

THE GAZETTE.

LEWISTOWN, PA.
FRIDAY EVENING, JULY 26, 1850.

TERMS:
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WHIG NOMINATIONS.

For Canal (Commissioner),
JOSHUA DUNGAN, of Bucks County.
For Auditor General,
HENRY W. SNYDER, of Union County.
For Surveyor General,
JOSEPH HENDERSON, of Washington Co.

COUNTY MEETING.

THE WHIGS OF MIFFLIN COUNTY are requested to assemble at the Town Hall, in Lewistown, on Tuesday evening, August 6th, 1850, for the purpose of taking such measures as may be deemed expedient in relation to the approaching election. Addresses will be delivered by able speakers. A general attendance is requested.

GEORGE FRYNSINGER,
Chairman County Committee.

The New Cabinet.

On Saturday the President nominated his cabinet to the Senate, which that body immediately confirmed, as follows:

DANIEL WEBSTER, of Mass., Secretary of State.

THOS. CORWIN, of Ohio, Secretary of the Interior.

JAS. A. PEARCE, of Md., Secretary of the Treasury.

EDWARD BATES, of Mo., Secretary of War.

WM. A. GIBBONS, of N. C., Secretary of the Navy.

J. J. CRITTENDEN, of Ky., Attorney General.

N. K. HALL, of N. Y., Postmaster General.

Most of these gentlemen are so well known to the great body of the American people as to make it unnecessary to speak of their services or qualifications.

The Hon. Daniel Webster, and the Hon. Thos. Corwin, entered on Monday upon their duties as Cabinet Officers. The Hon. Nathan K. Hall, on Tuesday entered on the duties of the office of Postmaster General. Mr. Pearce has deemed it his duty to retain the post he now holds as Senator. The other Cabinet Officers have not arrived at Washington. Major General Winfield Scott has been appointed Secretary of War, and Commodore Lewis Warrington Secretary of the Navy, until the arrival of the new Secretaries of those respective Departments.

The Cabinet is generally approved, and that it is composed of the right kind of whigs may be inferred from the fact that the whole gang of locofocos who pursued General Taylor with their falsehood and venom down to the day of his death, are out in condemnation of it before the members have performed a single act. We at one time thought that the affected penitence of the Pennsylvanian and its satellites for their shameful misrepresentations of Gen. Taylor, might improve their conduct in future, but it seems they care nothing what means are used, so that the end is attained.

County Poor House.

The Commissioners named in the Act of Assembly for selecting a farm on which to locate a County Poor House, held their final meeting on Saturday last, and after an arduous session agreed upon the farm of JAMES BURNS, Esq., situate on the banks of Kishacoquillas creek, about half a mile east of Lewistown. This splendid property contains 202 acres, all arable, and has two substantial brick dwellings erected upon it, large enough to accommodate the steward and his household that is to be, unless an extra number should apply for admission, of which we believe some fear is entertained. The price to be paid is \$16,000. The location is considered a good one, and the only objection we have thus far heard urged, is that it is too near Lewistown and will hold out too many inducements for paupers to take up their residence there. This might possibly be the case, but if the able-bodied and lazy come there for the purpose of living on the fat of the land, we venture to say that a stone quarry or some other suitable labor for such fellows, will soon dispel their dreams of the Mifflin county country seat.

There is a corn stalk growing on a lot farmed by Col. D. STEWART ELLIOTT, which is at the present time fourteen feet high. It bids fair to become a "whopper."

THE COMPROMISE BILL.—The question has not yet been taken upon the Compromise Bill before the Senate. It seems to be conceded that it is now somewhat to be amended before it is brought to a vote, and possibly the question of the Texas boundary may be referred to a Board of Commissioners for settlement.

The Whig Nominations.

When the Democrat gave the result of the Whig Convention it gravely informed its readers that John Strohm was kicked overboard because he had been an opponent of the Mexican war, and yet it would now make them believe that Joshua Dungan, the nominee of that Convention, echoed the language it ascribes to Mr. Corwin, but which he never uttered in the sense the Ovenshines use it. There is something so inconsistent in these two statements, that it will strike every casual reader, and lead him to doubt the truth of the story got up by the paper which it quotes. We know nothing personally of the Ovenshine candidate for Canal Commissioner, nor of his capacity to fill the office as it ought to be filled, but we do know that Joshua Dungan is not the wavering politician and ignoramus the Democrat would make him. The people may rely upon it that he is capable—more so than any of the present canal board—and also that he is honest, a consideration of some importance to all taxpayers.

As to the candidates for Auditor General, the last Union Star furnishes an answer to the article quoted in the Democrat which we subjoin:

Our Loco friends are evidently alarmed at the strength of the Whig ticket. Our candidates being men of unexceptionable character and of great popularity, the opposition are endeavoring to stem the current of public opinion which is setting in their favor by croaking about dissatisfaction in the Whig ranks. They know that nothing of the kind exists among us, but that their own party is torn and distracted by the violence and bitterness of the strife between the two factions. The Union Times, in obedience to the bidding of the Ovenshine leaders, is decrying our candidates for Auditor General. It has the unblushing effrontery to declare that Pennsylvanians will give a majority against Henry W. Snyder. The voters of Old Penns will brand this falsehood as it deserves on the 24th Tuesday in October. Let the rest of the State do as well as Union county will do for Mr. Snyder, and he will be triumphantly elected. Knowing Mr. Snyder well and intimately, we do not believe a better and more judicious selection could have been made for the office of Auditor General. We have also known his opponent, Mr. Banks, for many years, and while we esteem him as a man and citizen, we have no hesitation in saying that Mr. Snyder is much better qualified to fill this office than he is. Mr. Banks is a gentleman possessing but moderate talents, and is not an experienced accountant. He has always been a very violent partizan, and so strongly does he permit party spirit to arouse him that in 1841, when David R. Porter was elected Governor over Judge Banks, who is his cousin and brother-in-law, he not only refused to vote for Judge Banks, but he illuminated his house in honor of the election of Porter. Mr. Banks cannot therefore expect his whig relations to support him, nor will they do it. Since the nomination of Mr. Snyder, we have seen and conversed with a number of our leading whigs, who appear much gratified with his nomination. Members of the other party have also borne willing testimony to his ability and popularity, and we shall be much disappointed if Mr. Snyder does not receive a very large increase over the Whig vote in Union county.

Of "one Joseph Henderson" as the Democrat calls him, we fancy our neighbor will hear more this fall than will be to his liking. It may do very well politically to uphold Mr. Brawley, whom the editor of the Easton Argus, a rank locofoco paper, considers fitter for *Whiskey Inspector* than Surveyor General, and run down Mr. Henderson, a gentleman whose character and standing are above reproach, but it will not do. The farmers, whose interests the Surveyor General is to guard, will do well to pause before they entrust the office into the hands of Mr. Brawley. But a few days previous to the meeting of the Ovenshine Convention, a large locofoco meeting was held in Crawford county, Mr. Brawley's place of residence, at which it was resolved

1st. That it is necessary for the Democratic State Convention to nominate candidates of known moral and political worth and competency.

2d. That the puffs contained in the Crawford Democrat, asserting that the nomination of J. P. Brawley, as a candidate for Auditor General, would be gratifying to the Democracy of this county, are uncalculated for and untrue.

3d. That the delegates to the Williamsport Convention be instructed to vote for Gen. J. B. Guthrie, of Allegheny county, for Auditor General, and Nimrod Strickland of Chester, for Canal Commissioner.

This shows that the locofoco candidate cannot command his party vote at home, and since his nomination it is generally believed that he will be beaten there, for we observed a few days since that a locofoco meeting was held at Conneautville, at which it was almost unanimously resolved to oppose him! These are facts that carry with them some weight, for although the Ovenshines rely on the little knowledge the people possess of their candidates to secure their election, there are still many who do not like to go it blind "for the whole hog, tail and all," without inquiry—and inquiry once made, it might be discovered that the fruits of the Convention at Williamsport are not as sweet as the raw Paddy thought one of them was some years ago when he gave a cheer for "Jimmy O'Polk, George McDallas, and swate Aphram Banks!"

THE CUBAN PRISONERS RELEASED.—The difficulty with the Cuban authorities respecting the prisoners taken at the Island of Contoy is settled by the Spanish authorities having released them and sent them home to the United States. As our Government would not allow of the jurisdiction of Spain over these men, we hope that it will do justice to that Government by taking them in hand itself, and instituting a thorough examination, to ascertain whether they have not violated the laws of the United States.

DROWNED.—We regret to learn that a son of Mr. HENRY MYERS, of this place, aged about four years, was drowned on Friday last, in the cistern, at his father's residence. This sad occurrence should render parents very careful about keeping their cisterns covered.—*Huntingdon Journal.*

Publication of the Amendments to the Constitution.

A few of the locofoco papers, either through ignorance, malice, or design, raise a cry against the Secretary of the Commonwealth for not selecting them (modest fellows, truly) to publish the amendments, and one at Bedford, whom we should judge to be lamentably ignorant of the printing business or else unscrupulous as to what he says, asserts that the amount paid whig papers for their publication is exorbitant, and abundantly sufficient to place them in every paper in the State.—Neither of these statements is true. The Constitution provides for the publication of such amendments in one paper in each county, and if the Secretary selects more than that number, the pay of the others is of course lessened. The Legislature last year made an appropriation which averaged about \$15 for each paper, being a little more than one-fourth the amount the advertisement would come to at regular rates. At the last session a larger sum was voted, but even this is far from sufficient to pay the whig papers fairly, much less exorbitantly. We are one of those who believe that public matters—whether county or State—ought to be published in all the papers, but in this case it seems to us it is manifestly unjust and mean to censure the Secretary of State. Had our locofoco friends taken the matter in hand, we would cheerfully have given our aid towards procuring an appropriation sufficient to publish the amendments in all the papers, and we doubt not many others would have been equally ready to do so had the matter been broached.

Effects of the Storm.

The storm of last week seems to have been of the most disastrous character to the south and east. Along the Susquehanna it is estimated that \$20,000 worth of lumber has been carried away by the flood, besides doing immense damage to other property. In York county a large amount of grain, &c., was swept away, and a number of bridges either carried off or injured. A burthen train from Wrightsville to York on Friday morning, finding the trussels of the bridge at Christ's creek swept away, the Engineer, Mr. Duncan, detached the locomotive from the train, for the purpose of testing the strength of the bridge, but he had not proceeded more than half across when it fell, and he was instantly killed.

In Lancaster county a great deal of damage has been sustained by the up-rooting of trees, &c., and the Conestoga Navigation is injured so much that it is thought it cannot be repaired this season.

In Philadelphia a large number of vessels were sunk at the wharves, unfinished buildings blown down, and trees, awnings, &c., scattered about in every direction.

Along the Schuylkill, however, the flood raged with greatest fury, carrying off every thing in its way. Fourteen men, two boys, and a girl were drowned.

The Delaware river and its tributaries rose several feet, and inundated wharves, cellars, &c. The Delaware division of the canal sustained considerable injury.

In New York the Hudson, Mohawk, and other rivers, rose to an unusual height, flooding the lower part of Albany and other towns for some days.

In Vermont the railroads have been much injured, and great loss sustained in property and life.

This storm, so unusual at this season of the year, seems to have extended from the neighborhood of this place (no wind having prevailed at Huntingdon) to the south and east as far as heard from, and a great loss of life is anticipated to have occurred on the ocean.

The Juniata rose but a few feet, and we are glad to learn that the injury sustained by the crops, &c., in this county is slight compared with eastern accounts. Some corn was broken off or prostrated, but the wet weather has had a most beneficial effect on that crop, and a majority of the fields now present an unusually fine appearance.

SUDDEN DEATH.—JESSE WILLIAMSON, superintendent of the Railroad Hotel now building at Patterson, Juniata county, died rather suddenly on Wednesday evening last, at 7 o'clock. He had been somewhat indisposed with diarrhoea for a few days, but had taken dinner as usual, and on Sunday last was in Lewistown, apparently in good health. His remains were taken to Philadelphia yesterday morning, where his family resides.

Too much caution cannot be exercised at this season in regard to eating fruit, especially if not fully ripe, as it has a strong tendency to create diarrhoea—a disease as fatal to life as almost any other if not attended to in time.

DROWNED.—We regret to learn that a son of Mr. HENRY MYERS, of this place, aged about four years, was drowned on Friday last, in the cistern, at his father's residence. This sad occurrence should render parents very careful about keeping their cisterns covered.—*Huntingdon Journal.*

When the Democratic party detects one of its members in a dirty act, he is kicked out, and forthwith becomes a shining light on the watchtower of whiggery. But the whig party holds on to its own rascals and takes care too.—*Valley Spirit.*

We have strong doubts concerning the truth of the Spirit's assertion that the rascals are all kicked out of the democratic party, for if that had been done, there would not now be more than a corporal's guard left. We speak of course of the leading politicians, and that we are not alone in this opinion, we cut the following from a late Ledger, over the signature of Andrew Miller, a leading locofoco of Philadelphia county, and well known throughout the State as such. He says—

"It is a humiliating fact that the Democratic party of the county of Philadelphia is ruled by a gang of men that deserve no other or better appellation than *PIRATES*, for they exist by the PLUNDER that they can reap, in disregard and in violation of the cherished principles of the party that gives them character and position."

The above is applicable to many other counties besides Philadelphia, especially along the lines of canal and railroads. Another specimen of "democracy" is furnished in the person of John Abrams, a delegate from Philadelphia to the Williamsport Convention, who, since he assisted in nominating Morison, Banks and Brawley, has been tried for stabbing a man, convicted and sentenced to pay a fine of \$500, and undergo a service of four years in the Eastern Penitentiary.

These extracts will suffice to show that the rascals are still not few and far between, and that it will take as much sole leather to kick them all out as our friend McKee can manufacture in the next five years.

Our friend of the Hollidaysburg Standard thinks we are a sharp fellow in detecting anything "Cameronian" in the letter of Wm. T. Morison, Ovenshine candidate for Canal Commissioner, to Thomas C. McDowell. Should Morison be elected, a year or so hence may remove the scales from eyes now seemingly closed.

EFFICIENT PARTISANS.—The Pennsylvanian attributes the majority that General Taylor received in Dauphin county to the work of Cameron; and the Keystone attributes the majority in Lancaster to Buchanan and Forney. The Harrisburg Telegraph thinks it a pity they don't send somebody to Berks.

FOREIGN NEWS.—Two steamers have arrived from Europe since our last issue, but the news is not of much importance. Sir Robert Peel, for many years Prime Minister of England, was killed by a fall from his horse, making the fourth Minister since 1828 who has come to a violent death.

Telegraphic Despatches.

The papers received by the last mails contain the following telegraphic despatches:

LOUISVILLE, Ky., July 23.—The Cholera broke out very suddenly yesterday, in two blocks of houses, in the lower part of the city, occupied by poor families, and raged with great violence. Since last night, there has been 55 cases and 20 deaths in that place. The cause assigned for it is a pond adjacent, which has been filled with filth, emitting an intolerable stench. The other parts of the city are very healthy.

ST. LOUIS, July 23.—The total number of interments for the week ending yesterday, were 435—of which 210 were from Cholera.

PITTSBURGH, July 23.—Solomon Schoyer, a wealthy citizen of this city, went to bed last night in good health, and this morning he was a corpse. Many cases of Cholera are reported daily, but are probably much exaggerated.

WASHINGTON, July 24.—The Governor of Ohio has appointed Hon. Thomas Erving U. S. Senator, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of Hon. Thomas Corwin.

NORFOLK, July 24.—The Government Surveying Schooner Jefferson arrived here last evening, and reports seeing a large ship off Cape Hatteras, wrecked. Supposed all on board had perished. Several other vessels were also wrecked by the recent gale, in the same vicinity.

GENERAL TAYLOR'S PROPERTY AND HIS FAMILY.—According to the New York Express, Gen. Taylor left no will disposing of his property. His former plantation on the Mississippi was sold to purchase a sugar plantation below, on which some seventy or eighty thousand dollars are said to be due. Another plantation which he purchased has proven to be unprofitable, because frequently flooded.—The writer who communicates these facts says probably some of the Presidential salary was relied upon to meet the further payment upon the sugar plantation, but that salary is gone. Gen. Taylor, therefore, died in a very unfortunate time for the interest of his family. This is the reason, it is said, that the family does not return to Louisiana. Gen. Taylor, previously however to Col. Bliss' marriage with his daughter, settled upon her a considerable sum of money.

ASCENDING ON HORSEBACK IN A BALLOON.—All Paris was agog on the 7th inst. to see a man ascend in a balloon on horseback. The horse, a fine and spirited young white horse, was suspended beneath the balloon, in the place usually occupied by the car. Bands passed beneath the belly, well secured, and left the animal in an easy position, with the legs free. M. Poitevin, clothed as a jockey, mounted the horse, which was saddled and bridled in the ordinary manner, and gave orders to *cut loose!* The horse seemed loth to quit his mother earth, and remonstrated a little when he found he was being taken off his feet. But once in air he became as motionless as though he had been struck with paralysis.

From the Boston Atlas of Saturday.

Dr. Webster's fate decided.
The Committee on Pardons, composed of Lieutenant Governor John Reed, Chairman, of Yarmouth; Dr. Luther V. Bell; Hon. Samuel Wood, of Grafton; Hon. John Tenney, of Methuen; and Hon. Charles M. Owen, of Stockbridge, submitted their final report in the case of John W. Webster, to the Governor and Council, yesterday morning. The Council met in their chamber, and held the session with closed doors. After assembling, and being called to order, the following Report was presented by Lieutenant Governor REED, Chairman of the Committee on Pardons:

REPORT.
The Committee on Pardons, to whom was referred the petition of John W. Webster, a convict under sentence of Death, praying, in behalf of himself and his wife and children, that the Governor and Council extend to the petitioner a commutation of the punishment awarded to him; also, a copy of the records of the Court, containing the trial and sentence of said Webster, and also sundry other petitions and arguments referring to, or in support of the petition of said Webster, now report.

That, by said record, it appears that said Webster was regularly indicted for the crime of the murder of Dr. George Parkman, and set to the bar of the Supreme Court at the March Term thereof, A. D. 1850—and there having been enquired of how he would acquit himself concerning the premises, for answer, said he was not guilty, and thereupon put himself upon the country. Counsel was thereupon assigned for the prisoner. On the nineteenth day of March following, said Webster was again set to the bar to be tried. A jury was empaneled and sworn, and after full hearing, on their oaths declared that the said John W. Webster was guilty. And thereafterwards, viz: on the 1st day of April, in said Court, said Webster being placed at the bar for sentence, it was demanded of him, by said Court, if he had anything to say wherefore sentence should not be declared upon the premises and verdict aforesaid. To which said Webster nothing further answered.

Thereupon it was considered by the Court, that the said John W. Webster be taken to the jail whence he came, and thence to the place of execution, and there be hanged by the neck until he be dead.

Since the passing said sentence by the said Court, numerous petitions and petitions have been presented to the Executive for the full pardon of said Webster, founded upon the belief and presumption that he never committed even a homicide. Recent events, however, relieve the Committee in a great measure, from the consideration of all such arguments and petitions.

On the 24th of July, A. D. 1850, the Rev. Dr. Putnam, by appointment, appeared in behalf of said Webster, before the Committee on Pardons, and read a confession made by said Webster, acknowledging that he committed the homicide, and declaring the manner and circumstances thereof,—and at the same time presented said Webster's petition for a commutation of the sentence aforesaid. The petition and confession were supported by an able argument by Dr. Putnam.

To this confession and argument, and all arguments and evidence supporting it, we have given our most serious and anxious attention, and we have proceeded to consider the same with hearts and minds desirous to know the truth, and our duty, and with a firm purpose to do what shall require.

It seems to your Committee that the sentence in the case of Webster, having been passed by the Court, after a full and fair trial, in the course of which all the facts and circumstances which could then be brought to light, were patiently and thoroughly investigated and weighed by the jury—and having been fully affirmed, after a careful revision of the law upon trial, since had by the full Court on solemn argument of both sides, there appears to be no ground for Executive interposition, except it may be found in the subsequent confession of the prisoner.

In this view, the only questions, as it seems to us, are, whether the statements which said Webster now makes in his Confession, of the manner and circumstances of the homicide, are so confirmed by other evidence, or so intrinsically probable that they ought to be received as true; and if true, whether they justify the Executive in a commutation of the punishment.

To these questions the minds of the Committee have been most carefully directed, and, as they trust, with no unwillingness on their part to come to an affirmative conclusion, if they could do so consistently with a *supreme regard to truth and justice*. But after all the consideration which they have bestowed to best upon this confession, and under the light of all the evidence and the comments with which it has been accompanied and supported, they feel constrained to say, that the effect has not been such as to satisfy their minds that the position of the case is materially changed. In other words, the palliating facts and circumstances set forth in the confession, have not been so confirmed by other evidence and circumstances, as to form a proper and sufficient basis for Executive interference.

To this painful conclusion the committee have unanimously come.

The committee, therefore, respectfully report, that they cannot consistently with what they conceive their duty, recommend a commutation of the sentence, in the case of John W. Webster, as prayed for in his petition.

Nothing now remains for the committee, in the discharge of this painful duty, but to advise your Excellency in determining upon a time for the execution, and they name **FRIDAY, THE THIRTIETH DAY OF AUGUST NEXT**, as the day; and recommend to your Excellency to decide upon that day as the time for the execution of John W. Webster.

JOHN REED, Chairman.

COUNCIL CHAMBER, July 19, 1850.
After the conclusion of the reading of the report, His Excellency, Governor Briggs, read to the Council an address, from which we copy the concluding paragraphs:

"It is undisputed, that on the 23d day of November, 1849, John White Webster, a professor in Harvard University, and in the Medical College in Boston, died at mid-day in his room, in that college, within a few feet of the place where he daily stood and delivered scientific lectures to a large class of young men, with unlawful violence, take the life of Dr. George Parkman, a respectable citizen of Boston, who had come to that room at the repeated requests of the said prisoner; and that after taking his life, he evaded and in a manner most shocking to humanity, mutilated the body of his victim, burning parts of it in a furnace, and depositing other parts of it in different places in the building, where they were found by persons who were seeking after Dr. Parkman; that after killing him, he robbed his lifeless creditor, by taking from him two notes of hand, signed by himself, to which he had no right, and committed still another crime by making false marks upon those notes; and that a Jury of his country, empaneled according to law, under the direction of four of the most eminent Judges constituting the Supreme Court of Massachusetts, after a long, patient, and impartial trial, and after hearing in his defence the arguments of learned and eloquent counsel, upon their oaths, found him guilty of murder.

"Upon the verdict, the Court pronounced the awful sentence of death. In such a case there should be obvious and conclusive reasons to authorize the pardoning power to interpose and arrest the sword of Justice. I do not see these reasons. The combined circumstances of the case force me to the conclusion, that the safety of the community, the inviolability of law, and the principle of impartial justice demand execution of the sentence.

"I hope it is not necessary for me to say that it would give me unspeakable pleasure to come to a different result, and that I would do anything on earth in my power, short of violating

duty, to alleviate the sufferings of a crushed and broken-hearted family.

"GEO. N. BRIGGS.
COUNCIL CHAMBER, July 19, 1850."

SHOE STORE.

The subscriber respectfully informs the public that he has removed to the old stand of James Parker, next house to Watson & Jacob's store, where he has made a large addition to his stock of SHOES and BOOTS, which he will sell **CHEAP FOR CASH.** He has also increased his facilities for manufacturing, and is now prepared to receive orders for every description and style of work of the most improved fashions. He superintends the establishment with strict attention, and from his extensive experience in the business, he feels confident that no customer will go away dissatisfied. He keeps none but the best of workmen, and his work will be well made, and "fit like a boot." He therefore solicits a large share of public patronage.

N. B.—LADIES will find a good assortment suitable for their wear.

DANIEL DONOT,
Lewistown, July 26, 1850.

N. S. LAWRENCE,

Agent for the sale of Southworth Manufacturing Company's Writing Papers.

WAREHOUSE No. 3 MINOR St., Philadelphia.

200 CASES of the above superior PAPERS now in stock, and for sale to the trade at the lowest market prices, consisting in part of—
Fine thick Flat Caps, 12, 14, 15 and 16 lbs., blue & white.
Superfine Medium and Demi Writing, blue and white.
Extra super and superfine Faint Posts, blue and white, plain and ruled.

Superfine Commercial Posts, blue and white, plain and ruled.

Extra super Linen Note Papers, plain and gilt.

Superfine and fine Bill Papers, long and broad.

Superfine and fine Counting-House Caps and Posts, blue and white.

Extra super Congress Caps and Letters, gilt.

Superfine Sermon Caps and Posts.

Superfine blue linen thin Papers.

Extra super Bath Posts, blue and white, plain and ruled.

Extra super Note Papers and Envelopes.

"Lawyer's" Brief Papers.

Superfine and fine Caps and Posts, ruled and plain, blue and white, various quantities and prices.

Also, 1000 reams white and assorted Size Papers, Bon-Art, white and assorted Tissues, Tea, Wrappers, Envelope, assorted and blue Mediums, Cap Wrappers, Hardware Papers, &c. [July 26th.]

L EAD PIPES, 1 1/2 to 2 inches, for sale by

Jy 26th F. G. FRANCISCUS.

75 sett English and American Wagon Boxes
25 sett English Tire Iron, 1 1/2 to 4 in. broad
Articles of this kind always on hand by

Jy 26th F. G. FRANCISCUS.

WATERVILLE Manufacturing Co.'s superior PENS and POCKET CUTLERY—manufactured by the Waterville Manufacturing Company, Waterville, Conn. An invoice of the above splendid American Cutlery just received. Premiums were given for these goods at the New York and Philadelphia Institutes—rivalling in quality and finish Westenhofen and Rogers' best cutlery. Each knife warranted.

For sale wholesale and retail by

Jy 26th F. G. FRANCISCUS.

New Shoe Finding Store.

107 pair Ball's celebrated Lasts, assorted

12 sett Boot Trees

10 Clamps

6 sett Schive's Patterns

8 pair Crimping Boards

For sale at lowest prices for cash by

F. G. FRANCISCUS,

July 26th Dealer in Shoe Findings,

73 MOROCCO SKINS, Tampico, Madras,

Cape, &c.

4 dozen Lining Skins

4 do Binding do

12 sides Upper Leather

1 dozen French Calf Skins

1 do Strait Morocco

4 do Kid Skins

3 do Red, Blue & Green Morocco Skins

1 do Bronzed do do

2 do Fancy Colored do do

With an assortment of Kit, Files, Rasps, Pegs, Tools of all kinds, Shoe Thread, &c., at

Jy 26th F. G. FRANCISCUS.

Forward Drops,

(As formerly prepared by Green & Banks.)

A CERTAIN REMEDY for Cholera, Diarrhea, Cholera Morbus, &c., prepared and sold at

A. A. BANKS'

July 26th Diamond Drug Store.

JUST received and for sale at the Diamond Drug Store, Dr. S. P. TOWNSEND'S SARSAPARILLA; DR. PAIN KILLER—a destroyer of all pain; Dr. DUNLAP'S AROMATIC CONFECTION for Piles; ASIATIC BALSAM, for Diarrhoea, &c.; EXTRACT OF AMERICAN OIL, by

July 26th A. A. BANKS, Agent.

CHEAP CLOTHING,

In the Room formerly occupied by S. S. Woods, Esq., under the National House.

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