

# THE GAZETTE.

LEWISTOWN, PA.  
FRIDAY EVENING, March 29, 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.

The Railroad Hotel has been opened by Mr. Allison, and is now ready for the reception of travellers and others.

Mr. Lytle will open a school on the 8th April. Mr. Hammond will be at Turner's during the next week with a lot of choice inoculated Peach Trees.

F. J. Hoffman has on hand an assortment of Irvin & Co.'s Centre county Iron.

Henry Ort requests information of a boy named David A. Baker, who left his employ on Monday last.

James A. Lilley has taken the tailor stand lately occupied by Mr. McFadden.

The Committees of the Lewistown & Tuscarora Bridge Company invite attention to their advertisement for stock to construct a plank road, and for proposals for grading the ground, and supplying plank and sleepers.

Dr. Bartlett will give a Free Lecture at the Town Hall this evening, and tenders advice gratis to the afflicted.

Such of our subscribers as have changed, or intend to change their residences, will please leave information of their location at the office.

We have a considerable sum of money to make up during the ensuing month, and expect that those indebted to us will call and settle. Reluctant as we are to bring suit against any one, self-defence will compel us to resort to that measure unless this notice is heeded by those concerned.

Rev. T. H. W. Moxroe, of the Methodist Episcopal Church, Presiding Elder of this district, has taken up his residence in Lewistown.

The weather prophets, noticed in our last, were right—we've had two or three sprinklings of snow since then, with unusually cold weather.

The voting for determining the question of Sunday travel on the Pennsylvania Railroad commenced on Monday last. So far the vote stands as follows:

Against Daily Lines.	For Daily Lines.
Monday, 971	697
Tuesday, 644	344
Wednesday, 903	915

We have heard it said that the Railroad Company intend giving the members of the Legislature a ride over their road and a dinner at Allison's Railroad Hotel, opposite this place. The affair we believe is to come off to-morrow. We would not pretend to say that they deserve a dinner, such as Allison doubtless will provide, but every one richly deserves a ride on a rail.

The Baltimore Weekly American, Compendium of News, and Prices Current.—The editors of the American have commenced the publication of a weekly paper under the above title, to be issued every Saturday morning. Its ample pages will contain all the news of the week; selections of a useful, entertaining and literary character; and also the full, complete and reliable Review of the Baltimore Market published in the daily and tri-weekly American. Such of our readers as have business relations with that city, or are otherwise interested in it, can procure no paper which will prove more satisfactory than this—the American having for many years held a first rank among the newspapers of this country. Terms \$2 per annum in advance. Address (post paid) Dobbin, Murphy & Bose, Baltimore Md., or call at the Gazette Office, and we will forward subscriptions.

NEW YORK BY GAS-LIGHT—price twenty-five cents—published by Dewitt & Davenport, Tribune Buildings, New York. The above is the title of a new work from the pen of the author of those world-renowned sketches, "New York in Slices," and if we are to believe the assertions of the metropolitan press, the "Gas-Light" glimpses are even more vivid, graphic, and picturesque than the "Slices."

A pike, weighing 93½ pounds, has been caught in Sciota River.

Keep out of the woods, for the trees are just beginning to shoot.

They want to call the new \$20 gold coins "Washingtons." A good name—could it be better.

The annual report of the City Inspector of New York shows that the total number of deaths in that city for the year 1849 was 23,733; of which 12,469 were males and 11,304 females. Of these 4,452 were children under one year of age, and 4,605 were children under five years of age.

The Louisiana Statesman says that an insect so small as to require microscopic eyes to detect it, is destroying the orange trees in that vicinity, and on the sea coast. They attack the trunk and limbs in immense bodies, covering it as with a second bark, and seem to destroy it by absorption.

## Pennsylvania Legislature.

The following is an abstract of a bill relating to fences which has, we believe, passed both Houses:

"No person shall be entitled to damages from injuries done to his or her crops, land, or premises, by the horses, cattle, swine or sheep of another person, unless such crops, land or premises are enclosed by a substantial fence at least four feet and a half high. PROVIDED, That this act shall not interfere with the recovery of damages, done by horses or cattle as aforesaid, known to the owner or keeper thereof to be brachy."

In the Senate, on the 21st, the bill providing for the election of prosecuting attorneys was called up, discussed at length, amended, and finally passed by the following vote:

Yeas—Messrs. Brawly, Brooke, Crab, Cunningham, Darsie, Fernon, Forsyth, Frick, Guernsey, Haslett, Hugas, Ives, King, Knigtmacher, Lawrence, McCaslin, Matthias, Mulhensberg, Packer, Sadler, Sankey, Seaver, Shimer, Sterrett, Stine, Streeter, Walker, Best, Speaker.—29.

Nays—Messrs. Drum and Malone.—2.

A bill relative to bridges on the Juniata or its tributaries, has passed both Houses and become a law. It enacts—

"That it shall not hereafter be lawful to erect any free bridge over the Juniata river or its tributaries within the distance of one mile from any Toll bridge constructed by any company incorporated by this Commonwealth: PROVIDED, That in case the County Commissioners of any county in which such Toll Bridge may be situated, shall be desirous to purchase the same, for the purpose of making it a Free Bridge, they may offer the owners of said Bridge such a sum for the same as three competent disinterested persons (to be chosen one by each of the parties and the third by the two persons thus chosen) may, after a careful view thereof, determine it to be worth; and should said company not accept the said offer (which may be made in writing to the President or Secretary of said company) within fifteen days after it shall be made, as aforesaid, then, and in that event, it shall be lawful for said Commissioners, or any association of individuals, to erect a free bridge or bridges wherever they may see proper over the said river or its tributaries."

This new monopoly of the anti-monopoly party having created considerable dissatisfaction at Huntingdon, where the citizens have been making efforts to procure a free bridge, an amendment was adopted last week which provides—

"That the act passed the 11th day of March, 1850, entitled 'An Act relative to Bridges,' shall not be construed as to prevent the erection of a free bridge within the distance of one mile from any incorporated toll bridge which shall have enjoyed the rights and privileges of said act of incorporation for a period of fifteen years."

The bill relative to the election of Auditor General and Surveyor General passed the Senate on Tuesday with an amendment providing for the election of Deputy Surveyors.

On the 8th, the Speaker laid before the Senate a message from the Governor, returning without his approval, the bill incorporating the North Lebanon Railroad Company, on account of the "hasty legislation" manifested in the passage of the 4th section. The bill as originally reported was for a few miles of railroad, but some legislative genius adroitly inserted the fourth section, giving road companies throughout the State very extensive powers, and in this shape our wise-acres at the Capitol passed it. Our Governor Johnston, however, promptly vetoed it, and on its return to the Senate he was sustained by a vote of 28 to 2. There is ample room for the exercise of the veto power this winter at Harrisburg, for never before have we had more hasty and indiscreet legislation, or more monopoly bills, and we hope the Governor will freely use the power vested in him. We are no advocate for the veto when a legislative body deliberately passes laws, but when smuggling, log-rolling, and probably something worse, are the order of the day, LET THE SLIDGE-HAMMER BE FREELY USED.

PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS.

The Slavery Question still occupies the attention of both Houses, and yawns enough have been spun on that subject to last for fifty years.

In the Senate, on Tuesday, on a motion made by Mr. Foote that some territorial bills be made the special order at an early day, a regular scene came off between him and Mr. Benton. The latter believing the motion to have been made—as it doubtless was—for the purpose of postponing the admission of California, gave notice to those who desired her admission that they must now stand by her; whereupon Foote replied with much warmth, indulging in a coarse personal attack on Mr. Benton. Mr. B. explained, when Foote again sustained his reputation for billingsgate.

Mr. Benton—I pronounce it cowardly to give insults where they cannot be chastised.

Mr. Foote rose—Loud calls of "order."

Mr. Benton—Is a Senator to be blackguarded day in and day out?

Mr. Foote (in his seat)—He is a blackguard!

Mr. Benton (resuming)—Is a language to be used here which could not be used in an oyster cellar, grocery or tavern?

Mr. Foote called to order.

Mr. Benton (continuing)—Are such things to go on? Sir, it is time to stop them, and if persons use such language here, in a place where a cudgel cannot be applied to them—the voice of public indignation must be brought to bear upon them, until public sentiment can make them behave with the manners which are due to the Senate.

The Vice President repeated the call to order.

Mr. Benton—Well, sir, let the words objected to be taken down in writing in accordance with the rule.

After some further colloquy, Mr. Foot said, if the door was not thrown open to him by Mr. Benton, he could not proceed farther. He intimated, however, that he stood by all he had said,

and if Mr. Benton would proceed in the matter, he was ready to meet him.

Mr. Dickenson moved to lay the motion pending on the table, which was agreed to.

In the House, a "small affair" came off between one of the Wilnot guard, Preston King of New York, and Mr. Speaker Cobb—the former having charged the latter with mutilating the Journal.

## In the House of Representatives.

Mr. Thurston said he was the first representative from Oregon on this floor. He came here not as a party man, though he belonged to a party. He came here not as a sectional man, though he belonged to a section. Oregon was deeply interested in the question before the committee. He had been grieved to hear California slandered, and heaped all over with calumny, because she had dared to use the first law of nature to protect herself and form a constitution, and ask for admission. His opinion was that California should be admitted into the Union without plucking a single hair from the silver locks of her golden constitution.

He held that any State has not only a constitutional right to ask, but to demand, admission. Mr. Calhoun, in the Senate, took the ground, that when a State presents herself with a proper constitution, Congress has no right to deny her admission. If so, they run over the constitution and law. The question is, is the constitution of California republican? In the whole history of this country a constitution cannot be found more republican, and with more extended views with regard to human rights. Objection had been made to her boundaries; but she has but the one good harbor that deserves to be so extolled, and this he proceeded to show from the book of Capt. Wilkes, and his own observation. She contains no more area than she ought to. One hundred and forty-four thousand square miles large, but he held himself ready to prove that California does not contain one-third the arable land of Ohio—not one-fourth of Pennsylvania—not one-fifth of Virginia, reckoning those States as containing arable land. Captain Wilkes thought that the amount of arable land does not exceed twelve thousand square miles. California, according to Mr. Colton, does not exceed the old Bay State in agricultural resources. The country for the most part was barren—the abodes of wolves and birds of prey, and their appearance indicates that they are nearly starved.

He contended that the convention to form the State Constitution was not a pleasant duty. Gen. Taylor; in other words, that the constitution was crammed down their throats. It was purely a matter of the people themselves. He gave a history of past events, to prove that neither Gen. Riley, Gen. Taylor, nor Hon. T. Butler King had anything to do with the formation of the constitution. The man who on the platform of a public meeting there, endeavored to show that Riley was right, was hissed off. If Gen. Taylor had endeavored to dictate one-half, he would have found himself mistaken. Hon. T. B. King never set a foot on the soil of Monterey while the convention was sitting. If Mr. King had endeavored to influence the people, he could not have done so, for the Democrats were suspicious that he came there to make California a Whig State. He had no more influence with the people than the man in the moon. If he had made any recommendation, it is likely they would have acted to the contrary.

## Governor Johnston's Message.

The States of Virginia and Georgia having transmitted some strong slavery resolutions and complaining of certain alleged violations of the constitution of the United States, Governor Johnston sent in a message to the Legislature last week, which, strange to say, the locofoco majority in the House refused to print. We make room for as much of this document as we can:

Persuaded that there exists no unkind feeling among our citizens, to any other portion of the confederacy, and that a cordial love for the national constitution and Union, pervades our entire population; it is deemed a pleasant duty to transmit those resolutions to your honorable bodies, that the necessary measures may be adopted, after a candid consideration of the whole subject, to give a decided negative to the complaints of our sister republics, if they have done our people and government injustice in these charges; and if otherwise, to offer the amplest assurance that the speediest remedies will be provided to redress any just grievances. This action is necessary in order that no trifling accusation of a wilful and wanton breach of the Constitution, infidelity to the national Union, or invasion of the rights of others, shall stain the social history of Pennsylvania.

The wrongs alleged may be classified as follows:

First, That the people of the non-slaveholding States have encroached upon the Constitution of the United States.

Second, That they have done acts hostile to the peace and perpetuity of the national Union.

Third, That they have unjustly, dangerously, and injuriously trespassed upon the rights of other portions of the confederacy.

These are grave charges against the faith and honor of this Commonwealth—and hence the necessity of a careful examination of their justice and truth.

Questions connected with the slavery of the colored race, have given origin to these complaints. It is not necessary to discuss the abstract question of slavery. If it were now to be established—if the foot-prints of the bondsmen, were now for the first time to mark the soil of our common country—if the Constitution were now to be formed, it would be our duty to enter our solemn protest against its introduction or recognition. We should feel a pleasure in the adoption of a different policy from that imposed upon us by our British progenitors. Where they forged and riveted, we would strike the chains of bondage from human limbs.

The Constitution of the United States however having guaranteed to a certain extent, the existence of slavery; and recognised the rights of the people of the slaveholding States, in their peculiar property; all such discussions in reference to the institution as it exists in those States, are properly precluded by a just sense of constitutional duty. With slavery therefore, in the several States, there is not now, and never has been, any disposition on the part of the government of Pennsylvania to interfere.

Let us examine how far the general charges, made against the people of the free States, apply to our citizens. To do so with more clearness, a recital of the events preceding, and attending the formation of the Constitution, is deemed necessary and proper.

Pennsylvania had been a slaveholding State. The introduction and use of servile labor, and the moral and political degradations of the colored race had been engrained upon her liberal institutions, by the cupidity of our British ancestry. While the revolution and the separation of the colonies from the mother country were in progress; and before the recognition of their independence by the government of Great Britain, her Legislature, by the act of the 1st of March, 1780, abolished slavery within her borders. A copy of that statute is herewith annexed.

The preamble to this act in strong and appropriate language expresses an abhorrence of that condition of civil bondage to which the arms and tyranny of Great Britain were exerted to reduce us—acknowledges the beneficent agency of the Supreme God, in our deliverance from the threatened dangers, and admits the great injustice, and wrong done to the servile race, by means whereof they had been "deprived of the common blessings to which they were by nature entitled;" and then in commemorative of our own happy escape from tyrannic and despotic power, provides that all persons, as well negroes and mulattos as others, who shall be born within this state, from and after the date of the said act, shall not be deemed and considered servants for life, or slaves.

The further provisions of this humane law relate to the registry of slaves—the service of their children—their support when left indigent—their trial for offences; and whilst it thus declares, in most express terms, that no man or woman, of any nation or color, except registered slaves, shall at any time thereafter be deemed, adjudged, or held within the territories of this Commonwealth as slaves or servants for life, but as free men and free women, it makes provision for the protection of the property of non-residents in slaves or servants for life, who may be sojourners for a period of six months. On the 29th March, 1788, another act intended to cure the defects of the act of 1st March, 1780, was passed, and is hereto annexed.

These enactments made Pennsylvania a non-slaveholding State, and in terms of the clearest and strongest character marked the determination of her people to abolish, for ever, servile labor within her borders. Whilst the preamble to the first act recited and embodied the reasons for the abolition, and expressed her feelings in relation to the institution of slavery, it furnished notice, of the most authentic kind, of her determined resistance to its increase and extension.

The Congress of the States in session in New York, Virginia, Georgia, and Pennsylvania, being represented therein, on the 13th July, 1787, passed an ordinance with great unanimity, that slavery, or involuntary servitude, should never be established, except for crime, within the then territories of the confederated States. There is no excepting or saving clause; no line of compromise or designation of degrees of latitude to limit the area of freedom, but an entire, absolute, and unconditional prohibition of the institution in all the territories then under the jurisdiction of the Congress.

The act of 1780, had given notice to the other States, of the views entertained by Pennsylvania, on this important subject. The ordinance of the 13th July, 1787, was conceived in the same spirit, and gave an assurance, that the evils of human bondage should never be extended; and would eventually cease to exist among free people. It was in this belief that the citizens of Pennsylvania consented to a constitution, which recognised to some extent the institution of slavery.

The constitution being adopted went into operation on the 2d April, 1789. It contains the following provisions, directly or indirectly connected with the servitude of the colored race:

First, as regards representation, it provides, "that representatives and direct taxes shall be apportioned among the several States which may be included within this Union, according to their respective numbers, which shall be determined by adding to the whole number of free persons, including those bound to service for a term of years, and excluding Indians not taxed, three-fifths of all other persons."

Second, "The migration or importation of such persons as any of the States now existing shall think proper to admit, shall not be prohibited by congress prior to the year 1808; but a tax or duty may be imposed on such importation, not exceeding ten dollars for each person."

Third, "No person held to service or labor in one State, under the laws thereof, escaping into another, shall, in consequence of any law or regulation therein, be discharged from such service or labor, but shall be delivered up on the claim of the party to whom such service or labor may be due."

The provision in the Constitution limiting the duration of the slave trade; and the act of the national Congress immediately preceding its adoption, in relation to its non-extension to the territories of the Union, would seem to leave no doubt upon the mind, that it was the intention and meaning of the framers of the Constitution to prevent the extension and increase of human slavery; and at an early period to secure its entire abolition in the several States. The qualified representation of the servile race, and the delivery of fugitives were concessions made to the people of the slaveholding States.

To this organic law, containing these provisions, Pennsylvania gave her assent; and it is therefore a duty on her part to respect with religious fidelity, the rights therein guaranteed to other States.

That this Commonwealth has been faithful in the discharge of all her federal obligations, it is believed can be made manifest. It is true that her business pursuits have been frequently interrupted—it is true that her just weight in the national councils has been lessened by the representation of the servile race—it is true that the representation of property instead of people has been felt by our citizens as anti-republican and wrong—nevertheless she has always felt it a duty faithfully to discharge her obligations as a member of the national Union.

The institution of slavery has assumed a new position and importance by the successful attempt to extend it beyond its original limits. In every instance of the kind this Commonwealth has raised her voice in earnest protest. In the written Constitution, to the observance of whose provisions her faith had been pledged, there was found no authority for its introduction into new, and after acquired territory.

With the knowledge that the framers of the Constitution had taken a part in the deliberations of the Congress of 1787, and that the intention of their ordinance was the preservation from the malign influences of slavery of all the territory then belonging to the Union, it was reasonable to suppose that any acquiescence on her part in the acquisition of immense regions to be covered with slavery, would be given with great reluctance. The same liberality of sentiment that breathed in the declaration of the national independence—the same ardent love of human freedom that conceived the ordinance of 1787—the same hatred of human bondage that induced the abolition of the slave trade, it was believed, would influence and direct the opinions and actions of those illustrious fathers who placed these proud memories among the venerated archives of the republic.

The time of the admission of Missouri it is well known with what unanimity this government protested against the introduction of servile labor into that fertile region. The language of her protest is clear and strong; it breathes the true feeling of her patriotic children. To the compromise line at that time adopted, it is presumed, no assent was given on her part. To have done so, would have done violence to her principles and would have been an abandonment of her early and cherished

policy. It was an infraction of the spirit of the ordinance of 1787, and was a doubtful exercise of Constitutional power, as well as a species of infidelity to the national Union. The act of 1780 abolished slavery, and alleged there was no human right to exact human bondage. The ordinance of 1787 prohibited slavery in the territories of the then confederation, and the reasons for its enactment applied as forcibly to the west bank of the Mississippi, as they did to the north bank of the Ohio. The national constitution contained nothing to authorise the acquisition of new territory, and the erection of further slave institutions. On the contrary, by its provisions in reference to the slave traffic, and the concurrent events attending its formation, it appeared to mark limits to the extent and duration of the institution; hence any action enlarging its boundaries was an unwarranted assumption of power. The union of the States was endangered by the erection of imaginary lines, tending to engender and keep alive sectional jealousies and prejudices. Pennsylvania desired no new Missouri & Dixon's line, to mark distinctive characters and tastes among a homogeneous people.

In the powers of the national Congress is found no authority to create slavery, unless its introduction formed a portion of a treaty of grant of lands, or was the condition of a grant of lands. The spirit of universal liberty guarded all soil blessed by the institutions of freedom; and to establish bondage, positive enactments were necessarily required. These sentiments of Pennsylvania remain unchanged, and if their expression, with a perfect willingness to submit their accuracy to the supreme judicial tribunal, respecting the territory or other property belonging to the United States, and nothing in this Constitution shall be so construed as to prejudice any claims of the United States or any particular state.

The Governor then refers to the powers granted by the constitution to territories and the District, which are as follows:

First, New States may be admitted by Congress into the Union. Congress shall have power to dispose of, and make all needful rules and regulations, respecting the territory or other property belonging to the United States; and nothing in this Constitution shall be so construed as to prejudice any claims of the United States or any particular state.

Second, Congress has the right to exercise exclusive legislation in all cases whatsoever over such district, (not exceeding ten miles square), as may, by cession of particular States, and the acceptance of Congress, become the seat of government of the United States.

And then asks—

Which of these provisions of the national constitution has been encroached upon by Pennsylvania? There is no part of her history, legislative, executive or judicial, that shows any interference with the rights of representation belonging to Virginia or Georgia. No charge has been made against her faithful observance of that portion of the Constitution in relation to the importation or non-importation of slaves. The authority of Congress to establish slavery in territories wherein it does not exist, this state has denied, in mild and friendly terms; and in submitting hereto to the exercise of the power when new slaveholding States have been admitted, no bitterness has marked her complaints and protests. The authority of Congress to abolish slavery in the District of Columbia is apparent, unless the words employed conferring it gives less and a different power when inserted in Constitutions than when used in other portions of the written and spoken language of the country.

The Governor next alludes to the laws of 1780 and 1788 respecting fugitives—to the act of Congress of 1793—and to the act of March 25, 1826, the objects of which were the delivery of fugitives from labor, the protection of free colored people, and the prevention of kidnapping.

These salutary laws, so far as enacted by our State Legislature, were declared by the Supreme Court to be unconstitutional. This extraordinary decision is thus noticed by the Executive:

This decision left to the master the authority to claim as provided in the Constitution and also authorised him to seize and remove the individual whom he alleged was his property, and to use for that purpose the official power of the State, without permitting, to her, the right to control and regulate the manner of the procedure, or to determine the truth and justice of the alleged claim. It established the principle that a stranger to the soil of Pennsylvania, might enter upon it, and by possibility, inflict the deepest injury upon her sovereignty by the abduction of her citizens on false pretences. The Supreme judiciary having so decided the question, our law abiding citizens submitted, but with the determination that in the spirit of that decision the officers of this Commonwealth should not be made the instruments, even by possibility, on such slight foundation as a claimant's interested demand of enslaving free men.

To prevent this great possible wrong, the act of 3d March, 1847, repealing all legislation on the subject, and forbidding the officers of the State to take any part in the recapture of such alleged fugitive slaves, was enacted. The constitutional provision and the act of Congress our State has endeavored to carry into full effect. She has denied, and it is hoped ever will deny, the power of Congress to impose the performance of duties upon her municipal and judicial officers without her consent.

The message concludes with an eloquent tribute to the devotion Pennsylvania has ever shown to the Union, and submits the matter to the Legislature.

A CASE FOR THE LAWYERS.—An ingenious casuist in the Providence Journal wishes to be informed, supposing it to be true, as charged, that Brigham Young, of Deseret, the Mormon leader, has twenty-six wives, whether the establishment of this new and peculiar institution of polygamy or Brighamism in Deseret, would entitle Brigham to remove to Massachusetts or Rhode Island with his twenty-six wives? The Journal thinks it is certain that, according to the Calhoun doctrine, he would at least have the right to carry them into any territorial government.

WASHINGTON, March 25, 1850.

An exhibition of the merits of Reynolds's self-sharpening plough took place this morning—President Taylor and a number of members of Congress were present, and expressed themselves highly pleased. The President exhibited his skill as a farmer by beating all present in handling the plough.

A young man was arrested in New-Hampshire, on the charge of "keeping his mouth open on Sunday." A true bill was found, as it is against the law to keep a dram-shop open on that day.

# PEACH TREES.

H. HAMMOND  
WILL have at JAMES TURNER'S, in Lewistown, on the 2d, 3d, 4th and 5th of April, a choice lot of INOCULATED PEACH TREES. Most of the kinds are selected from his own orchard, and consist only of the very choicest varieties. The trees have large roots, will be taken out of the ground the latter part of March, and brought to Lewistown the 2d of April. Among the very best are the Yellow Albeige, White Luscious Rarrippe, and Cole's Morris Red. [March 29, 1850-1]

## WHY WILL YE DIE?

DR. A. BARTLETT will give a FREE LECTURE in the Town Hall, on Friday (this) Evening, on the HEALING ART. The different modes of medical practice will be noticed, and the use of Electro-Magnetism in removing different diseases shown. Persons afflicted with Rheumatism, Headache, Toothache, &c., will have them removed at the Lecture by the New Electro-Magnetic Machine. Rooms for FREE consultations at the Lewistown Hotel, where the indisposed are invited to call. [March 29, 1850-1]

# RAILROAD HOTEL,

Opposite Lewistown, Penna.

The undersigned informs his friends and the public, that he has opened the above house, located on the Central Railroad, opposite Lewistown, and will now be happy to attend to all who may favor him with their custom. The location is such as to make it advantageous to travellers to make it a stopping place. The house is large, convenient, and well furnished with everything necessary to make the traveller comfortable.

HIS TABLE Will be always furnished with the best market affords, and his BAR with the BEST and CHOICEST LIQUORS.

## THE STABLING

Attached to this establishment is extensive, and the conveniences about are of such a nature as to command themselves. In consequence of this commodious house, it is the intention of the undersigned that it shall not be surpassed by any in the country. Persons visiting Lewistown, either on business or pleasure, will find the RAILROAD HOTEL an agreeable and convenient house, and during their stay, may rely upon every attention to secure their comfort. JAMES ALLISON. Granville tp., March 29, 1850-6t

## SCHOOL.

W. M. LYTTLE

WILL open a SCHOOL in the school room lately occupied by him in this borough, on

MONDAY, April 8th, 1850.

TERMS:—Spelling, Reading, Writing and Arithmetic, \$2.50 per scholar; Grammar, Geography, Algebra, Philosophy, Book-keeping, &c., \$3.00 per scholar.

Lewistown, March 29, 1850-2t

## INFORMATION WANTED.

A BOY named DAVID A. BAKER, between 14 and 15 years of age, fair face, and somewhat stooping walk, left the employ of the undersigned last Monday morning without any notice of his intentions. Solicitous for his welfare, and desirous of securing him a proper education, any information respecting him will be thankfully received by the subscriber. Having understood that he had betrayed a strong partiality for the canal, a situation in which he would be exposed to strong temptations, it is hoped that if a boy answering his description will make application to boat owners, that the subscriber will be apprised of it. HENRY ORT, near Lewistown. March 29, 1850-3t

## TAILORING.

JAMES A. LILLEY

RESPECTFULLY informs the public that he has taken the shop recently occupied by William McFadden, in MARKET STREET, one door north of Alfred Marks' Drug store, up stairs, Lewistown, where he will continue the above business, in all its various branches. He solicits a share of public custom, and promises to devote all his time and attention to his business, and hopes by so doing to merit encouragement. He will be in the regular receipt of the fashions of each season, and prepared to make his garments to please all who may favor him with a call. [March 29, 1850-3m]

## Good News for Blacksmiths.

Iron!

THE subscriber has just received a large lot of Irvin & Co.'s Centre county Iron on commission, and shall continue to keep a heavy stock which he will warrant, and sell at the following prices, for cash, on its delivery:

Regular assorted iron,	31 cents.
Horse shoe do	45 do
Nail rods,	41 do

F. J. HOFFMAN.

Lewistown, March 29, 1850.

N. B.—On hand, also, a large assortment of SMALL IRON. F. J. H.

## PLANK ROAD.

PERSONS desirous of subscribing for stock in the "Lewistown & Tuscarora Bridge Company," for the construction of a

## Plank Road

from the south end of the Bridge to the Pennsylvania Railroad, will find books open for the subscription of stock at the office of Francis McCoy, Treasurer of the Company, in the borough of Lewistown, and at the Gate House at the Bridge.

The books will be kept open until the 15th day of April next, or until a sufficient number of shares shall be subscribed to justify commencing the work. LEWIS T. WATSON, JAMES BURNS, JOHN A. STERRETT, Committee to take up subscriptions. SAMUEL BELFORD, Secretary. Lewistown, March 29, 1850-1a15

## TO CONTRACTORS.

PROPOSALS

WILL