

TERMS:
ONE DOLLAR PER ANNUM,
IN ADVANCE.

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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.

Renew your Subscriptions.

The present and ensuing month closes
the year for a large number of subscribers.
Those who wish to take advantage of the
advance terms, had better send on their
money, as a DOLLAR will now pay for a
year—a fact worth remembering.

Notices of Advertisements.

A Steam Saw Mill is advertised for sale.
Nusbaum, Brothers, offer their entire stock of
goods at cost, intending to engage in other pursuits.
Walter Lilley having sold out his store, wants
his books closed.
Kennedy & Porter have received a heavy supply
of western provisions, which will be sold
very low.
Mr. P. Rhodes cautions the public respecting
some property.
Dr. J. B. Mitchell has received some new articles.
An auditor's notice also appears to-day.

We have been requested to state
that Dr. LAMBERT will deliver a Lecture
this (Friday) evening on the Causes and
Preservation of Beauty, Health, and
Strength—illustrated by the Modelle
D'Homme, representing upwards of 1700
parts of the Human System of the natural
color, form and size, viz: Bones, Muscles,
Nerves, Brain, Heart, Lungs, Stomach,
Liver, &c. These lectures are spoken of
in some of our exchange papers as being
very interesting and well attended.

The recent rains have caused a considerable
rise in the Susquehanna and its
tributaries, which, owing to the facilities
offered by the Pennsylvania Railroad for
returning home, will enable the lumbermen
to make their third trip this season.

Workmen have been busily employed
for several days in grading the road
from the Lewistown & Tuscarora Bridge
to the Depot, and it will be ready in a few
days for laying down the plank. Should
this road fulfil the expectations formed of
the utility of plank roads, it will probably
lead to the construction of others in this
county.

The Telegraph wires have now
reached the Depot, and will we presume
be in operation in a few days. We hope
none of our citizens will be watching to
see letters, packages, or store boxes passing
over the wires, as some folks that we knew
of once did in another place.

We had a heavy frost on Tuesday
last, but in consequence of the dryness of
the atmosphere it is thought but little injury
was sustained by the fruit. Since then
we have had some heavy rains, with
cool weather, strongly indicating that
"Jack Frost" is still about.

The Democrat is still giving "versions"
of the Galphin Claim, and has thus far
furnished its readers with at least three
or four different stories. By continuing to
give "another version" weekly, it may
eventually stumble on the right one.

SUPREME COURT.—The annual session
of the Supreme Court commences at Harris-
burg on Monday, the 13th inst.

The following are the return days for
the different counties: Lancaster, May 13.
York and Adams, May 20. Mifflin, Hunt-
ington and Blair, May 23. Centre, Clear-
field and Clinton, May 29. Cumberland,
Perry and Juniata, June 3. Franklin and
Bedford, June 13. Berks, June 17. Leb-
anon and Dauphin, June 24.

CONVENTION OF WOMEN.—Some four
or five hundred ladies held a convention at
Salem, Columbiana county, Ohio, on the
19th ult., for the purpose of taking meas-
ures to advance their "rights." A series
of strong resolutions were adopted, as well
as an address to the Constitution Reform
Convention, praying the insertion of a pro-
vision granting to women the right of suf-
frage and other political and legal rights
guaranteed to men. The subjects were
debated with much spirit.

MONTGOMERY COUNTY.—The application
for a new county, out of part of Columbia
county, to be called Montour, with Dan-
ville for the seat of Justice, has passed
both branches of the Legislature, and been
signed by the Governor. It will be the
smallest county in the State, but will have
much manufacturing wealth.

The North Branch Canal.
Mr. Smyser, the able representative from
Adams county, recently delivered a speech
in the House of Representatives, which
gives some facts of importance relative to
this work. He contended that

"The specific appropriation asked for in this
bill is unnecessary, because the thirty-fifth
section of the act of 10th April, 1849, (Pauphet
laws, page 642,) already gives to this improve-
ment all the surplus monies that, after the 15th
of August in every year, shall remain in the
Treasury, after meeting the interest on the
State debt, and other necessary appropriations.
Under this act the North Branch already has
had appropriated to it \$150,000 for the year
ending the 15th of August next; of which
about \$30,000 only has been drawn out and ex-
pended, leaving an undrawn balance of \$120,000
still applicable to this work; and they will be
entitled to whatever surplus may remain in
the Treasury on the 15th of August next, in
addition; and so on every year, until the canal
is finished to the State line. When we thus
gave them all we had, surely we had no right
to anticipate a demand for more. I say nothing
now of the policy of passing that law. I had
no hand in passing it. Had I been a member
of the Legislature when it passed, I should
probably have voted against it, and demanded that
our surplus means should all be carefully hus-
banded, and faithfully applied to the payment
of our debt and the reduction of our taxes;
not, sir, from any unfriendly feeling towards
this improvement, or the section of the State
through which it passes, for which I entertain
the most cordial and friendly feelings; but
from a sense of the more pressing duty I owe
to my immediate constituents. But, sir, that
question is not now before us. The law is on
our Statute Book; and we have only to obey
its requisitions."

Mr. S. then proceeds to show the ap-
propriation would in all probability lead to
an increase of the State debt, and then
adds—

"In the year 1842 the State, finding the
present and prospective condition of her
finances such that she was unable to prosecute
to completion this and the Erie canal, passed two
laws, giving them each to companies, on condition
that they would complete them in a cer-
tain time, reserving to the Commonwealth the
right to resume them at any time after 1857,
on condition of repaying to the companies the
cost of their completion with seven per cent.
interest, and deducting therefrom the amount
of dividends declared and received by the
stockholders. At this time there had been ex-
pended on the North Branch canal, including
damages and interest, the sum of nearly
\$4,000,000; and, according to the report and
estimate of Wm. B. Foster, Esq., a distin-
guished engineer, it would have required
\$1,106,037 to complete it from the mouth of
the Lackawanna to the New York State line,
in Athens township, Bradford county. It will
thus be seen that the opportunity was afforded
to the inhabitants of Northern Pennsylvania,
to appropriate to themselves \$4,000,000 already
expended by the State on condition of their in-
vesting and expending only a little over one
million."

Under this, certainly very liberal grant, the
citizens of North Western Pennsylvania, pro-
ceeded to organize a company, in compliance
with the terms of the law, and completed the
Erie canal. True, they had not the money to
invest in it. But they went to work on it them-
selves; shouldered their picks and spades and
shovels; put in their own labor, sweat and toil,
in lieu of money; pushed on the work with
enterprize and judgment; and succeeded, as
judgment and enterprize always succeed, in
accomplishing the work. Their canal is now
in successful operation, without its costing the
State one additional dollar. They never asked
for any.

A noble attempt seems to have been made
to accomplish the same result in relation to
the North Branch. A company was organized;
\$150,000 of the stock was taken by the citizens
of the county adjacent. The residue, about
\$900,000, they suffered to fall into the hands
of New York "fancy" men and speculators,
who, failing to pay, the enterprize was aban-
doned, and has never been resumed, nor at-
tempted to be resumed.

Now, sir, one of two conclusions is inevitable.
Either this work does not promise the realiza-
tion of the golden harvest when completed,
which we are now so confidently promised, or
the people of this region have manifested such
a want of perseverance and enterprize, as not
to entitle them, with a very good grace, to in-
voke the aid of the Legislature again. But the
latter supposition does them injustice. They
are intelligent, industrious, enterprising people,
rich in all the elements of social greatness and
individual worth; and would never have aban-
doned so promising an enterprize, commenced
under such favorable auspices—they never
would have suffered the stock to be monopoli-
zed by foreign speculators, and these foreign
speculators never would have relinquished the
undertaking, had it really promised to yield
as rich returns as we are now assured it will."

THE UNION CANAL.—We learn from the
Lebanon Courier, that preliminary steps
are now being taken for the enlargement
of this important link between the Schuyl-
kill and Susquehanna. It is the intention
of the Company to proceed as far as pos-
sible before stopping the navigation, which
they expect to do in October. They de-
sign having it so far completed as to be
ready for opening with the first Spring
business.

GRAHAM'S MAGAZINE for June is already upon
our table, embellished with several fine steel
engravings, among which 'The Jolly Ride' is an
excellent one, and an abundance of literary
matter from its able contributors. For the suc-
ceeding volume the enterprising publisher offers
the following inducements:

For \$3, remitted for the volume from July,
1850, to July, 1851, we will send as premiums
two magnificent engravings, 'The Fire Prayer,'
18 inches wide and 24 inches long, a new and
splendid mezzotint of a mother teaching her
child the first and earliest duty of life, and also
'Christ Blessing Little Children.' For \$5 in
advance for two years, or for two subscribers
one year, we will also send both the above.—
Clubs liberally dealt with. Address George R.
Graham, 134 Chestnut street, Philadelphia.

The publisher has also favored us with a por-
trait of JENNY LIND, intended for the July num-
ber of Graham, splendidly engraved on steel.
It represents the Swedish Nightingale as she
appeared in La Sonnambula.

Twenty individuals belonging to Carlisle
in this State, are about to leave for Carli-
sle.

CONGRESS.—The House of Representa-
tives has been engaged in discussing the
Census Bill—an act which ought to have
been passed long ago. One portion con-
tends that the government has no right to
do more than take an enumeration of the
number of inhabitants, while the other
hold out for statistical information.

On the 8th, Mr. Clay, from the Special
Committee of Thirteen, introduced the
report of the committee, of which the fol-
lowing is an abstract:

1st. The Committee are unanimously
of opinion, that new States may be formed
out of Texas, under the terms of the com-
pact entered into by the United States, in
the resolution of annexation; and that
when they are so formed, they have a
clear and undoubted right to be admitted
into the Union as equal States; but the
Committee do not think that any plan for
the formation of the new States out of
Texas, should be originated by Congress,
but should be left to the people of Texas;
also, that such new State should be admit-
ted without any objection on that account
of the exclusion or permission of slavery.

2. In considering the question of the
admission of California, a majority of the
Committee are of opinion that every irregu-
larity in the proceedings antecedent to
her application for admission into the
Union should, in consideration of the many
circumstances of her position, be over-
looked, and recommend the passage of the
bill reported by Mr. Douglas for her ad-
mission into the Union as a State.

3. The Committee also think it quite
necessary that a Territorial Government
should be furnished for the Territories of
Utah and New Mexico. They had been
abandoned, were inhabited by a mixed
and unusually varied population, and were
equally as deserving of proper govern-
ments, and should have them speedily.
They were unfit, at present, for State
Governments, and the Committee recom-
mend that the admission of California and
the bill providing Territorial Governments
be incorporated in one measure, and passed
together as one measure. They also recom-
mend that the bills be passed without the
Wilmot Proviso being attached to the
territories. They consider the Wilmot
Proviso, as applied to these Territories, a
mere abstraction.

4. The Committee report, as an addi-
tional section to the California and Terri-
torial bill, a provision determining the
boundaries of New Mexico and Texas,
as follows:—"The boundary of Texas shall
be the Rio Grande to a point 20 miles
north of El Paso del Norte, thence the
line shall run due north along the one
hundredth parallel of longitude till it strikes
the Red River, and this line of longitude
shall be the eastern boundary of New
Mexico—this line includes within New
Mexico the town of Santa Fe and a large
portion of the disputed Territory, for which
the bill proposes to pay Texas blank mil-
lions of dollars in stocks, at half-yearly in-
terest—the principal to be paid at the end
of fourteen years. It is supposed that the
sum agreed upon will be from six to ten
millions."

5. The Committee report a section to
be added to Mason's bill in relation to
fugitive slaves. It provides that every mas-
ter, before he goes into another State to
recover his slave, shall go before some
competent tribunal and establish the fact
of elopement of property, and of descrip-
tion of slave, and with these facts attested
by a competent record, and upon present-
ing them to an officer, the slave shall be
rendered up to him. Also, that if a slave
declares his freedom, he shall have a trial
for his freedom on return to the State from
which he has escaped.

6. That slavery ought not to be abol-
ished in the District of Columbia.

7. The majority of the Committee re-
port a bill for the suppression of the slave
trade in the District of Columbia, upon
the model of the law lately enforced in
Maryland.

The report is very voluminous, and oc-
cupied more than an hour in the reading.

After some debate the California and
Territorial bills were ordered to be printed.

Mr. Clay moved to print the bill for the
suppression of the slave trade.

Mr. Phelps, one of the Committee, said
he did not agree with the Committee, ex-
cept on the conclusion to be drawn from
resolutions of the annexation of Texas.

Mr. Mason, one of the Committee, said
that he was so unfortunate as to differ from
the Committee upon nearly all the ques-
tions reported upon by it.

Mr. Cooper said that he agreed with
the Committee upon several points, but
differed on several others—particularly
with the reasons and arguments of the re-
port.

Mr. Downs, one of the Committee, ex-
pressed his dissent from the report on all
the grounds, particularly upon admitting
California with her present boundaries.

Mr. Berrien, one of the Committee,
differed from the report of the Committee
on nearly all the points. He could not
consent to admit California with her present
boundaries, or with two Representatives
in the House of Representatives.

Mr. Mangum, one of the Committee,
said he differed from the result of the
Committee on many points, but as a whole,
would sustain and vote to carry it out in
every particular.

Mr. Clemens said that the report was
Mr. Clay's plan, submitted early in the
session, and he could not vote for it, be-
cause it was violative of the Constitution.

Mr. Clay denied the justice of pun-
cing on a report before its contents was known
perfectly.

Mr. Foote said he would support the
report of the Committee.

Mr. Clemens replied.

Mr. Yulee.—The report is a legislative
scheme of the Committee, with nothing
more than Mr. Clay's resolutions, and

they had been condemned long ago. He
should not support it.

Mr. Borland opposed the whole affair.
Mr. Hale hoped the South would stand
firm in opposition; but he was very much
afraid the opposition was a mere feint.

Mr. Houston advocated the motion to
print. He was in favor of compromise
and the Union, and wanted to read the re-
port before he made up his mind.

Mr. Cass said the report should be ex-
amined before condemned. He would
support it as a whole measure.

Mr. Dickinson said that he was in favor
of printing the report as a whole measure.
The matter had his hearty concurrence.
He had assented to the report, though the
reasoning was not his own. He had con-
sented to the conclusion of the report to
which the Committee had arrived, though
he would have drawn the reasonings dif-
ferently. He would support the bills re-
ported, because of the circumstances, while
he was free to admit they were very dif-
ferent from what he would have drawn
himself.

Mr. Jefferson Davis said he was very
willing the report should be printed, but he
was prepared to vote against it.

Mr. Bright said he would support the
measure as a whole, but if it could not
carry he would go for the admission of
California at the earliest moment.

The bill and report were then ordered to
be printed, and the Senate adjourned at
half past four o'clock.

In the House, the Census Bill, after be-
ing amended so as to limit the number of
members under the next apportionment to
233, was finally passed—yeas 109, nays 61.

The House then went into Committee
of the Whole on the state of the Union,
on the California Message.

Mr. WINTHROP having the floor, said he
would yield to no one in honesty, in ear-
nestness, and intensity of desire to see
every bone of contention broken—to see
every root of bitterness removed from the
Hall—to see Congress restored to its capac-
ity to discharge its legitimate functions, by
providing for the wants of Government and
happiness of the people—desirous as he
was for this, there was no sacrifice he
would not make, even for all the glory
which might result from the success of ex-
alted service. He should follow his own,
and not the convictions of others. He as-
sumed no attitude of pacification, no new
plan for adjustment. Still less had he
sought the floor to enter into fresh personal
controversy. His purpose was to explain
his own views. He then alluded to the
circumstances under which he offered the
non-slavery proviso to the Oregon bill, in
February, 1845, and under which he voted
for the Wilmot Proviso to the three million
bill. He justified these acts. Whatever
hope there was of reconciling conflicting
claims, there was no probability of reconciling
conflicting opinions.

He held that Congress has the right to
apply the Proviso, and Southern men have
no right to complain of it. The reproaches
ought to be for those among themselves
and their allies in the North, who insisted
on bringing Territory into the Union, and
which they foreknew would produce do-
mestic strife. To engraft the Proviso
would be to extinguish the lust for Terri-
tory, and secure permanent peace with
foreign countries.

He had no faith in raising up subjects
of discord to bring them within the in-
fluence of a single Panacea, and while he
would legislate for Southern interests, he
must not forget the duty he owed to North-
ern freemen. He spoke in favor of the
admission of California as a self-indepen-
dent measure, and repeated his approval
of the President's plan. He would stand
by it under all circumstances. If gentlemen
would proceed in the spirit of conciliation,
and invoke the blessings of the Almighty
Being, who is the author of peace, order
would spring out of confusion, harmony
take the place of discord, and peace once
more would prevail.

Pennsylvania Legislature.

The Apportionment Bill is now in the
hands of a Committee of Conference, but
thus far they had not concluded their labors.
The Senate Committee are Messrs.
Sankey, Sadler and Frailey, two whigs
and one loco; the House committee are
Messrs. Porter, Rhey and Haldeman—all
locos—being the first instance within our
recollection in which a presiding officer so
far forgot himself as to appoint a one-sided
committee.

The special committee appointed to in-
vestigate the charges made by the Canal
Commissioners have made a report which
exonerates Mr. Ball from any culpability
in the discharge of his duties. This was
expected by all who knew the late State
Treasurer. Were the conduct of his ac-
cusers and their subordinates made a mat-
ter of investigation a different result would
probably be arrived at.

An effort is being made at Harrisburg
to allow members of the Legislature a dol-
lar and a half a day extra pay, and a sec-
tion having that object in view passed the
House on Monday. It also makes provi-
sion for extra pay to the sergeant-at-arms
and other officers. Our readers will re-
collect that a law was passed some years
ago fixing the pay of members at \$1.50
per day after the expiration of one hun-
dred days. This was intended as a check
on long sessions, and the people anticipat-
ed some benefit from its provisions; but
the patent democracy having spent their
hundred days in trying to make political
capital, chartering banks, and incorporat-

ing monopolies, now make no scruple to
reach into the treasury and take therefrom
money wrung from the people by heavy
taxation.

Mr. Gibboney, the representative of the
anti-bank democracy of Mifflin, we per-
ceive is occasionally on hand when a vote
is wanted to charter a bank.

BUFFALO, May 7, 1850.

The British steamers Despatch and
Commerce came in collision last night,
near Fort Maitland, on the Canada side of
Lake Erie. The Commerce sunk in eight
fathoms water. She was transporting a
portion of the 'Thirty-Third' Regiment of
British troops, twenty-four of whom were
drowned; also, one officer and eleven pas-
sengers—thirty-eight in all.

TRUE AS GOSPEL.—The Salem Gazette very
truly remarks that there is no such thing as
doing anything gratuitously in a printing
office. Somebody must pay for every thing
that is done. Not a line can be set that does
not cost money for setting it—either the pub-
lisher must pay the whole, or the advertiser
pay his share. This is literally true, and yet
there are a "few more left" who think printers
ought not to charge for their work.

For the Gazette.

I was much pleased, Mr. Editor, some-
time ago with the determination evinced by
our borough officers to enforce the ordi-
nances relative to good behaviour on our
streets, the construction of side-walks, and
other matters having a tendency to reform;
but I perceive that the ordinance relative
to Swine still lacks a good deal from being
carried into effect by the High Constable.
A number having been taken up and sold,
the subject seems to have been partially
dropped—for I have repeatedly noticed of
late that the swinish multitude continue to
enjoy the luxury of wallowing in our streets
and alleys without let or hindrance. At
this season of the year hogs are a nuisance
on the streets, and I hope that Mr. Hoot
will forthwith go to work, and if the own-
ers will not pen them up, that he will do it
for them. Such is the hope of some be-
sides myself in

MECHANICSBURG.

MARRIED.

On Thursday, 2d inst., by Rev. S. P. Lilley,
Mr. WILLIAM YEATER and Miss MALINDA FOR-
SYTH, both of Lillyville, Decatur township.
On Friday, 3d inst., by Rev. S. V. Blake, Mr.
GEORGE GODDARD and Miss MARGARET C. WIL-
SON, both of Granville township.
On Thursday, 9th inst., by Rev. S. V. Blake,
Mr. GABRIEL LEHR and Miss MARGARET MARKS,
both of this place.

DIED.

On Wednesday, 8th inst., at the residence of
John Ort, in Granville township, Mrs. BARBARA
BECK, in the 80th year of her age.
On Thursday morning, 9th inst., Mr. DANIEL
VONDERSMITH, aged 57 years. The deceased
was for a number of years a resident of Lancas-
ter, of which county he was a native, and at one
time Clerk of the Orphans' Court. Subsequent-
ly he removed to Philadelphia, and thence to
this place.

THE MARKETS.

Table with columns: Commodity, Price. Includes Flour, Wheat, Rye, Oats, Corn, Cloverseed, Flaxseed, Butter, Eggs, Lard, Tallow, Potatoes.

PHILADELPHIA, May 8, 1850.
The market is quiet; shipping
brands are still held at \$5 per bbl. Extra
Flour \$5.31 to \$5.62. Rye Flour—Pennsylvania
is held at \$2.87 a \$3. Pennsylvania Corn
Meal is held at \$2.75. Wheat is still without
demand—red is held at \$1.13 a \$1.16; prime
white at \$1.19 a \$1.20. Corn is in demand
at 60c for good round yellow; White is worth
67c. Pennsylvania Rye is held at 61c per bush.
Oats—Are rather lower, prime Pennsylvania at
35c.; Southern is worth 36 a 37c.

NOTICE.

HAVING disposed of his stock of goods,
and retired from mercantile pursuits, the
undersigned hereby notifies all persons indebted
to him to come forward on or before the FIRST
OF JUNE, and settle their accounts, or give
their notes for amounts due. If this notice
should not be heeded until after that time, the
books will be placed in the hands of an officer
for collection. WALTER LILLEY.
Lewistown, May 10, 1850—3t

Thompson's

COMPOUND SYRUP OF TAR & WOOD NAPHTHA,
FOR the cure of Pulmonary consumption,
bronchitis, asthma, influenza, obstinate
coughs, spitting of blood, liver complaint,
whooping cough, croup, &c.

EVANS' Sugar Coated Pills—German Pills
[my10] For sale by J. B. MITCHELL.

ATRE'S CHERRY PECTORAL.

An elegant, safe, and efficacious remedy for
the various affections of the lungs and
throat.
Castor Oil Capsules—Waller's Ointment,
[my10] For sale by J. B. MITCHELL.

Auditor's Notice.

Robert M. Manigil, Esq.,
In the Common Pleas of Mifflin county,
now for the
United States of America, No. 30, April 7,
1850. Property sold
March 30th, 1850,
for \$2530.

James Potter,
The subscriber appointed auditor by the
Court of Common Pleas of Mifflin county
to distribute the above proceeds of sale, ap-
points TUESDAY, the 18th day of JUNE next,
at his office, in Lewistown, to hear the parties
interested, when and where they are hereby
notified to attend. WM. M. HALL.
Lewistown, May 10, 1850—1t

TO LUMBERMEN.

STEAM SAW-MILL FOR SALE.

AN ENGINE of fourteen horse power, has
only been in use one year. The boiler is
33 inches diameter and 28 feet long. There
is a sheet iron chimney 16 feet high belongs
to it. The saw has a twenty-eight inch stroke.
The engine and mill is all in complete order,
and will be sold very cheap.
Inquire of KESSLER & BRO.,
Mill Creek, Huntingdon co., Pa.
May 10, 1850—1m*
Huntingdon Journal and Johnstown
News publish to amount of \$1, and charge this
office.

NOTICE.

THE subscribers have received a general
stock of

Western Provisions,

as follows:
15,000 lbs. Cincinnati HAM
7,000 lbs. do SHOULDER
4,000 lbs. do FLITCH
5 bbls. No. 1 LEAF LARD
3 bbls. No. 1 LARD OIL, perfectly pure
15 casks SOUP BEANS
10 bags DRIED PEACHES
5 casks CANVASSED SUGAR CURED HAMS
5 do DRIED BEEF
25 doz. Ohio CORN BROOMS.
25 boxes Western Reserve Ohio, CHEESE
30 do MOULD CANDLES, at only 12 1/2
cents per single lb.—sold at other stores at 15c
25 kegs DUNCANSON NAILS, \$4.25 per keg
150 lbs. Monongahela RYE WHISKEY
3 do do 8 yrs old pure Rye
12 bags green RIO COFFEE, best quality,
at only 12 1/2 cents per pound.
The above goods were all received during
the past week, direct from Pittsburgh.
The subscribers continue to sell off their
stock of

Dry Goods at Cost,

until the first of June next.

Families will find it their interest to give us
a call and see for themselves, as we are de-
termined to close our stock of Dry Goods, Boots
and Shoes AT ANY PRICE that is offered, if
near cost. KENNEDY & PORTER.
Lewistown, May 10, 1850—3t

Selling off at Cost

AND

NO MISTAKE!!

INTENDING to relinquish the Dry Goods
business in this place and engaging in other
pursuits, the splendid stock of Goods now on
the shelves and counters of

NUSBAUM, BROTHERS,

comprising, in great variety, all the leading
articles usually found in a carefully selected
stock, and a considerable quantity of

FINE GOODS

not always to be had, will be sold off AT COST.
As is well known, we have always sold cheap,
and as the stock was purchased right—we may
say without boasting, as low as any one could
have bought it—it will be sold right. The
selection consists of

Fancy & Staple Dry Goods,

Such as Fancy Prints at all prices, Ginghams,
Checks, Alpaca, De Laines, Merinoe,
Silks of all kinds, and a general assort-
ment of Ladies' Dress Goods.

Cloths, Cassimeres & Satinets,

Jeans, Tweeds, Kerseys, Flannels, &c.
Bleached & Brown Muslins,
Ticking, Shawls, Ribbons, Laces, Capstuffs,
Fringes, Gimps, Hosiery, Gloves, Suspend-
ers, Combs, &c. &c.

BOOTS AND SHOES,

AND

READY MADE CLOTHING,

Together with a good and general assortment of

GROCERIES.

Should any one be desirous of purchas-
ing the whole stock, it will be sold a bargain.
The stand is a good one, and in such case pos-
session would be given in a short time.
P. S.—All persons indebted on the books re-
spectfully requested to call and make settle-
ment on or before the FIRST DAY OF
JUNE NEXT, as after that date they will be
placed in the hands of an officer for collection.

CAUTION.

ALL persons are hereby cautioned against
levying on, molesting, or otherwise dis-
turb the following property purchased by
me at Constable's Sale on the 2d instant, viz:
One bay Horse and Gears, two Carts, one
Half Wagon, four head of Hogs, one red and
one white Heifer, one red Bull, one white and
one red Cow, one lot of Wheat in the ground,
and five acres of Oats.
Which property I have loaned to Joseph
Rhodes during my will and pleasure.
PETER RHODES.
Oliver tp., May 10, 1850—3t

PETROLEUM OR ROCK OIL.

A Great Natural Remedy,

PROCURED from a well 400 feet deep, and
possessing wonderful curative powers in
diseases of the chest, wind-pipe and lungs.—
Also, for the cure of diarrhoea, piles, gout, rheu-
matism, asthma, bronchitis, scrofula, neuralgia,
burns and scalds, tetter, ring-worm, obstinate
eruptions of the skin, blotches and pimples on
the face, bites, deafness, chronic sore eyes, ery-
sipelas, pains in the bones and joints, and all
that class of diseases in which alterative or
purifying medicines are indicated. For sale by
may10 J. B. MITCHELL.

Needler's