

THE GAZETTE.

LEWISTOWN, PA.

FRIDAY EVENING, MAY 17, 1850.

TERMS: ONE DOLLAR PER ANNUM, IN ADVANCE.

For six months, 75 cents. For three months, 50 cents. For one month, 15 cents.

RENEW YOUR SUBSCRIPTIONS.

The present and ensuing month closes the year for a large number of subscribers.

NOTICES OF ADVERTISEMENTS.

F. G. FRANCISCUS, who is exclusively engaged in the Hardware business, advertises an extensive assortment in to-day's paper.

A notice from a Committee of the Town Council explains the vote to be taken on the question of Fire Plugs on the 15th of June.

The Corner Stone of the new Lutheran Church to be erected on the corner of Third and Main streets, will be laid with appropriate ceremonies on the 5th day of June.

Messrs. HICKOK & BARNETT, of Harrisburg, attend to book-binding in a very superior manner, and we recommend our friends who have magazines or books to bind to call on Mr. WALTON, at the Democrat office—books can be forwarded and returned through him.

The Ice Wagon will commence its regular trips on to-morrow, when those who want a share of this luxury can procure it at a trifling expense.

It will be gratifying news to the taxpayers to learn that the Legislature adjourned on Wednesday last, after being in session four months and a half.

THE CABINET.—It is semi-officially announced in the National Intelligencer of Tuesday, that the Cabinet will remain as it now is for the present.

MILITARY BOUNTY LANDS.—Several members of Congress have written home that they entertain little doubt of the ultimate passage of the bill reported, granting bounty lands to the soldiers of the war of 1812.

SENATOR COOPER.—Considerable speculation exists among our cotemporaries relative to the course Mr. Cooper may pursue on the compromise bills now before the United States Senate.

On the 15th the Senate proceeded to the election of a Speaker, and on the sixth ballot Mr. McCaslin, of Greene county, was elected.

In the House, Mr. Smyser offered to place certain reasons on the Journal, in relation to the vote on the Apportionment Bill, signed by the Whig members present.

PENNSYLVANIA LEGISLATURE.

In the House, on Monday, Messrs. Evans and Roberts moved to reconsider the vote by which the report of the Conference Committee on an apportionment bill was defeated on Friday.

Pending the question of reconsideration, a motion was made to adjourn, which was lost—yeas 42, nays 48.

Mr. Cassin then moved an indefinite postponement of the motion to reconsider, which was lost—yeas 39, nays 47.

A motion was then made to adjourn sine die by Mr. Laird, which was lost, when the previous question was called and seconded.

On the question "Will the House sustain the previous question?" another motion was made to adjourn, pending the call of the yeas and nays, on which the hour of one arrived, and the House adjourned.

The manifold motions to adjourn, &c., were considered the vote on the motion to reconsider the vote on the Report of the Conference Committee on the Apportionment Bill.

Afternoon Session.—One of the noisiest and most exciting scenes that ever took place in the Hall of the House, occurred on the 15th.

The previous question was on the report to reconsider the vote on the Apportionment Bill, and on the main body of the question the yeas and nays, leaving the House with a narrow margin.

The call of the House, some of the locofocos did answer to their names as being present, and immediately after a call for the yeas and nays on the pending question, refused to answer.

The whole afternoon was spent in fruitless attempts to get a vote. The cause of this disgraceful scene was manifested in the fact that some of the less ultra locofocos had determined to vote for the report, and thus pass the Apportionment bill as it came from the Senate.

In the Senate, on the 14th, on motion of Mr. Darsie, the resolution relative to a final adjournment of the Legislature was taken up, on third reading, and amended so as to fix Wednesday, the 15th of May, at 12 o'clock, M., as the period of final adjournment, and passed finally.

In the House, Dr. Smith, of Cambria, moved that the House proceed to the consideration of the bill to fix the number of Senators and Representatives, and to apportion the State into districts, read by him last Saturday. House refused to suspend orders.

The Speaker denied the unfinished business of yesterday to be in order.

The question recurring, "Will the House reconsider the vote taken on the Report of the Conference Committee on the Apportionment Bill?" it was agreed to.

On the question, "Shall the main question be now put?" it was agreed to. Yeas 47, nays 43.

The "previous question" was again called and sustained, by a vote of 47 yeas, to 42 nays.

The question on the adoption of the report of the committee recurring, it was agreed to by the following vote:

Yeas.—Messrs. Acker, Allison, Baker, Baldwin, Bent, Biddle, Bowen, Burden, Burdett, Church, Corry, Darrid, Duncan, D. Evans, W. Evans, Ewing, Flowers, Fortner, Haldeman, Hart, Hastings, Hoge, Herford, Jones, Killinger, Kinkead, Leech, Lewis, McClintock, McLaughlin, McLean, Miller, Nissly, O'Neill, Powell, Reid, Rhey, Roberts, Rutherford, Scofield, Scouler, Smyser, Steel, Trone, Wade, Walker, Williams, McCalmont (speaker).—48.

Nays.—Messrs. Beaumont, Black, Brindle, Cassin, Conyngham, Cradland, Dobbin, Downer, Dunn, J. C. Evans, Feather, Finletter, GIBSON, Grier, Griffin, Gully, Henry, Jackson, Klotz, Laird, Lett, McCulloch, McCurdy, Marx, Meek, Meyers, Malloy, Morris, Morrison, Mowry, Nicholson, Packer, Pierson, Porter, Robinson, Simpson, W. A. Smith, Souder, Steward, Stockwell, Watson, Zerby.—42.

The House concurred in the Senate resolution to adjourn sine die on the 15th May—yeas 75, nays 7.

The appropriation bill passed both branches at the close of last week with many amendments.

The apportionment bill as passed by both houses, is in many respects a fair bill, but does gross injustice to Union and Juniata counties by giving them but one member.

This is another result of sending unscrupulous demagogues to the Legislature who trifle away their time, and then with injudicious haste pass important bills at the close of the session. The following is a copy of the bill.

SENATORS.

- Philadelphia City 2 Bradford, Susquehanna County 3 na and Wyoming 1 Montgomery 1 Tioga, Potter, McKean, Chester and Delaware 1 Elk, Jefferson, and Berks 1 Clearfield 1 Lancaster & Lebanon 2 Warren 1 Northampton & Lehigh 1 Erie and Crawford 1 Dauphin and Northumberland 1 Lawrence 1 Carbon, Monroe, Pike and Wayne 1 Allegheny 2 Adams and Franklin 1 Bedford & Somerset 1 York 1 Armstrong, Indiana 1 Cumberland & Perry 1 and Clarion 1 Lycoming, Schuylkill, Juniata, Mifflin and Centre 1 Union 1 Blair, Cambria and Huntingdon 1 Westmoreland and 1 Fayette 1 Luzerne, Columbia and Montour 1 Schuylkill 1

MEMBERS OF THE HOUSE.

- Adams 1 Lancaster 5 Allegheny 5 Lebanon 1 Bedford and Cambria 2 Berks 4 Lehigh & Carbon 2 Bucks 3 Monroe & Pike 3 Beaver, Butler and 2 Mercer, Venango & 2 Lawrence 3 Blair & Huntingdon 2 Crawford 2 Bradford 2 Mifflin 2 Chester 3 Montgomery 3 Cumberland 2 Northampton 2 Centre 1 Northumberland 1 Clearfield, Elk and 1 Perry 1 M. Kean 1 Philadelphia City 4 Clarion, Armstrong 1 Somerset County 11 and Jefferson 2 Schuylkill 2 Columbia & Montour 2 Susquehanna, Sullivan & Wyoming 2 Delaware 2 Tioga 1 Erie 1 Washington 2 Wayne 1 Greene 1 Westmoreland and 2 Fayette 4 Franklin 1 Union & Juniata 1 Lycoming, Clinton, and Potter 2

On the 15th the Senate proceeded to the election of a Speaker, and on the sixth ballot Mr. McCaslin, of Greene county, was elected.

In the House, Mr. Smyser offered to place certain reasons on the Journal, in relation to the vote on the Apportionment Bill, signed by the Whig members present.

We shall publish this document in our next. It gives at length the reasons which impelled the Whig members to vote for the bill, under a conviction that nothing like a fair one could be obtained, and because they feared that some desperate men desired that the Legislature should adjourn without passing an apportionment bill—a result fraught with dangerous consequences.

A message from the Governor was received, stating that he had approved the Apportionment Bill. This was accompanied with an explanatory message, stating that he had signed the bill with great reluctance, and complaining that his former suggestions in regard to constitu-

tions had been entirely disregarded. He prefers, however, that the bill should become a law rather than prevent the Legislature from adjourning.

Having chartered banks enough to supply a generation with bank notes, created a monopoly, and squandered thousands upon thousands, this beautiful specimen of a locofoco legislature who were to do much for the people, finally adjourned.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE SENATE.

On the 15th the bill to admit California into the Union, and to provide for the settlement of the territory of California, was taken up.

Mr. Clay proceeded with a statement of the sentiments prevailing in the Committee at their several meetings; each member of the Committee, if left to himself, probably would have presented a different report from that now under consideration. He was at one time himself in the minority. He had not, however, been, and was not now discouraged—but indulged the hope that every member of the Committee would cast his final vote in favor of the recommendations of the report. He felt assured that the only adjustment which could be made upon the disturbing questions by Congress, must be made upon some such basis as that reported.

The crisis had arrived, and he could not but indulge the hope that after full consideration and deliberation, the report now presented for settling the difficulties and avoiding the impending dangers would receive the full approval and concurrence of the Senate.

With reference to the first report reported, upon the admission of new States, to be formed out of Texas, each member expressed himself ready to fulfill the compact made with Texas, in the resolution of annexation. Upon the next point—the admission of California as a State—there was great difference of opinion.

The first objection to her admission under her present constitution, was that she came with two representatives, without any evidence being presented showing that she had a population entitling her to two representatives. This objection was removed by reference to the course pursued in the case of Georgia and of Texas, and by a proper understanding of the amount of population necessary to entitle a State to two representatives. This was objected to. It was not necessary that a State should have double the population necessary to entitle her to a single representative, before she could elect two representatives. She was entitled to the second representative, whenever she had an excess over the seventy thousand of population, by reference to reliable statistics. Mr. Clay showed that the population of California on the first of March, was not less than one hundred and thirty-six thousand, and expressed his belief that the new State was amply entitled to the representation she claimed.

Upon the subject of the limits of California, there had been a difference of opinion in the Committee. First, a portion of the Committee suggested, as a basis for admitting California at thirty-six thousand. This was objected to, and finally a majority of the Committee voted in favor of a line at 55,300, but when the question came to the final vote, a majority of the Committee voted against the division of the estate. In this connection, Mr. Clay submitted some remarks, for the purpose of showing the impracticability of establishing slavery in any part of California.

He also answered the objection that California came here, having erected a State government, without prior legislation by Congress, and expressed his conviction that none of the objections which had been urged ought to be sufficient to cause California to be renounced back to the territorial condition.

The next proceeded to contrast the various plans suggested for the settlement of the disturbing questions which agitated the country. He first alluded to the President's policy of admitting California, and doing nothing for Utah and New Mexico. The Committee co-operated with the President in his first recommendation. A failure to legislate for the territories would be unjust to their inhabitants, to whom we were bound by treaty stipulations to give the protection of law and order. We were discharging our duty to say, let these people go, they will take care of themselves, no doubt, and when they are ripe for a State Government, we will admit them into the Union. He was gratified to be able to say, that a great change in public sentiment had taken place since the commencement of the session. The glorious North, and the less glorious South, had come to the rescue. Public sentiment had changed.

The passions of men were modified, and had the present state of the public heart and mind existed at the commencement of the session, he did not believe that the President would have contented himself with a declaration of independence for the admission of California. He believed that there was no diversity of opinion in the Committee, upon the question of establishing these Governments. All agreed that it was right and proper to establish them, or at least to make the attempt.

The Committee had not inserted in the bill, in relation to the Texas boundary, the sum proposed to be paid to Texas for the relinquishment of the portion of the territory claimed by her. They had preferred to postpone the insertion of the amount proposed until the question should come to be taken upon the passage of the bill with a view to prevent, as much as possible, speculations in the stock market, founded thereon.

Mr. Clay proceeded in reply to Mr. Benton, to defend the combination of the California Territories and Texas boundary measures in one bill, contending that it was parliamentary, republican, democratic and expedient. He showed the provisions in the constitution of Louisiana, and other States, forbidding the uniting of two or more measures in one bill, to be productive of great inconvenience and embarrassment in the course of his remarks upon this measure, as it is called in England, as a very common one. There was nothing objectionable in the association of measures—nothing repulsive to the dignity of California, in uniting her admission with the laws for the preservation of the lives, property, peace and happiness of her neighbors.

He also cited numerous precedents, for the purpose of showing that the proceeding was "lacking," as it is called in England, as a very common one in Congressional legislation, and that it was therefore made parliamentary here by universal consent and adoption.

In the course of an explanation of a clause in the territorial bill prohibiting the territorial legislature from legislating in respect to African slavery, Mr. Clay related the circumstance that slavery is abolished throughout New Mexico by the edict of a dictator—the constitution of the people, and the act of their legislature. The provision alluded to in the territorial bill would leave the Mexican law in full force, while at the same time it gave the legislative power to act as might be proper.

He next proceeded to explain and advocate the bill reported by the Committee in relation to the recapture of fugitive slaves. He believed that so State suffered so much from the escape of slaves as did the State of Kentucky, and yet he anticipated from that State entire satisfaction with the measure proposed by the Committee.

Having closed Mr. Seward's position, as the advocate of a higher—a divine law—classing him with those who composed the Garrison meeting in New York, last week, where, as he said, Moses and all the prophets were rejected, and the name of the Saviour reviled and contemned. Having classed Mr. Seward with such men, he appealed to the people to say whether that was a source from which to receive the exposition of a higher—a divine law.

Lastly, Mr. Clay considered the proposed abolition of the slave trade in the District of Columbia. The first that ever denouncing the trade, he believed, was a Southern—Gentry Randolph of Roanoke; and he was in favor subject been engaged upon as a great concession of its abolition, but now he noticed that some would have Abolition papers pronounced it as mere nothing.

In conclusion, Mr. Clay expressed his conviction that the propositions of the Committee would yet succeed. He would almost stake his existence that if presented to the people to-morrow, it would receive an almost unanimous approval. He submitted a few observations in condemnation of the Wilmot Proviso, commenting upon its uselessness and impropriety, and concluded with an eloquent appeal to the Senators to lay aside all personal, party, and sectional considerations, and come to the rescue of the Union from danger, by the final disposition of the disturbing elements.

We are glad to perceive that the Philadelphia Daily News is at last receiving some patronage from the General Government.

The locofocos of Juniata county held a meeting on Tuesday of last week, and appointed Wm. P. Cooper Senatorial, and Dr. E. D. Crawford Representative Delegate to the Williamsport Convention, with instructions to support EDWIN BANKS, Esq., of Mifflin county, for Auditor General.

The Whigs of Juniata county held a meeting on the same evening, and appointed JAMES M. SELLERS representative delegate, and recommended A. K. McCLELLAN as Senatorial. The nomination of the latter gentleman will no doubt be concurred in by this county, and thus render a conference meeting unnecessary.

FATHER MECK.—This rampant representative of Centre county, a sort of local preacher we believe, recently gave another exhibition of his political sanctity, which is thus described in the Philadelphia Evening Bulletin:

"Of course, you have often heard of Father Meek, the representative from Centre. This gentleman takes considerable credit to himself as being the author of a rule which opens the House of Representatives with morning prayer. Mr. Meek is occasionally called upon to officiate in the performance of this salutary practice, and yesterday introduced an appeal to Divine Providence that the present session of the Legislature may be brought to a speedy close. An hour or two after, a resolution was introduced by a whig member (Mr. Killinger) fixing an early day for adjournment, and Father Meek voted against it. So you see we have lots of precious fun—if it be at the sacrifice of old fashioned consistency."

BANKING HOUSE OF LONGENECKER, GRUBB & CO.

We mentioned last week, says the Lancaster Tribune, that an act of the Legislature, passed a few weeks ago, prohibited banks or their officers from being concerned, either directly or indirectly, in the establishment or continuance of agencies for the circulation of their paper, and that in consequence of this enactment, it would become necessary to discontinue the agencies recently established at Hollidaysburg and Lewistown. Since then, the legislature has suspended the operation of the law so far as regards the office of LONGENECKER, GRUBB & CO., at Lewistown, and that office will now be continued as heretofore. To the citizens of Lewistown, who manifested a deep interest in its continuance, this will be gratifying news.

Hon. JAMES M. POWERS, whose health for some months has been rapidly declining, died at the residence of his sister in Allegheny city, on Sunday evening last. He was on his return home from the West Indies, whither he had gone with the hope of improving his health, and at our last previous accounts had reached Louisville, where he was obliged to suspend his journey. Mr. Power was in the prime of manhood, his age being but 35, and enjoyed the friendship and esteem of a large circle of personal and political friends.

Mrs. FRANCES SARGENT OSGOOD, widely known as a poetess of more than usual merit and worth, died in New York on Sunday afternoon. She was about 40 years of age, and occupied a deservedly high literary position, which had been honestly and laboriously won.

WORDSWORTH, the celebrated English poet, the associate of Coleridge and Southey, and father of the Lake School, died at his residence on the 23d ultimo, at the advanced age of 80 years.

In Pittsburgh on Wednesday last, two sisters were brought before Mayor Barker, in a beastly state of intoxication. The Mayor sent for the man who sold the liquor, and imposed upon him two \$5 fines.

MARYLAND CONVENTION.—The vote in Maryland on the question of a convention to revise the constitution, is very strongly in favor of the measure. In 12 counties the vote stands 20,276 for the convention, and 2,984 against it.

NEW JAIL.—A contract has been entered into for the construction of a new jail at Gettysburg, (Pa.) It will cost \$8,810.

Whig and Locofoco Legislation.

In 1847, says the Harrisburg Telegraph, the Whigs had a majority in both branches of the Legislature. The session ended on the 16th of March, all the business being done.

In 1850 the Locofocos had a majority in both branches of the Legislature. They have already been in session two months longer than the Whigs were in 1847, and have not yet done the business. The Whig Legislature of 1847 saved to the State more than TWENTY THOUSAND DOLLARS, compared with the expenses of ordinary sessions; while the present Locofoco Legislature have already cost the State ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS more than that of 1847. Let the TAX-PAYERS and those who earn their money by the sweat of their brow, REMEMBER THESE FACTS, and treasure them up for the second Tuesday of October next.

warehouse, living near arrested a few days ago, having whipped his son, a lad 10 years old, until he died.

The Law against Small Notes.

The following important sections in relation to small notes are contained in the new act regulating Banks, which became a law on the 16th of April, and goes into effect on the 21st of August next:

Section 48. That from and after the twenty first day of August, 1850, it shall not be lawful for any person or persons, corporation or body corporate, directly or indirectly, to issue, pay out, or cause to be issued, paid out, passed, exchanged, circulated or transferred, any bank note, note, bill, certificate, or any acknowledgment of indebtedness whatsoever, purporting to be a bank note, or of the nature, character or appearance of a bank note, or calculated for circulation as a bank note, issued, or purporting to be issued by any bank or incorporated company, or association of persons, not located in Pennsylvania, of less denomination than five dollars; every violation of the provisions of this section by any corporation or body corporate, shall subject such corporation or body corporate to the payment of five hundred dollars; and any violation of the provisions of this section by any public officer holding any office or appointment of honor or profit under the constitution and laws of this state, shall subject such officer to the payment of one hundred dollars; and any violation of this section by any other person, not being a public officer, shall subject such person to the payment of twenty-five dollars, one half of which, in each case above mentioned, shall go to the informer, and the other half to the county in which the suit is brought, and may be sued for and recovered as debts of like amount are now by law recoverable in any action of debt, in the name of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, as well for the use of the proper county as for the person suing.

Section 49. That in addition to the civil penalties imposed for a violation of the provisions of the last preceding section, every person who shall violate the provisions of that section, shall be taken and deemed to have committed a misdemeanor, and shall, upon conviction thereof in any criminal court in this commonwealth, be fined in any sum not less than one dollar, and not more than one hundred dollars; and the several courts of quarter sessions shall, in their charges to the grand jury, call their attention to this subject; and it shall be the duty of the several grand juries to make presentment of any person within their respective counties, who may be guilty of a violation of the provisions of the last preceding section; and it shall be the duty of the several constables and other peace officers within this commonwealth, to make information against any person guilty of such violation, and they shall be sworn so to do: Provided, That it shall be necessary, in any civil suit or criminal prosecution under this section, and the last preceding section, to produce, in evidence, the charter of any bank, or articles of association of any company, not located in this state.

If the provisions of this bill can be enforced, we may be freed from the small notes of other states now in circulation. Peace officers hereafter, it would seem from the last section, instead of swearing to support the Constitution and Laws, must swear to the support of those documents in general and Laird's bank bill in particular.

CORNER STONE.

THE CORNER STONE of the new Lutheran Church will be laid on WEDNESDAY, the 5th day of June next. The services will commence at 10 o'clock, A. M. Several Clergymen from a distance are expected to be in attendance. The usual collection will be taken up to aid the congregation in the erection of the edifice. The public are respectfully invited to be present on the occasion. Lewistown, May 17, 1850.

FIRE PLUGS.

THE following is a copy of an Agreement proposed to be entered into by the late Borough authorities and Water Company, but which not having been signed, the present Burgess and Town Council refer to a vote of the people, and will govern themselves according to that decision.

AGREEMENT made and concluded this 4th day of March, A. D. 1850, between the Lewistown Water Company of the first part, and the Burgess and Town Council of the Borough of Lewistown of the second part, witnesseth that the said Lewistown Water Company agrees to erect not less than eight, and not exceeding twelve Fire Plugs, in addition to those already erected, in such places in the Borough of Lewistown as may be selected by the Burgess and Town Council of the Borough of Lewistown. The said fire plugs, as well as those already erected, are to be under the control and care of the said Water Company, who are to keep the same in good repair, except where the same may be broken or injured in any way for the purpose of getting water to extinguish fires, in which case all necessary repairs are to be made at the expense of said Borough of Lewistown.

In consideration whereof the said Borough of Lewistown agrees to pay the said Lewistown Water Company an annual rent of three dollars for each fire plug by them erected in the Borough of Lewistown, as well as for all those already erected as far as those now agreed to be erected; which said sum of three dollars is hereby agreed upon by said parties as the water rent to be charged and paid for the water used out of each fire plug for the extinguishing of fires in said Borough, be the same more or less.

Witness the hand of the President of said Lewistown Water Company and the Seal of said Company.—Also the hand of the Chief Burgess of said Borough and the Seal of said Borough, the day and year aforesaid. This contract to continue for the term of ten years from the first day of April, 1850—at which time a new contract is to be entered into in regard to the said water rent.

The Election will be held at the Town Hall on Saturday, June 15, between the hours of 9 A. M. and 6 P. M., and it is understood that those who vote "FOR FIRE PLUGS" are in favor of paying rent to the Water Company as provided in the Agreement, and that those who vote "AGAINST FIRE PLUGS" are opposed to the payment of such rent as is provided for in said Agreement. DAVID BLOOM, JOHN LEVY, DAVID WASSON, Lewistown, May 17, 1850—Committee.

DOWN, MYNDERSE & CO.'S Cast Iron, Revolving, Well and Cistern Pumps.—An assortment of these highly celebrated and cheap pumps daily expected. All information in regard to capacity and service of these pumps will be given by F. G. FRANCISCUS, Sole Agent for Mifflin county.

BROKEN HANDLES.

I sell at astonishingly low prices, Socket-Chisel Handles, Auger do do Firmor do do Brad Awl do do D Handle, for long handled Shovel. Jack and Fore Plane handles. Saw do do Brush do do always on hand by ma17t F. G. FRANCISCUS.

NOTICE.

RESPECTFULLY invite all persons dealing in or using HARDWARE, &c., to my large and well selected stock, which will be sold for cash at lowest prices. ma17t F. G. FRANCISCUS.

COUNTRY merchants are informed that assorted bills of Hardware may be bought for cash at Philadelphia prices. Come and see. ma17t F. G. FRANCISCUS.

LEDGE MOULDS, 16 to 25 lbs., for sale by ma17t F. G. FRANCISCUS.

PLANES of all kinds lower than the lowest ma17t by F. G. FRANCISCUS.

STOVES low for cash by ma17t F. G. FRANCISCUS.

MILLWRIGHT TOOLS of all kinds for ma17t sale by F. G. FRANCISCUS.

8 set Boot Trees, 8 pr Crimping Boards, for sale ma17t by F. G. FRANCISCUS.

WAGON and Buggy English Boxes from 14 to 63, for sale by F. G. FRANCISCUS.

POTS, Kettles, Frying Pans, &c., for sale by ma17t F. G. FRANCISCUS.

27 Gun and Rifle Barrels, Castings, Tubes, &c., for sale by F. G. FRANCISCUS.

VARNISH, (Coach and Cabinet,) Glue, Paint and Varnish Brushes always on hand by ma17t F. G. FRANCISCUS.

HOUSEKEEPING articles of all kinds constantly on hand by F. G. FRANCISCUS.

500 lbs. Sheet Zinc, 100 Block do, for sale by F. G. FRANCISCUS.

12 Boxes Tin Plates, Iron Wire, Block Tin, Pig Lead, &c., for sale by ma17t F. G. FRANCISCUS.

MOUSEHOLE Anvils, from 100 to 200 lbs. Tower Vices, 30 to 150 lbs., for sale by ma17t F. G. FRANCISCUS.

SPADES, Shovels, Manure Forks, Hay Forks from 50 cents to \$1, best, for sale by ma17t F. G. FRANCISCUS.

32 pair Black and Bright Springs, from 3 to 6 plates, 1 1/2 to 2 1/2 wide, at ma17t F. G. FRANCISCUS.

1200 yards Carriage Lace for Trimmings, &c., for sale by F. G. FRANCISCUS.

BRASS, Silver and Iron Nut Patent Axles, Plated Stump Joints, for sale by F. G. FRANCISCUS.

HIDES.—Enamelled, Chaise, Plain, Patent Leather, &c., for sale by ma17t F. G. FRANCISCUS.

CARRIAGE Maker's Trimmings and materials of all kinds for sale by ma17t F. G. FRANCISCUS.

22 set Malogany Veneers, Butt & Column, Bed Screws, 6, 7, and 8 in. long; Bed Castors, for sale by F. G. FRANCISCUS.

8 doz. pair Wood Hames, silver & brass plated 2 do Iron do do do ma17t for sale by F. G. FRANCISCUS.

CAMPHINE, Ethereal Oil and Lard Lamps, Wicks, Shades, Chimneys, Globes, &c., ma17t for sale by F. G. FRANCISCUS.

HOUSE BELLS from 20 to 30 lbs., for farmer's use. Cow, Sheep and Hand Bells for ma17t sale by F. G. FRANCISCUS.

IRON.

All sizes, round and oval, Tire Iron from 1 1/2 to 4 in., at F. G. FRANCISCUS.

BEATTY'S, Rose's, Underhill's, and the most celebrated English Edge Tool Manufacturers' goods, always on hand by ma17t F. G. FRANCISCUS.

60 Kegs of Nails, Spikes & Brads, at \$4.25 55 " Pure White Lead, at \$2.00 per kg 40 gals. Flaxseed Oil, at \$1.00 per gallon, by ma17t F. G. FRANCISCUS.

BUILDERS of houses will find the latest styles of Locks, Latches, &c., of superior quality and finish, for sale by ma17t F. G. FRANCISCUS.

COPPER KETTLES, 15 to 30 gallons, Iron do do Brass do do by ma17t F. G. FRANCISCUS.

10 doz. Saddle Trees, 300 lbs. Deer's Hair, 120 gross Buckles, 300 yds. Cotton Girthing, 200 yds. Straining Webbs, for sale by ma17t F. G. FRANCISCUS.

SHOE THREAD, Boot Laces, Kitt Files, Shoe Hammers, Pincers, 0 to 5; all kinds of Boot and Shoe Kitt for men and ladies wear for sale at all times by F. G. FRANCISCUS.

Cast Steel.

SANDERSON, Bros & Co's Shear, Spring Country and English, at lowest prices, by ma17t F. G. FRANCISCUS.

Saws, Chisels, &c.

SPEAR & JACKSON'S, WADE & BUTCHER'S Cross cut and Panel, always on hand by ma17t F. G. FRANCISCUS.

150 yards Plain and Figured Patent Canvas, 50 yds. Gum Cloth, 15 yds. Pearl