

TERMS:
ONE DOLLAR PER ANNUM.
IN ADVANCE.
For six months, 75 cents.
All NEW subscriptions must be paid in advance. If the paper is continued, and not paid within the first month, \$1.25 will be charged; if not paid in three months, \$1.50; if not paid in six months, \$1.75; and if not paid in nine months, \$2.00.

WHIG NOMINATIONS.
For Canal Commissioner,
JOSHUA DUNGAN, of Bucks county.
For Auditor General,
HENRY W. SLYDER, of Union county.
For Surveyor General,
JOSEPH HENDERSON, of Washington Co.

Notices of Advertisements.
Wm. F. Moyer has a couple of Carriages and a Buggy to sell for cash or barter for horses.
The School Directors of Armagh township wish to employ several Teachers.
D. Sunderland & Son, Marble Masons, give notice that they are prepared to execute all orders entrusted to them in a satisfactory manner. We shall take occasion in a future number to speak of some superior work executed at this establishment.
Mr. Sheip will open a Writing School on Monday. Those wishing to improve in chirography wish to attend to him on Monday.
The Register advertises a number of Accounts.
The List of Letters appears this week.

THE FOURTH.—A previous engagement prevented us from attending the dinner given by Mr. ALLISON, of the Railroad Hotel—to which we had received an invitation—but we learn that it was a magnificent affair, got up without regard to expense, and that the numerous company in attendance did ample justice to its merits. Mr. A. undoubtedly keeps an excellent house, which is splendidly fitted up, and spares no pains to sustain its reputation.

DROWNED.—We regret to learn that Wm. HENRY LONGSDORF, aged about ten years, son of Henry Longsdorf, of this place, was drowned in the canal below town on Tuesday evening last. He had been sent down the tow-path after some cows, but not returning, search was made, and on the following evening his lifeless remains were taken from their watery grave. It is supposed that he accidentally fell in, and the water being deep, was unable to get out. He had been attending Mr. Lytle's school, and it being the last day of the term, had parted with his teacher and schoolmates under the admonition that they might not again all meet in life and health! A few hours afterwards he slept the sleep that knows no waking.

The Philadelphia papers have a telegraphic despatch stating that an attempt was made last Friday night to fire the railroad bridge five miles west of this place. We have no such news here.

An attempt was made that night to fire a small bridge between Harrisburg and the railroad bridge across the Susquehanna, but either the reporter or operator at Harrisburg was widely at fault in locating the matter five miles west of Lewistown. We have sins enough to answer without fathering the incendiarism of other counties, and hence hope the telegraph man down there will be more careful in future.

BEARS.—A considerable number of these animals continue to frequent Jack's Mountain, in this county, and last week two cubs having ventured within a short distance of Reedsville, were both captured—the old one escaped.

SIGN POST DEMOLISHED.—Some fellow got into a difficulty at M'Dowell's tavern on Monday last, and while Mr. M.D. was looking up a peace officer, he set to work and deliberately cut down the sign post. He was bound over.

A passenger train, in the beginning of this week, made a narrow escape at a high bridge on the canal a few miles this side of Millersick. The owner of the property, it is said, though long since paid for it, has thus far neglected to make a fence along the road, and one of his horses having got on the track was struck by the engine on the bridge, and fortunately literally crushed to pieces. Had the cars been thrown off, the loss of life and limb would have been fearful.

The New Orleans papers have news from Havana which state that the Spanish authorities had refused to deliver the prisoners captured off the coast of Yucatan. If this news is correct, it may result in serious difficulties with Spain.

The Texans, it is said, intend to march on Santa Fe, and compel the inhabitants of that territory to bow to their yoke. With many others we have always believed that the annexation of Texas to the United States would be productive of no good, and that belief seems in a fair way to be realized.

Lewistown and its Vicinity.
The Journals in the neighboring towns are extending invitations to denizens of the city to come and breathe the pure mountain air with which they are surrounded, and hold up their respective villages as *beau ideals* of comfort and ease. It is perhaps hardly necessary to write an inducement for city residents to come to Lewistown, because hundreds and thousands know that in location, in scenery, and ample accommodations, that spot must indeed be favored to surpass us; but as there may be some who do not know what we can offer them, we will give an inkling of the "bill of fare" as furnished by Nature and Man.

First, then as to scenery. Here the lover of nature and the contemplative mind can enjoy the sublime and beautiful in all its varied phases. If he prefers a short mountain walk, not too steep nor too far, he can ascend Ard's Hill, adjoining town, from which he can gain a view well worth a visit. Before him to the right and left spreads out a beautiful valley, interspersed with hill and dale and shady glens, carefully cultivated, and here and there dotted with farm houses far as the eye can reach, while beyond it Black Log and Shade Mountains present an unbroken front, save where the serpentine Juniata rushes through the Narrows. To the northeast, Jack's Mountain presents a towering steep until its blue outlines are lost in the dim distance, being now, as in days of yore, covered with the rhododendron, laurel, and every variety of timber indigenous to its rocky soil, and still the abode of Bruin, who now and then growls at the white man who ventures too near his lair. If a longer walk is preferable, let the visitor take the Ridge road and about a mile of gradually ascending ground will bring him to the Pulpit Rock on the property of D. W. Hulings, Esq., from which a stentorian orator might address millions. Here a more extended view of the scenery above referred to can be obtained, and the course of the Railroad traced for miles.

If solitude be the object, a walk or drive of an hour will take you into the hills across the river where at the present time the footsteps of man are few and far between, and where naught save the clear waters of Granville or Minchert's Run, tumbling over their rocky and moss-bound beds, will disturb your reverie. Or, if not disposed to indulge in sober thought or dreamy imagination, and somewhat curious as to the form and structure of the rattlesnake, we dare say a diligent search will reward you with the sight of one. Trout too—though small—are still to be found in these little streams, and if you have never seen any of that beautiful fish to whom the Creator gave the mountain stream for its home, but against which man wages an unceasing war, you cannot fail to admire it.

If pleasure is sought, good roads diverge into all parts of the country, and horses and vehicles of every description can be had; or if the party is large, omnibusses can be chartered at reasonable rates, which will take you to Brothers' tavern at Reedsville—to Perryville, to Greenwood, Allenville, or any other part of the Great Valley where the farmer kings reap a rich reward for their labor, and who will treat you with a hospitality worthy of the olden times.

Then, too, we can hold out inducements in the way of hunting from the smaller game up to the bear—in fishing, trout, pike and fall fish are occasionally hooked that would do no discredit to any stream; while MOYER'S Lewistown Hotel, TURNER'S National House, and ALLISON'S Railroad Hotel, are the largest and best inns in the interior of the State, with landlords and landladies that know how to do up things both rare and brown.

Our society too is composed of all classes, and big bugs and little bugs, the handsome, indifferent and ugly, the genteel and shabby—all can be suited to their tastes. We have also a large number of handsome girls, some of whom know how to knit and darn, and would doubtless make excellent wives for those wanting a better half—while others know nothing beyond sweeping or dusting a parlor, and if an opportunity would offer could without question help any nabob to spend his means. Why, then, not come to Lewistown? We are sure, very sure, that no town along the blue Juniata can vie with us in any respect, or present one-half the inducements we can.

The editor of the Millintown Register says he considers a man sent as an instructed delegate to a State Convention "a mere bag of straw." To judge from the proceedings of the Williamsport Convention we should think there was a considerable number of "bags of straw" in attendance there, ready to be disposed of to the highest bidder.

Rather Suspicious—A Reminiscence.
In 1838 a young man removed from the borough of York to Huntingdon county, and commenced the practice of law. In politics he had been known as a Whig, but by some means or other, after his removal, he volunteered a defence of David R. Porter in a letter written to York, in which he held up that individual as one of the best citizens of the county, although he could not have known him for more than a few weeks of months. This letter was paraded in the columns of the York Gazette and republished over the State as the production of a near neighbor of Gov. Porter, and no doubt had some effect with those who strongly mistrusted the nomination, and who had thus far yielded a reluctant support to the "Iron Grey." Well, David R. Porter was elected Governor, and the hitherto briefless lawyer was first appointed Prosecuting Attorney, then to some other petty station, and finally as Consul to a South American port, which he held until last year. It is hardly necessary now to say aught respecting the Porter Administration, as the locofocos themselves would rather it had been blotted from the records, and have since reaped some of the fruits of their sowing, and we only refer to it for the purpose of showing how and by whom the people were then deceived.

We now find this same man, who twelve years ago volunteered a statement which he probably did not himself believe in favor of Porter, in correspondence with the locofoco nominee for Canal Commissioner, in which Mr. Morison is made to say that he belongs to no clique or faction, and had made no pledges to any one to obtain the nomination. He claims to be "an independent but humble member" of the party, and if his nomination is ratified at the ballot-box, he professes his readiness to serve the dear people with all his might. Such promises, it is well known, come with peculiar grace and ease from the different factions of locofocoism in this State, and as we have noted for several years that straws show which way the wind blows when the spoils on the canal are at stake, we should say without hesitation that the *Cameroonian* has triumphed in the nomination of William T. Morison. We arrive at this conclusion from the man selected to draw the candidate out into an expression of *independence*—from the language used—and from other circumstances within our knowledge—all which unerringly indicate that if Morison is elected, Miller, Foster & Co. can hang their "harps upon the willows."

Confession of Dr. Webster.
We have not now to-day for more than the following extract from this document, describing the manner in which Dr. Parkman was killed. After stating that he had made an appointment to meet Dr. P., but without any thoughts other than to make some arrangement for the payment of his indebtedness, he says—

He came, accordingly, between half-past one and two o'clock, entering at the lecture room door. I was engaged in removing some glasses from my lecture room table, into the room in the rear, called the upper laboratory. He came rapidly down the step, and followed me into the laboratory. He immediately addressed me with great energy—"Are you ready for me, sir? Have you got the money?" I replied, "No, Dr. Parkman!" and I was then beginning to state my condition, and my appeal to him, but he would not listen to me, and interrupted me with much vehemence. He called me a scoundrel and liar, and went on heaping on me the most bitter taunts and opprobrious epithets. While he was speaking, he drew a handful of papers from his pocket, and took from among them my two notes, and also an old letter from Dr. Hosack, written many years ago, congratulating him on his success in getting me appointed Professor of Chemistry. "You see," he said, "I got you into your office, and now I will get you out of it." He put back into his pocket all the papers except the letter and the notes. I cannot tell how long the torrent of threats and invectives continued, and I cannot recall to memory but a small portion of what he said; at first, I kept interposing, trying to pacify him, so that I might obtain the object for which I sought the interview, but I could not stop him, and soon my own temper was up; I forgot everything, and felt nothing but the sting of his words. I was excited to the highest degree of passion, and while he was speaking and gesticulating in the most violent and menacing manner, thrusting the letter and his fist into my face, in my fury I seized whatever thing was handiest (it was a stick of wood), and dealt him an instantaneous blow with all the force that passion could give it. I did not know, or think, or care, where I should hit him, nor how hard, nor what the effect would be. It was on the side of his head, and there was nothing to break the force of the blow. He fell instantly upon the pavement. There was no second blow; he did not move. I stepped down over him, and he seemed to be lifeless. Blood flowed from his mouth, and I got a sponge and wiped it away. I got some ammonia and applied it to his nose, but without effect. Perhaps I spent ten minutes in attempts to resuscitate him, but I found he was absolutely dead. In my horror and consternation, I ran instinctively to the doors and bolted them, the doors of the lecture room and of the laboratory below. And then, what was I to do? It never occurred to me to go out and declare what had been done, and obtain assistance. I saw nothing but the alternative of a successful movement and concealment of the body on the one hand, and of infamy and destruction on the other. The first thing I did, as soon as I could do anything, was to draw the body into the private room adjoining, where I took off the clothes, and began putting them into the fire, which was burning in the upper laboratory. They were all consumed there that afternoon, with papers, pocket-book, and whatever they contained. I did not examine the pockets, nor remove anything, except the watch. I saw that, or the chain of it, hanging out. I took it, and threw it over the bridge as I went to Cambridge. My next move was to get the body into the sink, which stands in the small

private room; by setting the body partially erect against the corner, and by getting up into the sink myself, I succeeded in drawing it up there. It was entirely dismembered.

The confession was made by the advice of Dr. Webster's spiritual counsel, and presented to the Governor and Council for the purpose of obtaining a commutation of the sentence of death.

PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS.
In the Senate, on the 27th, after the consideration of the usual morning business, the Omnibus Bill was again taken up. Mr. Webster addressed the Senate. He said Mr. Soule's amendment was opposed to the immediate admission of California as a State, providing as it did certain conditions which must be first acted upon by California in convention. In his opinion, it was highly expedient to admit California now, and to give her a proper position in the Union, and such powers as are necessary to enable her to evolve with the orbs of our political system. That he believed to be the general, although not unanimous, sentiment of the country. She had sufficient population; her case was pressing. No other State ever presented herself here under circumstances so peculiar and pressing. The emigration to that country was immense. One hundred thousand emigrants would reach her shores this year. The question then was, what is to be done with California? He did not think it safe to longer delay her admission, without looking to the alternative of her separation from the Union. He did not think it safe to delay that measure until another session. He thought it expedient then to admit her at once, if there were no insurmountable objections to such course; and what objections were those presented by the Senator from Louisiana, Mr. Soule? The first class was that, according to the bill, there was no security to the United States in the public domain in California; and the second related to her boundaries, which he considered too large, inexpedient and unnatural. He proposed to remedy the first class, by sending back the constitution of California, with instructions to amend it in certain form; and the argument of the Senator was to the effect that if these conditions were not imposed and agreed to, the erection of the territory into a State would deprive the United States of all control of the public domain.

Mr. Webster proceeded to consider and answer Mr. Soule's argument upon this point, contending that the sovereignty of a State does not cover and hold public domain of necessity. If a people settle upon lands unoccupied, form themselves into a State government, they acquired ownership of the unclaimed land. But if a people settle upon territory belonging to any country, how could the formation of a government by that people divest the owner of the soil of the right of ownership and vest the ownership in the new government? The United States owned California, how then was the erection of a State government to divest us of ownership? The right of the United States to hold land was the same as that of an individual, except that the former held it only for one great purpose, to sell. Mr. Webster maintained that the usage, practice, judiciary and laws of the country were all against the supposition that California would become the proprietor of the public domain within her borders. What then was there in this case to lead to the overturning of all the practice of the past? California had expressly, upon the face of her Constitution, admitted the ownership by the United States of the public domain. In conclusion, upon this point of the subject, he appealed to Mr. Soule to reconsider this question, and withdraw his objections connected with the public domain.

Mr. Webster next considered the question of boundary, reaffirming his position that no better boundary could possibly have been chosen than those defined in the constitution of California. He contended that South California would be of no value for slave labor. The soil and climate absolutely forbade it; the disposition evinced by the people of that part of the territory had been to exclude slavery from their midst. The South could obtain nothing practical from such a division. Was it not better then, under all circumstances, to admit California as she is? He had no part in the acquisition of these territories; he was no prophet, and it needed no prophetic vision at the time of their acquisition to foresee the consequences which must follow that measure. These consequences were now upon us. As an American he was desirous of settling the difficulties impending, and in that spirit advocated the bill now under consideration.

In the House, on the 29th, the Chair stated that the first business in order was the Iowa contested election, and that the question immediately pending was the motion of the gentleman from Illinois (Mr. HARRIS) to lay the whole subject on the table. The question was taken, and the House refused to lay it on the table—yeas 93, nays 103.

The question recurred on the resolution declaring the right of Mr. THOMPSON to the seat. This question was taken and decided in the negative—yeas 94, nays 102. The Free Soilers voted with the Whigs to oust Mr. Thompson.

Mr. MCGAUGHEY introduced a resolution declaring that there was a vacancy in this House in the representation of the first congressional district of Iowa, and that the Speaker be directed to inform the Governor of Iowa of the fact.

The question was then taken on the resolution of Mr. MCGAUGHEY, and it was adopted—yeas 109, nays 84.

HOLMES MACLAY has been appointed to take the census of this county. For Juniata county, A. K. McCLELLAN.

GREAT DISCOVERY.—Railroads do occasionally bring to light something new, but the greatest discovery yet made has just been brought to notice by some Philadelphia agent of the Pennsylvania Railroad, who among the inducements offered for purchasing excursion tickets to Huntingdon, describes that place as being "in the midst of the best trout fishing region of the State" and its hotels supplied with the delicious mountain mutton. Rumor hath it that the citizens of Huntingdon have been so much astonished at the news, that a town meeting is shortly to be held and a committee appointed to find out where the trout are and where the mountain mutton comes from.

AN IMPROVEMENT UPON THE OLD METHOD.—The Austrian Government has affixed the name of a Hungarian leader to the galleys, as a punishment for his rebellion. This is an improvement upon the old method, when they used to affix a man's neck to the same instrument. It gives reason to hope that the blood-thirstiness of the Government is nearly appeased, and that something like humanity may be hereafter expected from it. Perhaps in future political revolutions the people, instead of cutting off the heads of their monarchs, may adopt the spirit of the above improvement, and take off only their crowns.

MARRIED.
On Wednesday, 19th ult., by Rev. James S. Woods, Mr. JOSHUA MC'CORM and Miss MARY ANN STUBBS, both of Kisharocquillas valley.
On Thursday, 27th ult., by Rev. Wm. R. MILLS, Mr. WM. H. PATENT and Miss SARAH CARMEN, all of Huntingdon.
By Mr. Veveyt, on Thursday morning last, by Rev. James Ewing, Mr. JOHN J. ROBINSON and Miss LUCINDA LIGHTNER, both of Lewistown.
In the same place, by the same, on Tuesday, the 25th inst., Mr. JAMES GANOE of Huntingdon county, and Miss MARY MARGARET MAGILL, of Millfin county.
On the same day, by James Wharton, Esq., Mr. JOHN GRAHAM and Miss JANE ELIZA BRATTON, both of Oliver township.

THE MARKETS.
Lewistown, July 5, 1850.
Paid by Dealers Retail.

Flour	\$1 50	\$5 00
Wheat, white	110	1 15
Wheat, red	105	1 10
Rye	50	60
Oats	37 1/2	45
Corn	50	56
Cloverseed old	3 00	—
Do new	3 00	—
Flaxseed	1 00	1 25
Timothyseed	2 00	2 50
Butter, good	10	10
Eggs	10	10
Lard	6	8
Tallow	8	10
Potatoes	62	75

PHILADELPHIA, July 4, 1850.
The Flour market continues inactive, and there is but little enquiry for shipment. Sales of 1200 barrels standard shipping brands at \$5 1/2 per barrel. The sales to the city dealers and bakers are limited within the range of \$5.18 to \$5.62 for common and extra brands, and fancy lots at higher rates.
Rye Flour is steady at \$2.57.
Corn Meal is held at \$2.57 per barrel, but the sales are unimportant.
GRAIN.—There is a fair demand for white wheat for shipment eastward, and 3 a 4000 bushels sold at \$1.29 a 30 per bushel. We quote red at \$1.20 a 22.
Rye is scarce and wanted.
Corn is in fair request, but the receipts are exceedingly small. Sales of 2 to 3000 bushels yellow at 63 1/2 c. and white at 60.

CARRIAGES FOR SALE.
THE subscriber has on hand a good TWO HORSE CARRIAGE, a ONE HORSE CARRIAGE, and a light ONE HORSE BUGGY—all of which he will dispose of on liberal terms for cash, or barter for horses, if suitable animals are offered. Apply to
WM. F. MOYER,
Lewistown Hotel,
July 5, 1850-3t

Notice to School Teachers.
THE School Directors of Armagh township hereby give notice that they will meet in Perryville, in said township, on Saturday, July 27th, next, to examine teachers for the Public Schools for the ensuing year—schools to open on the first Monday of August next.
WILLIAM B. MACLAY, Secretary.
Armagh tp., July 5th, 1850—td.

D. SUNDERLAND & SON,
MARBLE MASONS.



WOULD respectfully inform their friends and the public, that they still continue to carry on the MARBLE BUSINESS in all its various branches, at their old stand, Corner of THIRD and VALLEY streets, LEWISTOWN, where they have constantly on hand Marble Mantels, Tombs, Monuments, Grave Stones, &c.
They are prepared to execute all kinds of Plain and Ornamental Work with neatness and on the most reasonable terms. Thankful for the liberal patronage extended to them, they solicit a continuance of the same. Orders from any part of the country, through mail, attended to with accuracy and despatch.
July 5, 1850-t

PENMANSHIP.

S. SHELP, Professor of Writing, would announce to the citizens of this place and vicinity that he has taken rooms at the ACADEMY, where he will be happy to wait on those who wish to improve their style of Writing. Writing both PRACTICAL & ORNAMENTAL, taught in the most thorough manner, giving the pupil in a short time entire command of the hand and pen and an easy and elegant penmanship. Those at a distance can acquire a thorough knowledge of Writing by calling and remaining a few days. The School will open on MONDAY, 8th inst. Hours of instruction at 7 1/2 o'clock in the morning and 6 1/2 o'clock in the evening. He can always be found at the Academy, or at Allison's Railroad Hotel, Lewistown, July 5, 1850-tf

REGISTER'S NOTICE.

THE following accounts have been examined in this office for inspection of heirs, legatees, creditors, and all others in any way interested, and will be presented to the next Orphans' Court of the county of Millin, Thursday, the 5th day of August, 1850, for allowance and confirmation:
1. The administration account of Peter, John and James Barefoot, executors of William Barefoot, late of Armagh township, deceased.
2. The administration account of Jacob J. Brillhart, administrator of Samuel Brillhart, deceased.
3. The administration account of Robert Forgy, administrator of Jane Coulter, late of Oliver township, deceased.
4. The administration account of James McKinstry, administrator of Richard Montgomery, late of Wayne township, deceased.
5. The administration account of John Marsden, acting executor of Jacob Marsden, late of Oliver township, deceased.
6. The administration account of Roswell D. Swartz, administrator of Sophia Swartz, late of the borough of Lewistown, deceased.
7. The partial administration account of Peter Harschinger and David Miller, executors of Isaac Kaufman, late of Oliver township, deceased.
8. The administration account of George W. Coulter, administrator of William Laughlin, late of Wayne township, deceased.
9. The administration account of J. Vance Crisswell, administrator of Isaac Kenney, administrator of David Hartzler, (Doctor) late of Oliver township, deceased.
10. The administration account of Jacob Detweiler, administrator of Isaac Kenney, administrator of Nancy Hartzler, late of Menno township, deceased.
11. The administration account of David Zook and Jacob Detweiler, administrators of Christian Detweiler, late of Union township, deceased.
12. The supplemental and final administration account of Joel Zook and John Kenney, administrators of Moses Yoder, late of Union township, deceased.
13. The administration account of John K. Metz, administrator of Emanuel Becht, late of Menno township, deceased.
14. The administration account of Jesse R. Crawford, administrator of Henry Eschenbe, late of Granville township, deceased.
15. The administration account of William Morrison, acting administrator of William Morrison, late of Union township, deceased.
16. The Guardianship account of William Mitchell, Guardian of C. Carroll Burkholder, minor son of Charles Burkholder, late of Derry township, deceased.
17. The Guardianship account of Lewis T. Wattson, Guardian of Hannah J. Townsend.
18. The Guardianship account of Isaac Strick, Guardian of the minor children of Robert Sauckey, late of Union township, deceased.
19. The Guardianship account of Joshua Morrison, Guardian of the minor children of Mathew T. Wags, late of Granville township, deceased.
20. The Guardianship account of Lewis T. Wattson, Guardian of the minor children of William McDowell, late of Armagh township, deceased.
21. The administration account of John Walters, one of the administrators of Benjamin Walters, late of the borough of Lewistown, deceased.
22. The administration account of Henry Leator, administrator of Margaret Foster, dec'd.
J. L. MILLVAINE, Register.
Lewistown, July 5, 1850, 4w

LIST OF LETTERS,

REMAINING in the Post Office, at Lewistown, July 1st, 1850.
Ames, C. P. Morris, Martin 3
Bohinger, Mrs. Mary Mote, David 6
Buffington, George Miller, Jacob 2
Boyer, John Miller, Elizabeth
Bowersox, Wm. Miller, Jeremiah
Bear, Chas. Mounts, Christ
Cox, Jos. Mires, Mouth
Chestler, Wm. P. Milligan, Jno. D.
Castells, Thos. Mills, Mary
Carter, Jno. McCann, Hugh
Conder, Caroline McGaughey, Patt.
Case, Caroline McCClure, Wm.
Cram, Stephen McCauley, Geo.
Dally, Wm. Neidehardt, Jno.
Drumm, Elizabeth Neif, L.
Dale, Daniel Oves, Geo.
Dilworth, A. H. Orner, Matilda
Davis, Mrs. Jane Ort, Julius
Dill, Daniel Pleasant, M.
Doling, Mary J. Patton, Eliza J.
Doebler, Henry Phillips, Jno.
Ebhay, John Parger, Jno.
Erhard, Fred. Pursell, Betsy,
Erb, Chas. Robb, Jas.
Foster, Emily A. Reaick, Sarah
Faux, Wm. Rothrock, Mary Jane
Fenn, Jno. Ruddy, James
Ford, Ann Reynolds, Samuel M.
Ford, Samuel Read, Anderson
Frankford, David Riddick, Mary
Flinn, Jas. Flinn, Robison, Mr.
Fleming, Jas. Fleming, Hiram J.
Fuller, Jno. M. 2 Souder, Jacob 2
Freedman, Caroline Strunk, Geo.
Finkbine, Jacob Stull, Jno.
Gift, Henry Suler, Jas.
Gould, Wm. Shell, Lucinda
Handerson, Geo. Stull, Jacob
Henderson, Jos. B. Sierar, Henry
Hildebrand, David Sholl, Augustus
Hackler, Geo. W. Shipton, R. G.
Horton, Jas. Stitt, Wm.
Hough, Isaac Smith, Jane
Huntsberger, J. 2 Slight, Thomas
Hirsch, Benj. Sigler, Samuel
Heichselbaum, T. Smith, Philip
Houghenbury, Hugh Snively, Benjamin 2
Haley, Jno. Ssebory, Jno. F.
Hamilton, S. E. Sheller, Christ.
Hane, Jas. Schmoek, D. L.
Jerrott, Thos. Tili, Rachel
Johnson, Geo. Teakes, Elizabeth
Johnson, I. W. Taylor, Mary E.
Jalason, Elizabeth J. Wideman, Joel
Jackson, E. J. Watson, Mary J.
Johnson, Nancy J. Waggoner, Nancy
Karsen, Eliza Waggoner, Joseph
Katheran, Mary Wilson, Mrs. E. R.
Kean, Jno. Wilson, Henry
Keperling, Jacob Weber, Michael
Lash, Catherine Young, O.
Marts, Amos 2 Yater, Mary J.
Marts, Philip Yarik, Jno.
WM. BUTLER, P. M.
Lewistown, July 5, 1850-3t

Persons inquiring for letters on the above list will please say they are advertised.
Two cents additional are charged on letters advertised, to pay expense of publication.

50 kegs White Lead for sale low by
WM. REWALT.
20 boxes Glass for sale low by
WM. REWALT.