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Mr. McCalla invites attention to his stock of excellent Liquors. Parties can be supplied in any quantity through the Express.

The Agent of the State Mutual Fire Insurance Company is now at Moyer's Hotel, where he will remain a few weeks for the purpose of making insurance on property in town and country. So far as we understand the principles of this company, it seems to be based on a plan well calculated to secure public favor.

F. J. HOFFMAN has received a large supply of Nails at \$4 25 per keg.

A. A. BANKS has a lot of fresh crackers. An Auditor's notice also appears.

Fourth of July.

Thus far there has been but little preparation made in our town for celebrating the Anniversary of our National Independence. Is patriotism at a discount, or why this supineness?

The Magnetic Telegraph was put into operation on Friday last at the Railroad Depot. The office in town will be opened in a few days.

FIRE PLUGS.—The Burgess and Town Council having appealed to a vote of the citizens as to the proper course to be pursued in relation to an agreement proposed to be entered into between the Borough and Water Company, an election was held on Saturday last, at which 150 votes were polled—9 being for and 141 against the provisions of said agreement.

We believe it would be of advantage to all concerned, if the stores and dwellings, in Market street at least, were regularly numbered. Blymyer's corner, for instance, might be designated as No. 1, Hoffman's No. 2, F. McCoy's No. 3, Davis's shoe store No. 4, &c., which would bring all the odd numbers on one side, and the even on the other. In this case it would be necessary to divide Market street into East and West—Mrs. Hart's would then be No. 1, and the Post Office No. 2 South Market street. The system and its advantages in designating the locality of business men, we are sure needs but to be understood properly to ensure its adoption.

Those who have not been taking a supply of HOPPER'S MINERAL during the oppressive heat experienced within the past week, have missed a luxury double the value of its cost. Malted butter, wilted vegetables, &c., may be agreeable enough for some, but for our part we shall vastly prefer these articles as taken from a box supplied with the cooling and invigorating ice furnished by the ex-Senator Samiwell.

We understand that the dwelling house of George Longsdorf, in the northern part of town, was entered last evening while his lady was at church, and robbed of a number of articles of men's clothing. Our citizens must exercise a little more than usual caution while these marauders are about, and they may yet be placed in limbo. At present they seem to be non-comatibus in swampo et raium, as the constable said when he couldn't get the fellow standing on a rail in the swamp.

The Legislature of Connecticut has thus far failed to elect a U. S. Senator, the vote having stood for several days as follows:—Waldo, looc, 96 to 99; Baldwin, whig, 93 to 94; Cleveland, free soil, 11 to 13.

Accounts from Louisiana represent immense damage done to the plantations along the Mississippi and other rivers by the recent heavy freshets.

TRUTH EVERY WORD OF IT.—The following remarks are taken from the Louisville Chronicle. They are sensible words—words of truth and soberness, and although originally intended for the locofoco press, a little alteration will make them equally applicable to the whigs:

How TO SUSTAIN WHIG PAPERS.—The leading and influential Whigs of each county, should take the time and trouble to go around amongst the people and urge and impress upon them the importance and duty of taking their county paper. If they do not succeed upon one trial in getting up a list, they should try again and again, until they should succeed. This is the way to do it, and not put it upon the poor and unimportant. The leaders should do it. It is their duty to do it. When the rewards and honors of party turn up, they are the men to get them, and they should be willing to share the labors as well as the honors of success. If this were done honestly and faithfully, the Whig papers would all flourish, and principles would grow in proportion to the extension of the circulation of the press.

The Tariff.

The Hon. Jas. Thompson, the Locofoco member of Congress from the Erie district, recently paid a visit to his family, and on his return to Washington, the Union announced the fact, and represented him as bringing the intelligence that the tariff question had blown away in Pennsylvania. Mr. Thompson publishes a card in reply, from which we make the following extract:

"I did not, and could not, have made the remark that the tariff question had blown away in Pennsylvania. I know that in regard to one great interest much depression is experienced at this time. In those sections of the State where the iron interests prevail, much anxiety is felt that some change in the present duties on iron, as well in form as in amount, shall take place. Many establishments, heretofore giving employment to a great number of operatives, have within the last few months suspended, and I fear not soon to be resuscitated, unless under some temporary diminution of importation of the foreign article, or a change in the present duties upon it. A greater depression, I am persuaded, is yet destined to ensue, unless something soon be done by Congress. I do not believe that any other of the great interests of the country suffer in comparison with the iron interest, if, indeed they suffer at all under the existing revenue system. Certain it is that the evidence of it is not so unmistakable, as there seems little, if any, diminution of active operations amongst them. I feel it my duty, therefore, to say that it would not be just to impute to me, as some have done, the remark referred to in the paragraph I have quoted. I feel that it is of great importance to the iron interests that an amendment of the revenue laws in regard to them should be made, and made at the present session of Congress."

The Southern Convention.

The Nashville Convention has adjourned, after adopting a series of resolutions, amounting to nothing, voting themselves thanks, and agreeing to meet again in six weeks after the adjournment of Congress. This is equivalent to an adjournment sine die, for after Congress has disposed of the present questions, there will be no necessity to meet again, to renew the agitation. The little band of disunionists which composed the Convention were evidently disconcerted by the smallness of the number present, and finding themselves placed in a ridiculous position, have endeavored to make the best of it. The whole thing, says the Ledger, has proved an abortion, and as it has now been put to sleep, we trust that the awakened good sense and patriotism of the people will be sufficient to prevent any such assemblage, for such avowed purposes, ever springing into existence again. It has proved one thing, however, that the Union is far dearer to the masses than the politicians, and that when the question of dissolution really comes up, they will have something to say about it themselves.

Plank Roads.

The Lancaster Union states that Messrs. Kurtz, Brandt and Singer have just returned from New York, whither they have been on a tour of observation of the various plank roads in that State. These gentlemen were engaged to make this examination by the friends of the contemplated Plank Road from Lancaster to Manheim, and their account of what they saw and learned and tested is in the highest degree encouraging. After a thorough investigation they are satisfied that plank roads, next to railroads, are the best in the world, and in some cases are even preferred to railroads. They are cheaper than other roads in all parts of the country where plank can be had at reasonable rates. They afford more rapid and easy transportation of burdens. They are seldom in need of repairs; and in their freedom from dust and mud, are more desirable than any turnpike that can be constructed for travel.

The Chambersburg Valley Spirit, in an article on the Williamsport Convention, acknowledges "that there is a set of men hanging to the skirts of the democracy of this State, who are among the most unmitigated political scoundrels in the world!" The whigs have said so for years, and for saying so have been most lustily abused; but as the charge is now acknowledged by the locos themselves, perhaps the people will think there is some truth in it.

"The Conestoga Cotton Mills at Lancaster have stopped, in consequence of the high price of cotton and the low price of cotton goods, thus throwing hundreds out of employment. In the mean time the British manufactories, with the low ad valorem duties established by the tariff of 1846 and low wages, are in a flourishing condition!"

Dreadful Disaster on Lake Erie.

The steamer Griffith, bound from Buffalo to Sandusky and Toledo, was destroyed by fire on Lake Erie on Monday morning last, by which catastrophe it is estimated that two hundred and fifty lives were lost! The books, papers, &c., were all destroyed, consequently the names of but few who were on board are known. The number of steerage passengers is stated to have been 261—cabin 40—crew 26. But one female escaped, and not one of the children on board was saved.

The Candidate for Auditor General.

We have perused quite a number of articles in favor of and against Mr. BANKS since his nomination as the locofoco candidate for Auditor General, and have come to the conclusion—as our readers will doubtless also—that he must either be a VERY GREAT MAN, or a very small one.—That all may judge of the matter correctly, we give extracts from papers of both parties—and first of all the laudatory paragraph from our neighbors down street, who speak, we presume, in the Pickwickian sense:

From the True Democrat.

As we anticipated, the claims of little Millin were not overlooked, and our estimable fellow citizen, Hon. EPHRAIM BANKS, received the nomination for Auditor General on the second ballot. Judge Banks is too well known in Pennsylvania to require any testimonial at our hands, to add to his reputation as a Democrat, or to his fitness for the position for which he has been chosen. He is a Democrat without guile, a pure minded and honorable gentleman, and wherever known, esteemed and beloved. He has had experience in public life, is familiar with the history, politics and resources of the State, and will bring to the discharge of the duties of the office a fund of knowledge and experience that will be invaluable.

As a proper accompaniment to this, we give an extract from the York Republican, whose editor, as our readers will perhaps remember, was solicited to aid in placing Mr. Banks in the gubernatorial chair in the campaign of '48:

From the York Republican.

EPHRAIM BANKS, Esq., of Lewistown, received the nomination of the Convention for Auditor General. We do not know which faction triumphed in this result; but presume the Cameronian, as Mr. Burns, ex-Canal Commissioner, resides in, and is supposed to control the locofoco politics of Millin county. Mr. Banks was a good many years ago, a Representative in the Legislature, and subsequently a Delegate to the Convention of 1838-9 to amend the Constitution of the State. He is a brother of John Banks, of Reading, formerly Congressman from Mercer county—President Judge of the Berks District—Whig candidate for Governor in 1841, and State Treasurer in 1845. We always thought Ephraim the smallest man in the State in comparison with his pretensions, except John B. Steriger, of Montgomery. The office of Auditor General is one of great public importance, and we don't see where this nominee is to obtain the qualifications to fill it, though to be sure he was once a schoolmaster, which ought to have made him acquainted with figures, and has since practiced law, in which he cut no great figure. Nevertheless, notwithstanding their avowed hatred of special privileges and chartered monopolies, we shall no doubt find the locofocos going it with a rush for Banks at the ensuing election.

The above contains some errors, which we correct. Mr. Banks was rather an opponent of Mr. Burns than a friend, and, as was reported at the time, was mainly instrumental in ousting Mr. M'Cay, the favorite candidate of Mr. Burns and his friends, (and by-the-by an excellent officer) from the Collector's office. However this may be, it is certain that one of Mr. Banks' most strenuous advocates in this county now fills that station. Of late there has been a shaking of hands between the two parties, but numbers still incline to the belief that the tomahawk is not yet, nor will be, buried. John Banks is a cousin of the nominee's, and not a brother.

In the northern part of the State, it seems some of the democracy have been circulating reports that Mr. B. is universally popular among the Whigs of Millin!! We have not been able thus far to lay our hands on the whole of this paragraph, but in the meantime the following will do from another paper:

From the Pottsville Emporium, (Loco)

In the selection of EPHRAIM BANKS, Esq., for Auditor General, the Convention was peculiarly fortunate. He is a gentleman possessing an accomplished mind, indomitable integrity, and peculiarly prepossessing manners. He was a member of the Reform Convention in 1838, where his uniform and consistent advocacy of Democratic measures, won for him a proud reputation. Mr. Banks is a citizen of Lewistown, Millin county, where he is decidedly popular, and will no doubt receive the undivided vote of the Democratic party throughout the State.

As an offset to this and the paragraph referred to above, we give the annexed from an editor formerly a resident of this county:

From the Clinton Tribune, (Whig)

We are not disposed to find fault with political opponents because they happen to differ with us in point of sentiment, or association, merely for the sake of party purposes, but when we see contemporaries "stealing the livery of Heaven" to throw around political tricksters, more for the purpose of securing party ends than any other object or good intent, we then are prone to condemn them, and feel that we have sufficient grounds for so doing. We are told that Mr. Banks is a "pure and perfect illustration of the simplicity of the religion he professes," an assertion as absurd as it is adventurous. No man who has figured upon the political arena so vindictive and persevering as this person, can possibly be that model of purity and perfection that a malevolent press would render unto him.

We are also told that he is "universally popular" among the Whigs of the county in which he resides, a speculation as wild as it is false, and a theory as devoid of principle and honesty as the motive which prompted it. It is a libel upon the character of the Whigs of Millin county; a slander upon the principles for which they have fought and upheld since they had an organization. There is no man within the borders of our State who has lavished more four-mouthed abuse upon Whig men and Whig principles than this model of purity and perfection, Ephraim Banks. We have heard him repeatedly in political gatherings denouncing Whigs as Tories, traitors and enemies of their country, and applying all the epithets that could be brought to mind to assist him in his work of defamation. We have known members of his own party to be disgusted with his malignity and scurrility. But with all this he is held up as a "pure and perfect illustration of the simplicity of the religion he professes," and as being "universally popular" among those whom he has taken every opportunity to misrepresent.

Again we are told that "he is not the man to plead his virtues and party claims for office," which is another assertion equally as unfair and ludicrous as the former ones. To our own cer-

tain knowledge he has been the standing candidate of the locofocos of Millin county, for all the offices within the gift of the party, for the last ten years, and we have known circulars printed under his own supervision and sent to the democracy of the adjoining counties, urging upon them the propriety of selecting delegates favorable to his nomination for Governor. To come to a more recent date we find him an early attendant of the Williamsport Convention, being for the office of Auditor General, and yet he is the same perfection of simplicity and not the man to plead his own virtues and party claims for office."

As a fit person for Auditor General, he is disqualified, having no merit as a financier, and all know that it requires an able financier to discharge the duties of this office. He is represented by locofocos to be a much greater man than he really is, and if they will exhibit this model of simplicity throughout the State, the truth of our assertion will be made manifest. These extracts will suffice for the present; but as some may perhaps look for our opinion respecting Mr. B., we will add that he is a very quiet and gentlemanly man—like many others attends church, listens patiently to the sermon, and then goes home—is noted for no extraordinary abilities such as some of his democratic friends in other places would wish to endow him with—is a radical politician, going the full length of low duties on the tariff question, &c., and probably never voted for a whig in his life. On the whole, then, we should say that he is not quite so smart as most of his party papers would make him, and not quite so destitute of capacity as some of our own describe him.

PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS.

The Compromise Bill is still the leading topic in the Senate, and from votes already taken, as well as other indications, there seems to be a likelihood of its passage in that body, though how it may fare in the house is a problem that cannot as yet be solved.

On Monday a message was received from the President of the United States, in reply to a resolution from the Senate, inquiring whether any orders have been issued to any military officers at Santa Fe, to hold possession against the authority of Texas, or in any way to embarrass the exercise of her jurisdiction over that country, and to furnish the Senate with copies of any correspondence on the subject.

The President says, in reply to that resolution—

"I state that no such orders have been given. I herewith present to the Senate copies of all the correspondence referred to in the resolution. All the other orders relating to the subject matter of the resolution have been heretofore communicated to the Senate. I have already, in a former message, referred to the fact that the boundary between Texas and New Mexico is disputed. I have now to state that information had been recently received that a certain Robert S. Neighbors, styling himself Commissioner of the State of Texas, had proceeded to Santa Fe, with the view of organizing counties in that district under the authority of Texas, while I have no power to decide the question of boundary, and no desire to interfere with it. As a question of title, I have to observe that the position of the territory into which it appears that Mr. Neighbors has thus gone was actually acquired by the United States from Mexico, and has since been held by the United States, and in my opinion ought so to remain until the question of boundary shall have been determined by some competent authority. Meanwhile, I think there is no reason for seriously apprehending that Texas will practically interfere with the possession of the United States."

Z. TAYLOR.

Battle of Bunker Hill.

Business was almost entirely suspended at Boston, on the 17th, in consequence of the celebration of the battle of Bunker Hill. At Charlestown, the scene of the celebration, the place was crowded with people. An imposing procession, headed by a large military escort, together with the Executive of the State, Judges of the Supreme Court, and other Courts, with numerous veterans of the Revolution, marched to the Navy Yard, where the Hon. Edward Everett delivered an eloquent oration. After the ceremonies were over, a dinner was given, which was participated in by near 2000 persons. Numerous patriotic and able speeches were made, and the greatest enthusiasm prevailed throughout. It was truly a day of National festivity.

Edwin Forrest, the tragedian, at one time the pride and boast of the American stage, seems to be on his downward career. His attempt to defame the character of Mrs. Forrest before the Legislature of this State, when that lady was in New York, did not look very well; and a brutal assault on N. P. Willis, made in the streets of New York a few days since, will not add to his reputation.

The Webster Case—A New Trial Refused.

At Boston, on the 18th, Chief Justice Shaw pronounced the decision of the Court on the petition of Professor Webster for a writ of error. The Court refused to grant it, and the case remains as before, leaving little probability of the prisoner escaping the execution of the sentence, which dooms him to an ignominious death.

The German Musical Festival at Philadelphia was attended by societies and bands from Newark, Bethlehem, Baltimore, New York and Boston, and must have been an imposing affair. At the Concert given on Monday night about 400 vocalists participated.

The Whig State Convention

Assembled at Philadelphia on Wednesday last, and was temporarily organized by the appointment of DAVID LEECH, Esq., as President, and R. L. JOHNSTON of Cambria and A. S. ELY of Lebanon Secretaries.

After some discussion as to the admission of delegates, a committee equal to the Senatorial representation was appointed (Mr. ELDER being on it from this district) to nominate permanent officers, and the Convention adjourned until 3 1/2 o'clock.

In the afternoon the committee made the following report, which was unanimously adopted:

- President, Hon. DANIEL M. SMYSER, of Adams. Vice Presidents, Gen. E. C. WILSON, of Venango. Gen. JOHN B. HOWELL, of Fayette. H. B. WILLIAMS, of Allegheny. J. B. SALISBURY, of Susquehanna. JOHN C. ADAMS, of Bradford. MOSES POWELL, of Lancaster. J. BAUMANN, of Washington. J. H. IRWIN, of Lycoming. J. W. KERR, of Dauphin. O. H. WHEELER, of Carbon. T. B. MESSINGER, of Berks. ALEXANDER KING, of Bedford. B. HARTSHORNE, of Clearfield. WM. PEACOCK, of Berks. C. H. FRICK, of Montour. J. M. CRAWFORD, of Lawrence. J. W. STOKES, of Philadelphia county. T. L. CATHCART, of Cumberland. GEO. AYERS, of Franklin. JOHN MCCULLIN, of Montgomery. JOHN HERRCH, of York. Secretaries, C. W. BURTON, of Crawford. T. WILSON, of Blair. A. S. ELY, of Lebanon. J. R. MCCLINTOCK, of Perry.

The Convention then, very properly we think, decided that substitutes not residents of the counties to be represented, could not be admitted.

A number of nominations were next made, and a ballot taken for Canal Commissioner, but without effecting a choice. Sadler of Adams had 38 votes, Dungan of Bucks 26, Strohm of Lancaster 15, &c. The Convention then adjourned until the following day.

[We had expected to receive the final result by Telegraph in time for to-day's paper, but the wires have been out of order for some days, and up to the time of going to press no news had come to hand.]

Among the decisions of the Supreme Court, as reported in the Harrisburg Telegraph, we find the following:

Overseers of the Poor of Derry vs. Overseers, &c., of Brown. Certiorari to Quarter Sessions of Millin. Coulter J. A certiorari will not reach the merits of the controversy upon facts; it only brings up the process, proceedings, judgment and decree. Neither the opinion of the court, or the evidence, compose part of the record. If the party complaining here, had any remedy, it was by appeal; but it is not clear that he has that remedy: vide 19, and 44, Sections of Act of 1836. Affirmed. Alexander for complainant; Woods contra.

Bible Society.

We are requested to state that the Rev. S. N. HOWELL, agent of the Penna. Bible Society, will visit this county next week, for the purpose of organizing Female Bible Societies throughout the county. Public meetings for the purpose, at which addresses will be delivered, will be held at the following times and places:

- Monday evening, June 24th, Methodist church, Lewistown; Tuesday at 4 o'clock in the afternoon, Presbyterian church, Perrysville; Wednesday evening, Methodist church, Belleville; Thursday evening, Presbyterian church, McVeytown.

MARRIED.

On Tuesday morning, 11th inst., at Bellefonte, by Rev. James Linn, Mr. GEORGE GWYN, merchant of Huntingdon, and Miss HARRIET PATTON, of Bellefonte. On Thursday, 13th inst., by Rev. S. V. Blake, Mr. GEORGE LONG, of Cambria county, formerly of this place, and Miss ESTHER JANE BURF, of this county. On the same day, by the same, Mr. JACOB H. VANZANDT, of Newton Hamilton, and Miss MARY JANE EDMISTON, of this place. On the 13th inst., by the Rev. W. R. Mill, JOHN MCCORD, Esq., of Millin county, and Miss ELIZA GLAZER, of Huntingdon.

DIED.

At Colesburg, Delaware county, Iowa, on the 21st of May last, HAMILTON S. GWIN, formerly of Oliver township, Millin county, aged 17 years. The young man had gone out with his father, on the day previous, to take a bee-tree, and after felling it, was in the act of going up to secure his prize, when a lodged limb suddenly fell, and fractured his head. He survived 21 hours, and then expired.

THE MARKETS.

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

PHILADELPHIA, June 19, 1850.

FISH—Prices of Mackerel are somewhat unsettled. Sales of No. 1 at \$10.50 a 10 75; No. 2, \$8.75 a \$9; and No. 3, \$5.50 a 6 per box, for Massachusetts inspection.

Flour and Meal—The receipts of Flour are dull, and prices are firm. Sales of 9 a 10, 000 bbls. standard brands at \$5.25, and choice brands at \$5.31 a 5.37 1/2 per bbl. Sales to the city dealers within the range of \$5.25 a 6.75 for common brands, and fancy New York. Rye Flour—600 bbls. sold at \$3. Corn Meal is held firmly; sales of 1,000 bbls. at \$3 per bbl.

GRAIN—The supplies of Wheat small, and prices are well sustained. Sales of 25,000 a 30,000 bushels of red at \$1.16 a 1.20; white at \$1.28 a 1.30. Rye is scarce. 500 bushels prime sold at 65 cts per bushel. Corn has declined. Sales of 30,000 bushels Yellow at 64 cts. a 62 cts., and White at 63c. a 60c clearing at the lowest rate. Oats meet a fair demand, 5,000 bushels of prime Penna. sold at 43 a 44 per bushel.

Iron—Market dull. Small sales of No. 1 Anthracite at \$20 and No. 2 at \$19 per ton. No sales of Scotch Pig. In manufactured iron no change.

SEEDS—Small sales of old and new Clover seeds at \$3.37 1/2 per 64 lbs. In Timothy and Flax seeds no sales.—Daily News.

BALTIMORE, June 19, 1850.

CATTLE—The offerings at the scales to-day reached 400 head of Beeves, of which 330 were sold to city butchers, 30 were left over unsold, and one hundred were driven to Philadelphia. Prices ranged from \$3 to \$4 on the hoof, equal to \$6 a 7 75 net, and averaging \$3.50 gross.

WHEAT—We quote sales to-day, of 800 bbls. Howard Street Flour at \$5.31 1/2.

GRAIN—We hear of no Maryland Wheat market to-day. A sale of Virginia red was made to-day at 117. We also note sales of two cargoes of Pennsylvania red at \$19 cts., and of two cargoes Penna. white at 130 cts. Sales of Corn at 57 a 58 cts. for white, and 60 a 61 cts. for yellow. Two cargoes of Virginia Oats sold to-day at 43 cts. Sale of Pennsylvania on Saturday at 40 cts.—Balt. American.

MONEY MATTERS, TRADE, &c.

Pennsylvania Railroad stock is quoted at 46 1/2.

Thompson's Bank Note Reporter publishes the following list of new counterfeiters, and the annexed quotations of broken bank notes: 1s on the Eagle Bank, Bristol, R. I.; 5s on the Lancaster county Bank, Pa.; 2s on the Stark Bank, Vermont; 10s on the Bank of Oswego, N. Y.; 3s on the Salem Bank, Mass.; 5s on the City Bank of Columbus, Ohio; 20s on the Somerset County Bank, N. J.; 5s on the Ocean Bank, N. Y.; 5s on the Union Bank, Md.; 5s on the Miner's Bank of Uida, N. Y.; 20s on the Bank of Kentucky; 5s on the James' Bank N. Y.; 10s on the Great Falls Bank, N. H.; 5s on the Knickerbocker Bank, N. Y.; 10s on the Somerset County Bank, N. J.

Table with columns: Bank Name, Date, Val. per \$100. Lists Hamilton Bank, Bank of Norfolk, Bank of Sandusky, Canal Bank, Bank of Woster, Delaware Bridge, Atlas Bank.

A man has been arrested at New York with the following altered notes in his possession: A one dollar note of the Bank of Oswego, which had been changed to a ten, and on the person of a companion five tens of the same description, one ten of the Ocean Bank, New York, one of the Broadway Bank and one of the Bank of Ithica, all altered from genuine one dollar notes of those banks; a three dollar counterfeiter on the Bank of Newburgh, and about forty dollars in good money.

\$1.25 per keg for best Duncannon Nails, by F. J. HOFFMAN, June 21, 1850-4f

Water Crackers. PITTSBURGH WATER CRACKERS. Fresh—a fine lot just received and for sale by A. A. BANKS, je21 Diamond Drug store.

Fourth of July Celebration.

UPON this occasion every man should drink WINES of the very best quality to be had in the country, and to enable every one to comply with this patriotic duty, I would call the attention of Dealers and Hotel-keepers to my splendid stock of FINE OLD WINES AND LIQUORS of every description as per advertisement below. A. H. McCALLA, Philadelphia, June 21, 1850-4t.

Pure Wines and Liquors.

THE attention of Dealers and Hotel Keepers is requested to my fine assortment of Wines and Liquors selected with great care from stocks in Europe and this country, and from sources which enable me to GUARANTEE their purity.

- BRANDIES of every description from \$1 to \$5 per gallon. WHISKEY, fine Irish, Scotch and Monongahela. OLD JAMAICA RUM, Holland Gin, and Peach Brandy. MADEIRA, SHERRY & PORT WINES, of every variety and grade, from 75 cts. to \$5 per gallon. CHAMPAGNE of all celebrated brands, \$9.50 to \$15. Claret—Fine Table Claret at \$2, and higher grades. Also, Liebon, Teneriffe, Malaga, Muscat, &c. Wild Cherry Brandy, Raspberry, Blackberry and Lavender Brandy, &c. &c.

The Country Trade

supplied at wholesale prices.—A complete assortment of Wines and Liquors, very cheap, for ordinary purposes. Orders promptly attended to. Goods carefully packed and forwarded by "Express." Samples sent by any part of the country free of charge, by addressing, post paid, A. H. McCALLA, a12.3m] Wine Merchant, 30 Walnut st., Philadelphia.

State Mutual Fire Insurance Company,

HARRISBURG PENNA.

THE business of this company is conducted by the only true and equitable method in the system of mutual insurance—that of CLASSIFYING THE RISKS—thus affording more equal benefit to the insured. The Directors, in accordance with the provisions of the charter, divide their risks into two distinct classes, no part of the funds of either being appropriated for the payment of losses occurring in the other. In the first class, which is denominated THE FARMER'S COMPANY, dwellings, barns, out-buildings, and personal property only, situated in the country, are insured. In the second class, called THE MERCHANT'S COMPANY, the safer kind of property in towns and villages may be insured. Hazardous property is not allowed to be taken at all; and it is believed that the terms of insurance and conditions of the policies of this company are more favorable than those of any other company in the State.

All losses will be settled with promptness and liberality at the places where they occur. J. P. RUTHERFORD, President. A. J. GILLET, Secretary.

A. A. CARRIER, Actuary. O. F. BRESEE, Agent, Moyer's Hotel, Lewistown. [June 21, 1850-4t.

Auditor's Notice.

THE undersigned has been appointed by the Orphan's Court of Millin county, to audit the account of JOHN and MARY MINEHART, guardians of the minor children of JAMES LYON, dec'd., and will attend at his office, in Lewistown, on FRIDAY, July 26th, 1850, where all interested may attend. A. P. JACOB, Lewistown, June 21, 1850-4t.