REMIRKS OF MR. BADGER. On Mr. Clay's Compromise Resolutions.

Mr. BADGER having the floor, addressed the Senate. He was not surprised, he said, that a subject of so much interest as that involved in these resolutions should have given rise to a warm and animated discuscussion, and much excitement. He did not design to add to that excitement, but to consider the subject in that spirit of conciliation and good feeling in which the Union was formed. The subject was one of great importance-as great as that of the preservation of the Union itself-and should be considered with moderation, grave deliberation, justice, care and conciliation.-He concurred fully with those who had said there could be no peaceable separation of the Union. Such separation was impossible from the nature of the case; the character of our institutions and country; and from the nature of our form of government itself. But even if there could be such peaceable dissolution, the state of peace in which the States might separate would speedily and inevitably be ended, and a war must follow, which would have no termination in settled peace until the superiority of one section or the other had compelled a suspension of hostilities-until the vanguished should have had an opportunity to recuperate their energies, and prepare for a renewal of the conflict.

Mr. B. proceeded at some length to consider the value of the Union and the evils of separation, before considering the question whether there was a possibility of any action by Congress which could lead to disunion; and if there was such a possibility, was there a probability of such a state of things? He was no alarmist, but looking to the Union as a good to be guarded against everything which threatened its perpetuity, he must say that no one who looked upon the proceedings here, and the convulsions throughout the country, could doubt the probability that a separation might follow a certain course of legislation.

This being the case, there was just as much reason for careful consideration, conciliation, and care, in our action here, as though the certainty of disunion, as the result of such action in certain contingencies, was presented. In reply to Mr. Seward, he went into an argument, deduced from the Scriptures, to show that slavery, though it might be an evil, is no sin. He defended North Carolina from the charge of having passed laws unjustly, discriminating between whites and blacks, in cases of insurrection.

Then proceeding to the consideration of the merits of the question under discussion, he said that the South had a right, in the first place, to ask an adequate measure for the arrest and recovery of their fugitive slaves, that must lie at the basis of any compromise. Without it, settlement would be like a house built without any foundation. This was a matter of right, guarranteed by the Constitution. If there was any one thing clear and undoubted in the Constitution, it was the right of the slaveholding States to have their fugitive slaves. This provision was as binding as that which provides for the arrest of fugitives from justice. An innocent man fleeing from an unjust prosecution, was not morally a fugitive from justice; and yet under the Constitution, if charged with crime, no matter how falsely, he is such a fugitive, and must be delivered up to be returned to the place where the charge is made, there to vindicate himself. So with the fugitives from labor-though he may deny the assertion that he is a slave-he must, under the constitutional provision, be delivered up and returned to the place from which he has fled, there to submit to an investigation of the question, whether he is a slave or a

He reviewed at some length the views expressed by Mr. Seward, and said that if the sentiments expressed by him were those of the Northern people generally, the Union was scarcely worth preservation. He did not believe, however, that that Senator represented the views of the North generally, and of any State in that quarter. The position assumed by Mr. Seward would render the execution of any and all law uncertain. According to it, the judge upon the bench might refuse to pass the sentence under any law, because he did not believe the penalty to be just.

Proceeding to consider the propositions for the settlement of the question in controversy between the States, arising out of the institution of slavery, he expressed his decided preference for the extension of the Missouri Compromise line to the Pacific. This plan recommended itself the more strongly, because its principle had already been established and was fixed in the minds of the people. The Wilmot Proviso ought to be dropped altogether. Even admitting, for argument's sake, that Congress had the constitutional right to pass such an act, it was highly reprehensible and entirely useless. It was a bad plan to adopt the rule of demanding and exercising the right to do everything that we have the power and right to do. The assertion of extreme right was always odious, and when adopted, must inevitably lead to despotism.

But it was generally admitted that slavery did not, and could not exist in the new territories; and the passage of the proviso by the North, under such circumstances, was nothing more or less than the insulting assertion of a superiority immeasurably more offensive than it would be if slavery actually existed there. In the latter case the North might defend the proviso upon a tangible ground. As the case now stands, it would be looked upon as nothing else than a deliberate, uncalled for, wanton insult to one section of the

Mr. B. quoted from and commented upon Mr. Mann's speech in the House, and Mr. Sewards's remarks, for the purpose of thowing, that, taken with the causeless.

signed to insult them and deprive them of their rights. With this state of things pre- journed last year, California would very senting itself he had no hesitation in saying that should the Nashville convention meet under such circumstances, the Union, from that day, would be dissolved. He did not say that dissolution would follow instantly-that there would not be a lingering connection enduring for a timebut that hour would be the beginning of

The Union could not be preserved by The first drop of American blood shed in the conflict between the States upon the question whether these States shall remain in the Union, would lead to the total overthrow of the government. Let an adequate measure for the arrest and return of fugitive slaves be passed and the proviso dropped, and all the pending difficulties might be settled permanently and with satisfaction to all. He was not opposed to compromises. The Union itself sprung out of compromise. It was itself a legislative compromise, and could only be maintained with the adoption of the spirit of compromise. In this spirit he was willing to withdraw all objection to the admission of California, either with or without a modification of her boundaries, and this on his part was yielding much.

He had strong objections at the last session of Congress to the erection of State governments, which were now only trengthened by the manner in which such government had been formed by California. Let them, then, drop the odious proriso-let it cease to have an immortality for mischief-let them give to the South a measure of security in their property, and admit California. If they desired also to abolish the foreign slave trade in the District of Columbia, let them do it-his vote, and that of his colleague, would be given in

aid of such a measure. In conclusion, he declared his confident anticipation of the speedy return of peace to the national councils-the preservation of the integrity of the North. "Liberty and Union, now and forever, one and in-

In the House of Representatives.

MR. WILLIAMS said that when stripped of all unnecessary embarrassments, the question was simply as to forming State or Territorial Governments for the territory acquired from Mexico. The present difficulties ought to be settled-that peace and quiet may be given to the public mind. Two years ago territorial governments were proposed; but slavery stalked these halls, like Banquo's ghost, and prevented the passage of the measure; and in the language of a Senator, the people of California "were left with Colt's pistol and the Bowie knife to protect themselves." What was the position then assumed by the south? What was claimed by Mr. Calhoun, for he always presumes to speak for the South? Why, that the people should form their own State governments. Not one word was said about slavery. This position was also assumed by gentlemen North and South. He was willing to abide by that platform now. But the pinion of the South has changed, and Mr. Calhoun demands new guarantees. Mr. Williams was therefore left to the conclusion that, in view of Mr. Calhoun, dissolution is the only remedy. For the first time since 1835, the Senator from South Carolina proclaims to the world that the slavery agitation is not the prime leading cause of the present difficulty. If the great majority, of the North, as Mr. Calhoun says, violate the constitution, assuredly they could ride rough shod over any amendment which might be made.

Mr. Williams defended Gen. Taylor from the charge that he had usurped powers not warranted by the Constitution. He did not know whether or not he would vote for the admission of California, until weighty reasons were assigned. If she was to be admitted, and nothing done for the other territories, and the question left open for demagogueical purposes, he would not lend himself to the accomplishment of any such purpose. But he hoped California would be admitted, and territorial governments formed for the remainder of the territory-without the Wilmot Proviso. He protested against the doctrines now avowed by Mr. Calhoun. They are not the sentiments of the South. He was opposed to the Nashville Convention; and, in conclusion, said that Mr. Calhoun had erected a Southern platform-Mr. Webster a National one-and appealed to all to come to the rescue of the country.

MR. Casey did not look with the same bhorrence on slavery as some gentlemen did; neither, on the other hand, did he esteem it to be a blessing; but in the language of Jefferson, he considered it " a great moral and political evil." He was willing to leave the question where the Constitution and laws leave it. He had nothing to do with establishing slavery where it is, neither would he have anything to do with establishing it where it does not exist. The whole difficulty has grown out of a difference of views as to the constitutional power on this subject. The North contends one way, the South the other. He believed firmly, and it had been established in Congressional debates beyond the shadow of a doubt, that the territories are now free-that Mexican laws, constitutional and organic law, made them so-that if a slave be taken there now, he would instantly become free. Slavery is a local institution, existing only by positive law, and entirely under the reg ulation of the States of the Union; and Congress has no power to interfere with slavery—in the language of the Baltimore democratic platform-" either to abolish it, or take incipient steps to abolish it." But with regard to the territories of the United States, he believed Congress have full and ample power over the subject. These as a drove of mules or a flock of sheep, thus flayed,

wanton passage of the proviso, they must points he argued in a constitutional point have the effect of compelling the South to of view. As to the admission of Califorbelieve that the North desired and de- nia, he asked if gentlemen on the other side did not know that when Congress adshortly present herself here with a constitution for admission into the Union? The people were impelled by necessity to form a government. He was in favor not only of admitting California as a State, but any other of the Territories under similar circumstances. If California had come here with a clause in her constitution tolerating slavery, he would have voted for her admission. He was for leaving the people to form their own governments, and he endorsed from the bottom of his heart the message of the President. He recognized no other right in sovereignty but the great sovereignty of the people themselves.

THE GAZETTE.

LEWISTOWN, PA.

FRIDAY EVENING, March 22, 1850.

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.

Mr Turner of the National House as will be seen by his card, has again leased that favorite establishment.

L. J. Etberty is authorised to dispose of the Persons in want of Tia Ware will find a large assortment at J. B. Selheimer's.

Kennedy & Porter offer their stock at low prices. Their boat will leave for Pittsburgh the first week in April.

A. Swartzeil lost his pocket book.

J. B. Mitchell offers for sale a variety of fancy articles, drugs, medicines, &c.

Nusbaum, Brothers, have got up an assortment of new goods, among which are many articles selected with the usual taste and judgment of that firm, and very cheap.

Rudisill has received the spring fashion of Hats, &c. Zollinger ditto,

Attention is requested to a number of Philadelphia advertisements.

The Telegraph Line is expected to

over the railroad by hundreds.

The Baltimore Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church has appointed Samuel V. Blake to Lewistown Station, and James Ewing and J. H. C. Dosh to

Lewistown Circuit.

We have had some cold nights and mornings during the present week, ice having been formed at different times and the ground frozen so hard as to bear a heavy load. The weather prophets are predicting another snow.

" Democratic Lumber."

The Harrisburg correspondent of the Democrat thus speaks of that Legislature (thoroughly democratic, as we were told last fall,) which was to perform such extraordinary feats for the poor man, &c. Hear

"Local and special legislation appears to be the raging mania, and so far as the session has progressed, it would appear as if members were not doing their duty, unless they are endeavoring to effect the passage of some act of incorration, which has a tendency to make the rich cher and the poor poorer; to give exclusive rivileges to the few, whereby they may coerce and trample upon the rights of the many. The nest constituency—the industrious yeomanry of the country-may express their views through public meetings, and their public servants may give written as well as verbal pledges to carry em out; but what, I would ask, are those promises worth? Scarcely are they seated in the halls of legislation, before they are violated from every corner of the House, and some lame apology is framed to shield them from the wrath an injured community. Wo betide such legislation. For a time they are bold and independent, but gradually, from the repeated en-croachments, they are seduced from their duty, and listen to the sophistry of wealth and power, by whom they expect to be sustained before an outraged people. Log rolling, as it is termed, is the order of the day—support my bill and I will support yours—while the merits or demerits of the question never for a moment receives the slightest reflection."

According to this writer the locofoco democracy must be in the market, ready sell themselves to the highest bidder, no matter how detrimental the thing asked for may be to the people. After mentioning the fact that the committee on Banks has frequent meetings which wind up with the destruction of a few baskets of champagne," he goes on to say that from presnt appearances the "democracy will toe the mark right upon this subject," but fearful that the unconquerable and unterrified will not stay right, he adds-

"I say from appearances at this time, for the reason that you cannot tell what may be done when Bank bills come up, a week or ten days

from this time.' We have been telling the people for years that locofocos profess one thing and practice another, and now as they begin to acknowledge the charge themselves, there some hope that the deceived and betrayed will soon clear the Augean stable and send representatives to the legislature who cannot be bought and sold as readily feet.

Sunday Travelling---Pennsylvania Rail-

The stockholders of the Pennsylvania Railroad held a special meeting on Tuesday evening last, for the purpose of considering a resolution submitted at the meeting held on the 13th inst., declaring the resolution adopted some time since-prohibiting travel on the line of road belonging to the company on the Sabbath-to be premature, and that it ought to be rescinded. The meeting being organized, a series of resolutions were submitted which had been prepared by those representing both sides of the question, and after some debate. adopted. The gist of the matter is com- J. W. Webster committed the deed. prised in the following:

Resolved, That the Board of Directors be requested to suspend the operation of their reso lution of November 14th, 1849, until further action of the Stockholders, and in order to obtain a decision of the question, they be requested to afford an opportunity to each stockholder to vote by ballot "for" or "against" daily lines of travel over the road. The polls to be kept open (during the office

hours) for a period of thirty days. Resolved, That each Stockholder who shall, at the time of his voting, have paid the full amount of instalments, which may be due by him on stock subscribed, and every person who shall

have subscribed, or who may subscribe on the new subscribed, and shall have voluntarily paid one or more instalments thereon, is entitled to one vote for each and every share of stock held and represented by him.

The hasty action of the directors in stopping Sunday travel, and the dissentions which have arisen from it, are lessons that but public interest was soon aroused, from may prove of profit hereafter. A com- the distinguished position of the parties, pany making pretensions to compete with and a fashionable audience was quickly the great rivals north and south of Penn- assembled to do becoming honor to the sylvania for the trade and travel of the Patent Compound Wash Mixture in this county. Great West, ought never to have engaged ted, after impressing the physiognomies of in an abstract question on which even the each other with affectionate marks of re-"fathers of the churches" differ-or if membrance. Gen. Foote was borne from they did, their efforts ought to have been the field, tracing the pavement with clots directed towards inducing a general stop- of patriotic blood, and Major Borland page of Sunday travel throughout this and showing a damaged olfactory. the adjoining States, and thus, by a simultaneous movement, effected what no single Union calls it a "hasty quarrel between company can ever do. It would have two of the most respectable Senators." If been well enough had they suspended this is so, and the most respectable mem-Sunday travel during the winter, when but bers of that body engage in such affrays, little necessity existed for it-at least until we should like to know what the "rabble" the road is completed-resumed daily ope- portion are doing? The affair has since rations with the opening of navigation, and been honorably adjusted. then ascertained the sentiment of through travellers in relation to the matter. If they are agreed to lay over twenty-four hours be in operation before long to this place. at Jackstown or some other out-of-the-way tius, of P'foutz's valley, Juniata county. place, and find no fault with the Company, Passengers are now daily passing no one else will-but we rather opine that, in such case, no western man who has been absent from home for any length of in a cog-wheel and instantly killed. time will patronize the Pennsylvania railroad a second time so long as the Baltimore and Ohio, Baltimore and Susquehanna, Columbia and Philadelphia, Harrisburg and Lancaster, and the Chambersburg roads are open on that day. We have said thus much, not because we feel than the first day of the week as their Sabbath, any personal interest in the road, but be- accompanied by a report, giving their views cause we look upon it as a great work upon the policy of its passage, and recommendwhose success ought not to be jeoparded

> remains to be seen. On this subject we have also a word to district. say to the gentlemen who in county meeting solemnly resolved " That we will resist to the utmost extent of the law the desecration of the Sabbath within our borders, by the officers and agents of this any other company, should it be attempted." Why, we should like to know, are the officers and agents of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company to be singled out for this purpose in case a train should be run? Is it indeed true THAT OUR MORAL ATMOSPHERE IS SO PURE, and our community so bright an example, that it is necessary to travel among the solitudes of the Narrows or the wilds of Granville to find a Sabbath breaker? Are drunkenness and profanity no longer rife among us on that day? Has blackguardism and its kindred been banished from our borders? Are there no dens of pollution, no sinks of iniquity, no vice in any form, which could be ransacked? If we are free from all these and gladly would we learn that we areit may be well enough to travel across the river and make examples there; but if we are not, let us reform ourselves before we undertake to throw stones at that or any other company.

before it is half completed. Whether de-

cided for or against daily travel is of no

moment to us--whether it will not be of

moment to others, if in favor of the latter,

HORRIBLE REVENGE .- The Galena Jeffersonian says, among the overland emigrants for California last Spring, was Mr. Green, of "Green's Woolen Factory," Fox River, and two of his sons, youngest a youth. It is reported that while passing through a tribe of Indians, this young man, naturally full of mischief, killed a squaw. The tribe having become well advised of the fact, hastened after the company and overtook them, and demandthe murderer. At first the demand was resisted; but after the Indians had informed them that they would destroy the company if their request was not granted, the youth was surrendered into their hands. They then stripped him, and in the presence of his father and the whole company, they skinned him from his head to his He lived four hours after he was

The trial of Prof. J. W. Webster was commenced at Boston, on Tuesday, for the murder of Dr. George Parkman, annals of criminal history. The facts embodied in the testimony of Mr. Kingsley, Dr. Parkman's agent, and R. G. Shaw, Esq., brother-in-law of Dr. P., vary in no respect from what is already known. In opening the case to the jury, Mr. Clifford, counsel for the government, made a succinct statement of the facts which it was his intention to prove. These, he averred, established two propositions: 1st, that Dr. Parkman was murdered; and 2d, that Dr.

Two locofoco Senators, FOOTE and GEORGE WILEY. BORLAND, got into a fist fight at Washington on Thursday of last week. Foote, it appears, took occasion to repeat some offensive expressions against the "chivalry" who follow Mr. Calhoun, whereupon Maj. Borland of Arkansas, demanded if affront was really intended; and being answered that he might decide for himself, concluded to plant his right fist between the optics of the aforesaid Mr. Foote. The gallant Senator from Mississippi showed fight, and though enfeebled, "came to his work," as they say in the ring, finely. The first round was witnessed by few spectators, occasion. The combatants were separa-

In noticing this matter, the Washington

FATAL ACCIDENT .- We learn from the Union county papers, that Mr. Wm. Ponwas killed on the 9th inst., while engaged working at a saw mill. He was fixing some of the machinery, when he was caught

LEGISLATURE.-In the House, Mr. Meek, from the Committee on Vice and Immorality, reported the bill from the Senate relative to the repeal of certain sections of the act imposing penalties upon Seventh Day Baptists and others, who observe the seventh day rather ing that it be negatived.

A bill in relation to the Judiciary, proposes to divide the State into eighteen common pleas judicial districts, in place of twenty-four, as at present, and that twenty law judges, shall be chosen upon the first election by the people. Centre, Mifflin, Juniata and Perry, form the 7th

The House also passed a bill vesting in the commonwealth the exclusive right of carrying passengers over the public works of the State. The bill makes provision for the purchase of cars, the appointment of additional agents, of conductors and the necessary officers. It also appropriates the sum of \$40,000 for the purchase of cars. It has yet to be acted upon by

Also, an act authorising the laying out of a state road from John Galer's, in Union county. by way of Swift run, to Benedict's mill, in Mifflin county.

The bill incorporating Lewistown into a city, passed the House on Tuesday, with a large number of private bills to which there was no objection.

The Senate has been busily employed, but we do not see much of interest to our readers among the proceedings. The bill to incorporate the Milheim and

Kishacoquillas Turnpike Company has been signed by the Governor. The amendment to the Constitution making

the Judiciary elective passed the House by a vote of 92 to 3-Cornyn, whig, and Porter and David Evans, locos, voting in the negative. It will now be submitted to a vote of the people.

MARRIED.

On Thursday evening, 21st inst., by Rev. Samuel P. Lilley, Mr. John B. Selheimer and Miss ELIZA J. MATHEWS, both of this place. If good wishes will add to the happiness of the parties who have adopted the "silken tie that binds two willing hearts," the above have ours in all sincerity, with the hope that they may long live, blessed with health and all that can make life agreeable.

On Thursday, 21st ult., in Armagh township, by Rev. Mr. Bryant, of Bellefonte, Dr. M. T. MITCHELL and Miss MARIA B., eldest daughter of E. E. Locke, Esq., both of Armagh township. On Thursday, 7th inst., by Rev. Mr. Stephenson, Mr. SAMUEL CHRISWELL and Miss SARAH CAMERON, both of M'Veytown.

On Tuesday, 12th inst., by Rev. S. P. Lilley, Mr. RICHARD BRINDLE and MISS CATHARINE DUNMIRE, both of Union township.

On Sunday, 17th inst., by C. Hopver, Esq.,
Mr. William Cook and Mrs. Mary M'Mul-

LEN, both of Derry township. On Thursday morning, 21st inst., by Rev. James S. Woods, Mr. John Cropper and Miss Lydia Tuomas, all of this place.

The election last week resulted in the choice of the following gentlemen. The Borough officers, with the exception of and is one of the most important in the Assessor, one Overseer, and one School Director, are all whige.

BOROUGH OFFICERS. Chief Burgess, THOMAS A. WORRALL. Assistant Burgess, JOSEPH R. SMITH Town Council, CHARLES S. M'COY. DAVID BLOOM, High Constable, AMOS HOUT.

Constable, GEORGE W. WCODS. Collector. ADAM HAMAKER. Assessor, George W. HAWKER. Overseers of the Poor, STEWART. Auditors,

LEWIS T. WATTSON, ALEXANDER EISENBISE. CHARLES S. M'Coy, HENRY KULP. Directors, School CHARLES RITZ. JAMES CULBERTSON,

EDWIN ALLEN. EAST WARD. Justice of the Peace, HENRY STONER. Judge of Elections, HENRY ZERBE. Inspectors,

AUGUSTUS TROXEL, JOHN DAVIS WEST WARD. Judge of Elections. ANDERSON G. HARVEY.

Inspectors, JOHN KNISELY Confirmation of Appointments.

The following appointments were confirmed by the Senate yesterday.

Hon. Wm. C. Rives, Minister to France. - Sandford, of Conn., Secretary of Lega ion to France

WASHINGTON, March 19,

Mr. E. G. Squier, Charge to Guatemala. Mr. Steele, Charge to Venezuela. Dr. T. M. Foote, of Buffalo, Charge to Bogota.

Mr. White, Postmaster of Philadelphia. Mr. Kenneday, Marshal of New Jersey. There were also several Consuls, Marshals, and District Attorneys, and many other Consul, Naval and Military appointments of less note

THE MARKETS.

	TATE DESCRIPTION			
	Le	wistown,	March 22	, 1850. Retail.
Flour		84	121a4 25	\$5 00
Wheat, whit	e		95	1 10
red			90	1 05
Rye		HE IN	50	60
Oats			28	35
Corn,			42	56
Cloverseed	old.		3 50	
Do	new,		3 75	-
Flaxseed			1 00	1 25
Timothyseed			2 00	2 50
Butter, good			15	15
Eggs	-		10	10
Lard	-	1 10 mg 210	6	8
Tallow		19 6 - 15 (1)	8	10
Potatoes		08 81 65	50	621

PHILADELPHIA, March, 20, 1850. The FLOUR MARKET continues quiet and prices are steady. Sales of 1000 bbls. common and good brand for shipment at \$4 75 a 4 811 per barrel. For city consumption the sales are to a fair extent within the range of \$4 81 a 5 25 for common and extra brands.

RYE FLOUR is in better demand, and 500 bbls. sold at \$2 87½

Corn Meal is dull and prices have slightly declined. A small sale at \$2 561 per barrel GRAIN-Prices of wheat are unchanged. We quote red at \$1 05 a 1 06, and white at

\$1 12 a 1 14 per bushel. RyE-Sales of Pennsylvania at 621c. CORN-There is an active demand for shipment and prices have undergone a farther slight improvement. Sales of 5 a 6,000 bushels yellow at 541c, affoat.

OATS-Sales of Pennsylvania at 34 a 35. Southern are worth 32 a 33c, per bush

BALTIMORE, March, 20, 1850. -. The market was more active to day, and sales were made of 3000 bbls. city mills at \$4 624. Corn-Sales of white at 50 and yellow at 52. Wheat-Sales of prime

On Saturday, 16th inst., in this place, Wit-LIAM PENROSE, infant son of William and Mary R. Lyttle. On Tuesday, 19th inst, in M'Veytown, Mrs.

SARAH LYTTLE, aged 63 years and 10 days. Oh Thursday, 7th inst., in Derry township JANE, aged about 8 years; on Friday, 8th inst., tee second daughter, aged about 3 years; on the evening of same day, JAMES, aged about 4 years, and on Friday, 12th inst., ALFRED, aged about nine months, all of Scarlet Fever, chil dren of Isaac and Ellen Stull.

NATIONAL HOUSE



THE undersigned has again leased this we'll known House, on the southwest corner of the public square, and contemplates refitting, painting, and otherwise improving the interior of the building. During the many years it has been under his supervision, he has been favored with a very extensive share of the local and travelling patronages, and takes this occasion to return his sincere thanks for the kindness thus bestowed, and at the same time assures the public that the same care and attention to the wants and comfort of his friends will be continued. The improvements he contemplates will add much to the convenience and comfort of travellers and strangers, who make his house a temporary residence, and every arrangement will be made to secure that end. He therefore respectfully solicits a continuance of the custom of his friends, which he will strive to merit at their hands.

JAMES TURNER Lewistown, March 22, 1850-21*

NOTICE. Patent Compound Wash Mixture Lawrence J. Elberty,

OF Lewistown, is authorized to dispose of Family and Shop Rights of the above named mixture, in the County of Mifflin.

HENRY FRYSINGER. Lewistown, March 22, 1850-1: