will never request a creditor to "call again," unless he really is without the means to cancel indebtedness at once—nor will he promise to attend to it in a given time by "calling around," unless he actually means to keep his word. Persons who practice this game for the purpose of evading an honest claim, are soon found out, and lose caste with the business community. The creditor must be "green" indeed, who cannot see through the shallow artifice.

From California—Letter from J. M. Morrow.

The following letter from a former resident of this place, which we find in the Juniata Sentinel, will be read with interest by his old acquaintances:

Morphy's New Diggins, Angles Creek, California, October 6, 1849.

DEAR PARENTS:—Brother Thomas' favor of 3d June, was received on the 4th inst. I am thankful to inform you that I have not enjoyed so good health for ten years. When I arrived at the gold mines, I weighed twelve pounds heavier than I ever did. I never knew what hard work was until I came to California. My labor is picking and shoveling every day from daylight till sunset.

You may desire, as many do, to hear something of the gold diggings in this country. When I wrote to you from San Francisco, I had but little idea how gold was obtained. Since that time I have had some experience in mining, and I am pleased to add that my experience has been more profitable than that of many others. When we arrived at San Francisco, our party thought it advisable for some of us to go up the Sacramento river, and some up the San Joaquin. I being one of the party selected to go up the Sacramento with Messrs. Smith and Hays, we went to Sacramento city, 150 miles up the river, and from thence on to the north fork of the American branch about 40 miles, but could not do much, and we returned to join our company. But when the company arrived at the mines and commenced operations, they concluded that smaller parties could work to better advantage, and dissolved partnership. Messrs. Salsbury, Scott, Campbell and Vandling formed a company with the understanding that I was to join them on my return. They then left the diggings they first went to. We are now in what is called the dry diggings, although we are on a stream, but it is almost dry. We have to carry the earth we wash about half a mile on our backs to obtain water. We have to sink holes from 3 to 15 feet deep before we find gold, and often get none then. Each man or miner is allowed 8 feet square of ground, and cannot have more than one hole at a time. This was a rule or law established by the miners when they first discovered the mines. We have not as yet had to sink many holes. In the two or three we sunk, we found the precious metal. We sunk two parallel with each other, and when we went down about 5 feet we struck a bottom of hard, yellow earth; and by taking a butcher knife and picking on the top, we found gold abundantly. We then take about 4 or 6 inches of the earth above this bottom and wash it, and frequently get a good deal of it. We have a machine made after the form of what they rock babies with in old Pennsylvania, with an iron screen in it which lets the gold through from the gravel. There are some large lumps found here. The largest we have found is worth \$70, estimating it at \$16 per ounce. We have been in these mines five weeks yesterday and the balance of our partners two months, and we have taken out about 30 pounds, where, I can safely say, there have been two hundred that did not make their boarding. It is altogether a lottery. I have seen men come into these mines and labor hard daily for two or three weeks and not make a dollar.

I have not made up my mind whether I shall remain in the mines this winter or not. If I can get a situation in some other business to clear my expenses through the rainy season, I would prefer it; but I think that would be hard to obtain. There are so many disappointed in not getting gold, who have left the mines and gone into the towns to seek employment.

We live hard here. Our diet is salt pork, pilot bread, beans, tea, coffee and sugar. Pork is 50 cents per pound; bread 50, sugar 50, tea \$1 50 a 200, beans 45 cents, and beef 37½. Our house is made of poles and brush, and our bed is oak leaves and pine branches with a blanket or two. So much for California life. We are in a most splendid little valley about 1½ miles in length, and the same in breadth. We are 240 miles from a post office and 80 miles from any town. A little town called Stockton is at the head of water navigation. Enclosed I send you a sample of gold. Write often and direct to San Francisco, California.

Your most affectionate Son,
J. M. MORROW.

Advices have been received from California, by the steamer Empire City at New York, to the 15th ult.

The elections have generally terminated in favor of the locofocos, P. H. Burnett being no doubt elected Governor.

Fears were entertained of a famine in the interior of California, the rainy season having set in, making the roads to the seaboard almost impassable. Provisions were very high in San Francisco. Pork was selling at \$65, and flour at \$40 per barrel.

The mining season was over, and the miners were returning to San Francisco in large numbers. The yield this season is estimated at from eight to fourteen millions. The health of San Francisco and the interior towns was not good—dysentery and fevers prevailing to a considerable extent.

The Empire City brought 250 passengers, and half a million of gold dust.

We have no objections to the correspondence proposed by "H.," but the letters ought to be mailed so as to reach here by Wednesday night's mail. If received later, we cannot well publish them until the following week.

GOLD.—Don't suffer with the cold, but proceed at once to C. L. JONES' Celebrated New Cheap Cash Store, and buy some warm clothing. JONES has a very large stock, and sells much cheaper than any body else.

FOR SALE.

THE "LEWISTOWN HOTEL" will be offered at public sale on TUESDAY, January 8, 1850. If unsold, it will be for rent immediately thereafter.

GEO. W. ELDER,
Attorney for James Quintanilla,
Lewistown, December 23, 1849—2*

FLOUR AND FEED STORE.

HAVING made the necessary arrangements with Shaw's Mill, the subscriber will at all times have on hand, at his warehouse on the canal, as well as at his store in Market street, a large stock of

FLOUR,
which will be disposed of by the barrel or in smaller quantities. Also,

Oats, Corn, Corn Meal, Buckwheat Meal,
and all kinds of FEED,

which can be had in quantities to suit. Orders will also be received for "grists," and a speedy delivery made of the flour and bran at any place in town—his arrangements embracing the running of a wagon to and from the mill twice a day.

The destruction of the Lewistown Mills having rendered some arrangement of this kind necessary, public support is respectfully solicited. Orders for any of the above articles or for grists, can be left either at the store or at the warehouse.

ALFRED MARKS,
Lewistown, December 29 1849—3*

NEW FLOUR AND FEED STORE.

THE undersigned respectfully informs the public that he has opened a FLOUR AND FEED STORE in the room formerly occupied by J. & J. Milliken, Market street, Lewistown, where he will constantly keep on hand

FLOUR
by the barrel or in smaller quantities:
Oats, Corn,

Corn and Buckwheat Meal,
and all kinds of FEED,

which will be sold in quantities to suit purchasers, for cash, at low rates.

Public patronage is solicited. Strict attention will be paid to all orders for any of the above articles, and if not on hand in quantities wanted, procured at short notice.

WM P. MILLIKEN, Ag't.
Lewistown, December 29, 1849—3*

NOTICE To Store and Tavern Keepers.

THE undersigned have received at their store on Market street, Lewistown, a large and general assortment of

Western & Eastern Produce,
as follows, which they are selling at unusually low prices—

75 bbls. Rectified Monongahela Whiskey, of J. & V. Parker's Pittsburgh brand.

75 do. do. of R. W. Watson's Pittsburgh brand.

50 do. do. Jos. Patten's Pittsburgh brand.

50 do. 8 years old Monongahela Whiskey, warranted.

4500 lbs. of Western Reserve (O) CHEESE, 2500 lbs. Pitts' tallow CANDLES, by the box 1500 lbs. MOULD do., by the box or pound.

150 bushels Ohio SOUP BEANS.

100 do. do. DRIED APPLES.

25 dozen do. CROB BROOMS.

450 pieces do. STONE WARE.

70 kegs Duncannon NAILS, at \$5 per keg.

150 kegs Liverpool SALT, at \$1 50 per sack.

300 do. DAIRY SALT, at 12½ cts per sack.

100 tons Wilkesbarre COAL, 2000 lbs. to ton.

200 do. soft Nova Scotia PLASTER.

2000 bushels Allegheny COAL, 15 cts per bushel.

45 sacks GREEN RIO COFFEE, at 10 cents per pound, by the sack.

115 bbls. of No 3 MACKEREL.

100 do. do. 2 do. caught in 1849.

STOREKEEPERS can always be supplied with Mackerel, at 50 cts. advance on the city price for carriage and wharfage.

STORE and TAVERN keepers would find it to their advantage to give us a call before purchasing elsewhere, as we can sell SUGAR at 5½ cents per lb. by the barrel.

In addition to this, we have a heavy stock of

Wines, Brandies & Groceries

always on hand, for sale wholesale and retail.

Also, a general assortment of

Dry Goods, Boots & Shoes,

&c., which will be sold low for cash, as our subscribers are anxious to close off their stock of navy coops. All goods must be paid for in cash or produce before delivery.

KENNEDY & PORTER,
Lew