

THE GAZETTE.

LEWISTOWN, PA.
FRIDAY EVENING, AUGUST 2, 1850.

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. SYDNER, 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.

Notices of Advertisements.
S. & M. PENNOCK publish their claim to an improved drill, as filed in the Patent Office, and caution all persons not to infringe it in any way.
The BOKORON offers for sale the Poor House Farm, a very desirable property.
The SCHOOL DIRECTORS advertise for teachers and coal.

A CONCERT was given at the Town Hall yesterday evening by pupils of the Pennsylvania Institution for the Instruction of the Blind, under direction of Mr. CHAPIN, the Principal, which, notwithstanding the unfavorable weather, was attended by a considerable number of our citizens, who had an opportunity of witnessing the progress made by these unfortunates in vocal and instrumental music, manufacturing various useful articles, needle and fancy work, reading, &c. The heavy rain having delayed the exhibition to an hour at which it was found impossible to do full justice to the programme, the Principal has concluded to give another concert this evening, at 8 o'clock. Admittance 25 cents—children half price. It may be proper to state that the only object in charging an admission fee is to defray travelling expenses—the tour being undertaken principally "to exhibit to the community the great advantages of Education to the BLIND, in securing their happiness and means of self support; and also to induce other Blind children to come to the Institution and receive the benefits which can only be provided for them." No one, we are sure, will regret paying them a visit.

Our neighbors of the True Democrat have procured founts of new type, and made other improvements, which make it a sheet creditable to their industry and enterprise. The Huntindon Globe, Hollidaysburg Standard, Butler Whig, Indiana Register, and a number of others, have also recently appeared in new dresses, and now make a handsome appearance. We should like very well to enlarge the Gazette, but as it would require a new press, in addition to other material necessary for that purpose, the expense is considerably more than we can afford. As soon, however, as three or four hundred new subscribers come forward with a dollar in advance—and we want none other—we shall make an improvement in the Gazette beyond anything that has been effected since it has been in our hands.

Some of the locofoco papers are trying to make capital against the President because he did not appoint a Pennsylvanian to a cabinet office, and many whig papers regret the circumstance. We see no cause for regret in this matter, and believe, on the whole, that it is better for the whigs of Pennsylvania to be without a representative in that body—it being more likely that government appointments will be satisfactory to the masses than when made by and with the advice and consent of a cabinet officer.

Since our friend of the Hollidaysburg Standard has got an office on the railroad, he has grown to be a perfect unbeliever, for he not only doubts the 14 feet cornstalk, but don't even believe that if the amendments to the constitution are published in more than one paper in a county, the pay of the others is lessened! If he will take the trouble to refer to the constitution, and then to the appropriations made by the Legislature in 1849 and '50, he can easily satisfy himself of the correctness of our statement. As for the cornstalk, we shall advise the Colonel to box it up, together with some samples of wheat, rye, oats, and buckwheat, and ship by first opportunity, when the skeptic can see for himself and be convinced that old Mifflin can raise something more than the great staples of Blair, namely, huckleberries, wild strawberries, and whigs.

A Word to the Whigs of Mifflin.
We last week issued a call for a County Meeting to be held on Tuesday evening, 6th August, and we hope that the apathy and indifference so often manifested on such occasions—especially by those who are the first to jump at every little office that falls within the appointing power of the State or General Government—will be retrieved by a general attendance, and a willingness to aid in doing whatever may be conducive to the interests of our party. So long as these men, and many others who would like to be considered leaders, stand by with folded arms, leaving the work to be done by a few, (and in all likelihood afterwards find fault with the manner it is done) the whigs of Mifflin cannot expect to succeed. With a party vote nearly balanced—with many efficient workmen in our ranks who but need a word of encouragement and a little assistance to present a formidable array to our opponents at an election—it is hardly once in half a dozen years that we can succeed in electing a whig to any office, and the locofocos lord it as effectually as though they had a majority of thousands. It is time to inquire why this is so, and to apply a remedy. Organization is undoubtedly the first step, and to this we would call the attention of our readers, in order that we may do the work before us in the ensuing important campaign as it ought to be done, and if beaten at all, let it be with the consciousness of having done our duty. But there is no necessity for going into the campaign with no expectation of success. We verily believe that a general determination on the part of each district to do its best—a discountenancing of grumblers and mischief makers—and an effort to give a united support to the nominees, would soon convince the whigs that locofocoism in this county is not so strong as appearances would indicate. It is at least worth making a trial—the more so, as we this fall owe a duty to the congressional district which we must faithfully discharge, for we presume no good whig would choose to have it said that it was owing to his supineness that a free trader represented a district now reaping some of the fruits of low duties on iron.

The Female Medical College of Pennsylvania has been duly organized by the appointment of able Professors in the various departments. The lectures will commence in Philadelphia in October next.

MR. CLAY'S SPEECH.—This great effort of the venerable statesman, delivered in the Senate on Monday week, was published in the *National Intelligencer* of Friday last, of which it covers ten and a half columns, exclusive of two columns more of incidental debate between him and Messrs. BARNWELL, of South Carolina, and HALE, of New Hampshire. Its great length will prevent its general publication.

The Clarion Democrat, the organ of the locofocos in that county, says whenever the party will raise the question of for or against Simon Cameron, he goes the whole hog for Cameron, whom he considers a better democrat than nineteenth of those who revile him. Simon, it appears, ain't kicked out of the party yet, as some of the locofoco papers in different parts of the State try to make their readers believe.

Some lawyers in Philadelphia proposed to hold a caucus meeting, to consist of two of that class from each judicial district, for the purpose of adopting measures against the proposed amendments to the constitution, and Mr. Samuel Parke, of Lancaster, has deemed it his duty to make the matter public. Let them meet—we venture to say two lawyers from each judicial district can't do much one way or the other.

A violent thunderstorm passed over Cumberland and Lancaster counties on Sunday evening last, which struck five barns, filled with hay and grain, in the former county, all of which were consumed; and killed Mr. Hiram Baughman, of Georgetown, Bart township, Lancaster county. The Tribune states that he had retired to bed in company with his wife, and while lying by her side, the fluid passed down the chimney, killing him, but leaving her unharmed.

Gov. RAMSEY, the Governor of Minnesota, who has for some time been absent on an expedition into the Chippewa country, around the head waters of the Mississippi, returned to the seat of government on the 7th ult. The *St. Paul's Chronicle* of the 8th says:—"He penetrated as far as Cass Lake, about five hundred miles above St. Paul. He represents a trip of this kind as pleasant and novel in the extreme, and the country grand and romantic to the highest degree. We are sorry we have not time and space to give a detailed account of the voyage. A most interesting fact in regard to agriculture is, that on the borders of Cass Lake the Missionaries have fine fields of winter wheat growing. Their potatoes and other vegetables look as forward and thrifty as any in this part of the Territory."

Notices.
Lettice Arnold, Lizzie Wilson, and the History of a Household, are three very pretty tales published in a pamphlet of 83 pages at the office of the Living Age, by E. Littell & Co. For sale by Stringer & Townsend, New York, and Getz & Buck, Philadelphia.
National (quarto) School Geography, by S. G. Goodrich.—We have received a copy of the revised edition of this work, which is one of the most complete ever published, and beautifully illustrated by stylographic maps and other suitable engravings. New statistics and other matter have been added to the text, and no labor spared by the author or publishers to make it a superior work. The several Boards of School Directors in this county can see a copy at this office for a few weeks, where they can also learn the terms upon which it can be procured from the publishers, Huntington & Savage, New York.
The Spiritual Philosopher, is the title of a new paper started at Boston by Laroy Sunderland, and devoted to the "exposition of Nature, Physical, Animal, Spiritual, Celestial, Divine." From the well-known ability of the editor, it will no doubt prove an interesting sheet. To be published weekly at \$2 per annum.

The colored population was out in full force yesterday, celebrating the Anniversary of Emancipation in the West India Islands.

A NEW ARTICLE OF EXPORT FROM LEWISTOWN.—We learn that our friend Hopper, having more ice than will be needed to supply our citizens this season, intends to ship several tons to Harrisburg. Success to the ex-Senator!

LARGE YIELD.—John Ruble, of Ferguson's Valley, thrashed out 51 dozen of wheat this week, which yielded 56½ bushels by measurement—brought it to town yesterday, and sold it at the top of the market by weight, which brought it out 60 bushels!

F. G. FRANCISCUS, whose hardware store has of late years attracted general attention for its neat arrangement and extensive assortment, has been appointed agent for the sale of the Waterville Company's cutlery, which is represented as equal to Rodger's best.

MEMENTOS FOR THE DEAD.—A visit to Messrs. SENDERLANDS' Marble Yard will be amply repaid by a view of some chaste and beautiful work, of a new style, recently introduced there. Among others, a tombstone intended as a memento for one laid low in early years, will especially attract attention: the headstone is a figure of a cherub, encircled by a wreath of flowers, finished in a style equal to any made; the foot is composed, first of a sandstone, then a block of white marble, which in turn supports a polished piece of black marble, and on this rests a draped piece with the figure of a finely chiseled sleeping lamb on top. The sides are composed of slabs of white marble of the Doric order, and the space between filled with sod. It is, we understand, for sale, and will commend itself to parents who wish appropriately to mark the spot where repose the remains of a loved son or daughter. The execution of this and various other specimens of art to be found in the yard, is highly creditable to the proprietors and hands employed.

Deaths in the Cities, Cholera, &c.
In Baltimore, last week, there were 134 deaths—of which 30 died of cholera infantum, 16 of dysentery, 14 unknown infantile, &c.
In the city of New York, during the week ending on Saturday last, there were 467 deaths—of which 3 were by cholera, 81 by cholera infantum, 25 by diarrhoea, 33 by consumption, and 51 by convulsions.
In Brooklyn last week there were 67 deaths—by cholera infantum 16, diarrhoea 6.
During the week ending on the 20th instant there were 141 deaths at New Orleans, only one of which was by cholera.
At Louisville, on the 26th instant, there were 33 deaths by cholera.
At Cincinnati, on the 26th instant, there were 30 deaths by cholera, and 33 by other diseases.
The Louisville papers of the 24th announce the death of Col. Manlius V. Thompson, at Lexington, on the 22d. Col. T. was Lieutenant Governor of Kentucky in 1840, and served as commander of the 2d regiment of Kentucky volunteers during the war with Mexico.

The Washington papers announce the death at St. Louis, on the 25th instant, of brevet Brigadier General Richard B. Mason, of the U. S. A., who had recently returned from California. He died of cholera.
The cholera is said to be prevalent in Brown, Clermont, and Butler counties, Ohio, and it is said to be very fatal. As many as 17 cases in a single day have occurred in Hamilton.
There have been twenty cases of cholera in the Frankfort, Ky., Penitentiary, and six deaths have occurred there. In South Frankfort the disease had broken out with violence, and there had been fifteen deaths.
There were 68 deaths in Boston last week, of which 32 were under 5 years of age, and 18 by consumption.
The number of deaths in Philadelphia last week amounted to 248, of which number 165 were children—1 death by cholera is reported, 40 by cholera infantum, 14 by diarrhoea, and 9 by dysentery.
Several cases of cholera are reported to have occurred at Uniontown, in this State, and at Harper's Ferry, Virginia.

Proceedings of Congress.
In the Senate, on the 26th, after some morning business, the Compromise Bill was taken up—the amendment of Mr. Rusk to the caucus amendment, establishing a commission, pending. Mr. Rusk's amendment provides that the State of Texas is entitled to all rights which she possessed to the territory east of the Rio Grande at the day of the ratification of the treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo and since.
A discussion followed, in which Mr. Clay, Mr. Rusk, Mr. Pratt, Mr. Hale, Mr. Seward, Mr. Dayton, Mr. Houston and Mr. Mason, took part.
Mr. Rusk's amendment was then rejected—yeas 12, nays 35.
Mr. MASON moved a substitute for Mr. Bradbury's amendment, which was rejected—yeas 20, nays 29.
Mr. CLAY offered an amendment reserving the rights of both parties in case the report of the commission should not be adopted.
Mr. BUTLER opposed it.
Mr. SEWARD offered an amendment for the admission of New Mexico as a State as soon as her constitution is presented, and spoke at length in its support.
Mr. PRATT opposed it, and insisted that the Senator from New York had avowed doctrines here, for which he ought to be turned out.
Mr. PRATT asked the yeas and nays, and they were ordered.
Mr. DAYTON requested the Senator from New York to withdraw his amendment.
Mr. CLAY objected.
Mr. SEWARD said he would vote for the proposition if he stood alone. He proceeded to vindicate it. If he was expelled, he should still assert that there was a law higher than human despotism—justice was above law. He read the declaration of rights of the State of New Mexico, and stated that the Senator from Maryland could not succeed in his opposition to these principles.
Mr. PRATT said if the Senator imputed to him opposition to these principles, he was bound to say that he had undertaken to say what was not true.
The Chair—Order.
Mr. DAYTON opposed the amendment.
Mr. HALE said if Senators were to be expelled for maintaining that there is a King of Kings and a Lord of Lords before whom even stubborn Republics must bow—that there was a law above human government—he must also be expelled. If it was a crime he would plead guilty to it. He would not put the Senate to the trouble to prove it. It was adverse to the constitution, to law, to Divine Providence.
Mr. PRATT said that it was easy to utter a state of facts. I, said he, have a higher respect for the Most High, than those who daily decerate his name here.
Mr. HALE—Order.
Mr. BUTLER—Take down the words.
Mr. HALE submitted the words in writing. They accused him (Mr. Hale) of decerating the name of the Almighty here.
Mr. PRATT—No—I said "so frequently decerated here."
The Chair said he had so understood it, or he should have arrested the remarks.
Mr. PRATT proceeded. If he made the motion to expel the Senator from New York, he would include the Senator from New Hampshire with pleasure; if he held the ground that the Constitution was not to be regarded so far as it protected slavery.
Mr. HALE denied that he ever uttered such a doctrine or opinion.
Mr. PRATT reverted to his original allegation, that the Senator from New York had appealed to a law higher than the Constitution; not to Divine wisdom in harmony with the Constitution. In the Divine power he (Mr. Pratt) was an humble believer.
Mr. BALDWIN read and explained Mr. SEWARD's "higher law" speech, showing that it had been, as he thought, misconstrued. He also opposed the amendment of the Senator from New York.
Mr. JEFFERSON DAVIS was not prepared for this theological disquisition. He moved an adjournment.
Mr. CLAY called the yeas and nays. The motion to adjourn was rejected, yeas 23, nays 27.
Mr. CHASE said it was better to act than threaten. If gentlemen chose, he wished they would move the expulsion of those who maintained the doctrine referred to and just read.
Mr. FORT said he would gratify the Senator, and make the motion. If he would put the odious principle in distinct language, that Senators were bound to resist the constitution, he would move his expulsion. Now, the principle was disavowed, and indignously sought to be explained away, though it was mainly understood by every one, to have been asserted here in the first speech of Mr. Seward.
Mr. SEWARD's amendment was rejected—yeas, Mr. Seward; nays 42.
In the House, the SPEAKER announced that the first business in order was the bill reported from the Committee on Agriculture, to encourage agriculture by donating to each head of a family in the U. States 160 acres of land, on condition of their residing thereon and cultivating the same; and that the gentleman from Mississippi (Mr. Brown) had the floor.
Mr. BROWN rose and expressed his approbation of the bill. His judgment, he said, approved of the policy of supplying every citizen of this country with a home. Mr. B. gave notice of his intention to offer a resolution for the bill.
Mr. STANTON of Tenn., moved the previous question on the motion to refer the bill to the Committee of the Whole; it was seconded, and the proposition was carried in the affirmative.
Mr. MORSE moved to reconsider the vote with a view to make some remarks. He denounced the measure as a monstrous system of corruption for the purpose of lending the power of this government to make voters—they in turn to support the Government. He demanded the thing as a disgusting system of demagoguism, to which even distinguished Senators were lending themselves.
This was not so in the better days of the Republic. He held it to be a rascally, gouging system, that should be spurned by every friend to honest industry. The price of land was low enough, and if a man could not by his labor acquire sufficient to buy himself a home at such a low price, he did not deserve a home.
Mr. HUBBARD of Ala., advocated the policy of giving homesteads as the best mode of raising revenue to support the Government, if that is by having the lands cultivated—and thus adding to the wealth of the nation—instead of being permitted to lie idle.
The matter was further debated by Mr. BROWN, MORSE and McMULLEN.
WASHINGTON, July 30, 6 o'clock, P. M.
Two important votes have just been taken in the Senate on the Compromise Bill. Mr. Bradbury's amendment was renewed by Mr. Underwood, referring the Texas boundary to Commissioners, and it was passed, yeas 29, nays 28. Mr. Shields voted for the amendment, and Mr. Winthrop against it. The motion to lay the bill on the table was lost, yeas 25, nays 32.
On Wednesday afternoon the Compromise bill was again taken up, and amendment after

amendment offered until the whole bill was remembered and nothing left except the part relative to providing a territorial government for Utah! This is equivalent to killing the entire bill for which Clay, Cass, Foote, and many others have so long labored.

Telegraphic Despatches.
From our Exchanges.
BOSTON, July 26.—The Hon. Daniel P. King, a member of Congress from the Second District of this State, died yesterday of dysentery, contracted while at Washington. Reasonable expectations of his recovery were entertained until Wednesday last, when he gradually sunk until he died. The funeral, which was private, took place this afternoon at 4 o'clock. Mr. Samuel H. Wally, Sr., one of the most noted inhabitants of Roxbury, died at Burlington yesterday.

LOUISVILLE, July 26.—Chapman Coleman, Esq., son-in-law of Gov. Crittenden, who has been ill for some days past, died on Sunday last, much regretted by a large circle of relatives and acquaintances.
BOSTON, July 26.—Pearson, condemned for the murder of his wife and two children, was executed this morning, at half-past 10 o'clock. He seemed penitent, and after making a full confession of his guilt, died without a struggle. In his speech upon the gallows, he adjured those who heard him to seek their own salvation.
About one hundred persons witnessed the execution of the unfortunate Pearson. A large crowd was collected on the outside of the jail—some of whom clambered on the roof of the adjoining houses, and disturbed the funeral exercises by their demoniacal shouts. Two well dressed young ladies, before the prisoner left his cell, entered the jail yard, ascended the gallows, and inspected, with looks of great curiosity, the implements of execution. Several other females were admitted to the jail yard, to witness the execution. Upon the scaffold Pearson read his Bible with great apparent devotion. When the cap was drawn over his face, he appeared to be engaged in prayer. He ascended the steps of the gallows with a firm step, and as he walked upon the drop gave a last look at the sun and the scenes around him. His body was taken to Wilmington, his native place, and the scene of the murder, for burial. He lost all hope of a reprieve after he had heard of the result of the case of Professor Webster.

BALTIMORE, July 30.—Capt. Hall, of the brig Margaret Hall, from Cienfuegos, bound for Philadelphia, arrived here this morning in the Norfolk boat. He reports his vessel totally lost off Cape Hatteras, on the 18th inst. Himself and part of the crew swam ashore, but three of the crew were drowned. Capt. Hall reports eight vessels ashore along the coast. The names of three of them are the brig Bell, Ocean, and Racer, all from Wilmington, North Carolina.
NEW YORK, July 30.—The packet ship Waterloo, from Liverpool, arrived and anchored off Sandy Hook last night. Garibaldi, the hero of the Roman Republic, is on board her. He is to have a great reception in this city.

PITTSBURGH, July 30.—Matthew B. Lowrie, Esq., formerly an Alderman in this city, and a gentleman much esteemed for his many good qualities, died on Sunday afternoon from an attack of the cholera.
BOSTON, July 30.—Mr. Wakefield, the apothecary, who, by mistake, put up a poison which caused the death of Mr. Hall, assistant assessor, was to-day arrested on the charge of manslaughter, and gave bail in the sum of \$5000, to appear for trial.

BALTIMORE, July 30.—Officers Porter, M. Kinley, and Graham, of this city, have arrested at the instance of Z. C. Lee, U. S. District Attorney, ten Germans, charged with obtaining a number of land warrants fraudulently.
PHILADELPHIA, July 30.—P. M.
THE FUNERAL PAGEANT.—The funeral pageant to-day in honor of the late President of the United States was a magnificent affair. All business was suspended, and most of the stores closed. The procession was about four miles in length, and consumed one hour and thirty-five minutes in passing a given point. It is estimated that there were about six thousand persons in the column. The procession moved through the various streets designated, and in all respects was carried out precisely in accordance with the published programme. The city presented a mournful and imposing appearance. Throughout the entire route of the procession public buildings, stores and dwellings were shrouded in sable. Flags were suspended at half mast everywhere, and minute guns were fired while the procession moved. Some of the buildings were draped in costly and beautiful style, displaying much good taste. The weather was exceedingly hot, the thermometer ranging from ninety to ninety-five degrees. A number of persons were so overcome by the heat that they were compelled to leave the ranks. So far as we have been able to learn, all passed off without accident or anything to interrupt the solemn ceremonies.

BUFFALO, July 31.—The splendid steamer America, from Sandusky, bound to this port, burst her steam pipe this morning, when about sixty miles from here. Twenty-five persons were scalded. The second engineer and two or three other persons were killed. The American was a regular packet between this port and Sandusky. She was a very fast sailer, and only a little over two years old. The loss is estimated at about \$50,000.
OSWEGO, N. Y., July 31.—A fire broke out about two o'clock yesterday morning in the large building at the east end of the Toll-Bridge standing on the canal. The flames soon communicated with the adjoining premises, the Flouring Mills of Messrs. J. Pardee and Henry, and the Mill of Mr. Matthews, on the north, which were entirely consumed, with a large amount of grain and flour. At the west, the flames were carried across the street, and communicated with the new block of stores erected over the canal by Mr. Jesse Bennett. At this point the engine of the Company No. 3 was caught between two fires, and entirely destroyed. The flames next spread on the south side of Bridge street with great rapidity, and the entire block of buildings lying between the river and First street became a heap of ruins. The bridge was also burnt. The loss is roughly estimated at \$500,000.

FOREIGN NEWS.
The steamship Canada, Capt. Harrison, from Liverpool, July 20th, arrived at Halifax on Wednesday morning last.
At the last dates, the American fleet was still off the port of Lisbon, but the papers furnish no news relative to the difficulty between Portugal and the United States.
Little doubt exists but that hostilities, ere this, actually recommenced between Denmark and the Duchies. If so, important results are likely to ensue, as a large Russian fleet is off the coast, for the avowed purpose of giving the Danes all the assistance they may require.
A difficulty has arisen between Spain and Portugal, in consequence of the marriage of the King's sister with Cond. Monte Molin, the son of Don Carlos. The Spanish Minister has protested against the alliance, as a breach of the quadruple treaty, and has asked for his passports.
BRISTOL.—Flour is easier to buy, and prices are nearly normal. Corn is dull. Yellow is 1s. and White 6d. lower. Wheat is dull, and 3d lower.
AMERICAN PROVISIONS.—Beef is exceedingly dull. Mess Pork is in more inquiry, but Prime Mess attracts no attention.
COTTON.—The market has been active throughout the week and sales in all amount to 110,000 bales at 1 to 1/4 p. in advance.

A Methodist Camp Meeting will commence to-day in Juniata county, three miles from Millintown, and one mile east of Horningtown.

THIEVES ABOUT.—Three stores were broken into at Hollidaysburg last week, and attempts made to enter some others. At Mifflin the stores of Messrs. John S. Miller and Joseph M. Belford were entered, but nothing of much consequence has been missed.

Let praise or censure be given to public officers according to their deserts. Whilst the writer some months ago in your paper animadverted against our borough officers for neglect of duty, he now feels justified in granting them the meed of praise. Now, when our borough is most liable to be infected by disease, the laudable exertions of our energetic Chief Burgess, Dr. T. A. Worrall, in purifying our borough from filth and pollution, merit the thanks of every good citizen; and considering that his exertions as an officer militate against his pecuniary interest in his profession, he is doubly entitled to our expressions of gratitude.
AN OBSERVER.

THE MARKETS.
Lewistown, August 2, 1850.

	By the Dealer.	Retail.
Flour	\$4 50	\$5 00
Wheat, white	105	1 15
Wheat, red	100	1 10
Rye	50	60
Oats	37 1/2	45
Corn	50	50
Cloverseed old	3 00	—
Do new	3 00	—
Flaxseed	1 00	1 25
Timothyseed	2 00	2 50
Butter, good	12	12
Eggs	10	10
Lard	6	8
Tallow	8	10
Potatoes	62	75

PHILADELPHIA, August 1, 1850.
Flour continues quiet at \$5 1/4 to \$5 25. Extra Flour \$5 3/4 to \$5 50. Rye Flour is selling at \$2 57. Corn Meal is held at \$3 1/2 to \$3 25 per bu. Pennsylvania sells at \$3.
GRAIN.—Wheat is in limited demand; small sales of new red Southern at \$1.18; white, no sales reported. Corn is scarce at 64 1/2 to 65c. for good yellow; white is worth 62c. Pennsylvania Rye is held at 62c. Oats are still very scarce; sales of prime Penna. from store at 50 cts; Southern is worth 44 1/2 cts.
BALTIMORE, July 31, 1850.
Flour.—Howard Street Flour is quoted at \$5 25, and new City Mills at \$5 50. Baltimore Corn Meal is dull at \$3 1/2 to \$3 25 per bu. Pennsylvania sells at \$3.
GRAIN.—Wheat is scarce. New reds sell at 100 1/2 cents and white at 120 1/2 to 125 cents. Corn, white, 65 1/2 cts, yellow 66c. Oats 44 1/2 cts.

THE POOR HOUSE FARM FOR SALE.
Containing 100 Acres more or less,
SITUATE in Derry township, Mifflin County, surveyed the 5th day of May, 1774, in pursuance of an order of survey to John Reynolds. The said farm contains THREE TENEMENTS and one good, substantial BARN, with two Springs of Water, and is favorably situated 4 miles from town, adjoining lands of Abraham Kotbreck, and others.
Possession will be given on the 1st day of April next. The title is unbroken and indisputable.
The Chief Burgess is hereby authorized and required to make a deed to the purchaser thereof, attested by the corporate seal of said Borough, and the proceeds arising from the sale of said farm shall be paid into the Borough treasury for the general purposes of said Borough.
—Extract from the Poor House Law passed at the last session of the Legislature, approved by the Governor April 22, 1850.
T. A. WORRALL, Chief Burgess.
Lewistown, August 2, 1850-4t. lamif

TO TEACHERS.
WRITTEN PROPOSALS will be received by the Board of School Directors of the Borough of Lewistown until MONDAY, 3d September, 1850, for One First and Two Second Class Male; One First and One Second Class Female; and Six Male or Female Teachers for the Primary Department, and One Teacher for the School for Colored children, to take charge of the several public schools in said borough, which are to be opened on the 16th of that month, and continue for 8 or 9 months.
COAL.—Proposals will also be received at the same time for furnishing and delivering at such places as the Board may direct 20 TONS OF GOOD COAL, gross weight, to be free from slate, bone coal, &c.
GEORGE FRYNSINGER, Pres't.
JOSEPH ALEXANDER, Sec'y.
Lewistown, August 2, 1850.

Pennock's Patent Grain Drill.
Patent granted March 12, 1841—Re-issued October 30, 1847.
COPY OF CLAIM:
WE wish to be understood that we do not claim the separate or individual action of the seed tubes independently of the seed rollers; but what we do claim as our invention, and desire to secure by letters patent, is—1st. The simultaneous throwing into and out of operation, by the movement of a lever, or other mechanical equivalent or device, each seeding cylinder and its respective or seed tube, for the purpose of sowing with any number of hoppers and drills that may be required in sowing point or other irregular shaped land without stopping the animal or animals attached to the machine—not intending to limit to the particular constructions herein described and represented in the annexed drawings, but to vary them in any way that we may deem proper, so that the before described results are effected by means of substantially the same as those described in the foregoing specifications.
2d. We also claim the arrangement of the spur wheels for the purpose of connecting the seed rollers Y and hoppers P to the shaft O as before described, in such manner that they can be disengaged or engaged at pleasure whilst the machine is in motion.
In testimony whereof we have hereunto signed our names before the subscribing witnesses.
MOSES PENNOCK,
Witnesses, SAMUEL PENNOCK,
JOSHUA TAYLOR,
WM. CHAMBERS.
All persons are hereby cautioned against making, vending, purchasing or using drills infringing on this claim, as we shall enforce the law against all such.
aug-2-3t S & M PENNOCK.