

# THE GAZETTE.

LEWISTOWN, PA.

FRIDAY EVENING, October 4, 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. SNYDER**, of Union County.  
For Surveyor General,  
**JOSEPH HENDERSON**, of Washington Co.  
CONGRESS,  
**Dr. JOHN McCULLOCH**, of Huntingdon Co.  
ASSEMBLY,  
**ANDREW W. FARLAND**, of Armagh township.  
PROTHONOTARY,  
**JOHN BALSBAUGH**, of Newton Hamilton.  
COUNTY SURVEYOR,  
**WILLIAM LITTLE**, of Lewistown.  
COMMISSIONER,  
**WILLIAM CUMMINS**, of Armagh township.  
AUDITOR,  
**AUGUSTUS M. INGRAM**, of Decatur township.  
PROSECUTING ATTORNEY,  
**JOHN W. SHAW**, of Lewistown.  
DIRECTORS OF THE POOR,  
*Brown, Armagh, Union and Mead.*  
**JAMES M. BROWN**, of Armagh, 3 years.  
*Decatur, Perry, Granville, Oliver, Bratton, Wayne, Newton Hamilton and McFeterson.*  
**AUGUSTINE WAKEFIELD**, of Oliver, 2 years.  
*Borough of Lewistown.*  
**GEORGE W. STEWART**, 1 year.

## Notices of Advertisements.

Schlosser has just returned with a large and elegant assortment of Watches, Jewelry, Clocks, &c., which he will dispose of very low at his establishment in the Diamond. Particulars in our next.

Watson & Jacob invite attention to their arrangements for a supply of iron.

The Stockholders of the Milheim and East Kishacoquillas Turnpike Company will find two notices respecting their road.

The Register's Notices and List of Letters also appear to-day.

We have authentic information that the locofocos are resorting to every species of trading to make votes for Parker—one man having gone so far as to make a whig the offer to strike two names from the county ticket if the latter would vote for Parker, while others are freely offering to strike any one name from their ticket to secure a similar vote. DON'T DO IT! Stick to Dr. McCulloch, and victory awaits you as sure as the election day comes.

LOOK AT YOUR TICKETS, and see that you have the genuine, as all kinds will no doubt be afloat.

A WET DAY.—Should Tuesday next be a wet day, the whigs must not let it deter them from attending the Election. Rain or shine, every vote should be polled.

Our neighbor is very much concerned for Col. Cummins, and cites the ghost of an old stone bridge to the aid of Stroup! It's no go—if you're scared any, you'll have to put up with it, and no mistake.

JOHN J. COCHRAN, Esq., one of the editors of the York Republican, has been appointed Postmaster at York. This is an excellent appointment, and as we go in for editors, we hope our friend of the Advocate will get the next government office given to a citizen of that place.

The organ of "democracy" in Huntingdon county tells its readers that tickets will be circulated in some of the election districts representing democrats to be candidates for county commissioner, and then adds, "any such tickets should not be voted!" Friend Lewis is a very clever fellow, but if he lived down here and gave such democratic advice, the party would have his head off forthwith. Perhaps, however, democracy is an entirely different article in Huntingdon to what it is in Milheim.

Old Ritchie, of the Washington Union, who has been a sort of secret partner in doing the congressional printing, modestly came in at the close of the session of Congress for fifty or one hundred thousand dollars extra pay! Fortunately the House had honesty enough to hold him to his bargain. There let him stick—when a man knowingly undertakes to do work at half price, it is no more than right that he should reap the fruits of his folly.

The State Canal is again in navigable order, all the breaches between Harrisburg and Columbia having been repaired.

and, as usual, has steered a

## THE PEOPLE'S RIGHTS.

On Tuesday next the people of this county will be called upon to exercise one of those high privileges guaranteed to them by the Constitution—a privilege enjoyed by but few nations of the earth, and though regarded lightly by many, is in reality the superstructure on which is based our liberties, our rights, and our safety. That opposing parties should exist in a land where all are entitled to think, act and speak for themselves, so long as actions and words are kept within the compass of the great document which binds a Confederation of thirty States into one, is natural, and that they should differ in sentiment and hold contrary opinions as to the proper means of effecting the greatest good to the greatest number, is also natural. As a consequence of such a state of things, usages spring up, which, though without sanction of law, are recognized as obligatory, and a violation of such usage, whether effected by taking an unexpected advantage at primary elections, by open and direct fraud, chicanery, or deception of any kind, is always regarded with distrust by all right-thinking men. Another consequence generated by the causes we have alluded to above—and especially among the dominant party in a State, district, or county—is the formation of cliques, comprising in most cases some half dozen individuals, who gradually work their way into favor by rendering a political service here and there—a loan of money in another quarter—a particular condescension to some honest farmer or mechanic residing in the country—until the whole political machinery of a county is vested in their hands, and the voters become mere hewers of wood and drawers of water to carry out the will and measures, the schemings and speculations, of this combination. Through such means men are frequently thrust forward as the first choice of a party—to the astonishment it is true of hundreds who do not and cannot understand the machinery by which it is effected—and under the drill established by the regency, are elected to offices which they could never attain if left to their own efforts. Continued success renders these cliques less cautious at times than sound policy would dictate, and in jumping at the object of their ambition a little too soon, or in attempting to put down some one who may be in their road to the attainment of a certain end, of little moment perhaps to the party but of much importance to the wire-workers, the SOVEREIGN PEOPLE now and then take it into their heads to teach their would-be-masters a useful lesson.

We ask our readers, we ask the voters of Milheim county, whether we have not given a truthful portrait of a clique which has for years led the so-called democratic party of this county, more for their own advantage and that of the favored few, than the good of the public? Let every unprejudiced and untrammelled man who values the right of suffrage, ask himself whether the ticket headed by John Ross was nominated in that impartial manner which ought to characterize the doings of men who claim to have been the representatives of the democracy of Milheim county. By usage, we might almost add by right if usage can make such a claim, ninety-nine out of every one hundred will admit that another was entitled to the nomination. How comes it that a change was made? Can those who effected it tell? Can a single delegate to the convention that made it assign even one plausible reason, give one paltry excuse, for the course adopted? Can the organ of "democracy" tell its readers why this is so? If it can, it nevertheless will not. Appeal upon appeal is sent forth calling upon the faithful to support the ticket, because it is the ticket, as if that in itself were sufficient cause first to perpetrate and then to justify a wrong!

The truth may be disguised and distorted in this case by artful words, and a multitude of promises, never intended to be fulfilled, may willingly blind some into the support of the incongruous ticket nominated by the clique, and ratified by a majority of the county convention because the matter was all understood beforehand—but if the people of Milheim county give their assent at the ballot-box to this fraud upon their rights, their sayo hereafter in all things relating to offices and appointments will be of less account than it ever was before. They will of course be graciously allowed to go to the ballot-box and deposit their votes for the nominees of the firm—but if a complaint is uttered, if a word is said implying that a principle is set at naught, or that certain men on the ticket are not what they ought to be, the dictators, through their understrappers, will meet them with a speech in effect as follows: "Gentlemen—The Democratic party is the friend of equal rights, free thought, and justice—you are all at liberty to do as you please, but if you don't vote for one term, two terms, or three terms, just as we in solemn convolve choose to say—if

you don't support such men as we choose to set before you—or if you go about and say that we have changed our principles on the tariff or any other question—why you are no longer democrats, and we'll 'put you out of the party!' That's precisely the liberty the leaders of locofocoism in this county, who arrogate to themselves the name of democracy, allow the people who have so often sanctioned their doings, and if they now wish to rivet the chains held over them, they need but to go to the polls on Tuesday next and vote for Ross, Stroup, Alexander & Co.

## The Issue.

Before the publication of our next number, the election will have passed, and the issues pending decided, so far as Pennsylvania is concerned. The great principle to be decided is that of a Tariff which will give us protection sufficient to restore our drooping iron works and manufactories to at least living profits with fair wages to the laborer. The Whigs believe that in this country there is intelligence, energy, industry, and capital enough if allowed scope, to make us independent of all foreign countries in the manufacture of all articles essential to our comfort—and that we ought not to be dependent for any manufactured articles whatever. But especially, we believe to keep us dependent upon Europe for articles essential in time of war, is suicidal. Iron is an article of this kind. We have all the material—and it can be produced in Pennsylvania in abundance—and would be, were it not for the pauper labor of Europe. Why should not our laborers be protected, so as to enable us to manufacture iron, and be independent of any foreign country whatever? It appears to us that the wisdom of our policy, in opposition to the locofoco doctrine of Free Trade, is too plain for argument. It cannot be decided but in one way.

If, then, our principles are right, why should not men be selected to carry them out? In this district the whig candidate is a man of unquestioned ability and high character, who can and will command as much respect and influence as any one who could be sent there. For the State offices, it is rarely that any party has an opportunity to vote for such men as JOSEPH HENDERSON, JOSHUA DUNGAN, and HENRY W. SNYDER. They are men right from the ranks of the people, and are selected solely on account of their peculiar fitness for the respective offices for which they are nominated. Neither of them have been office-seekers; have never been known as thrusting themselves forward on any occasion; and all of them are men of character, standing, and respectability in society. This cannot be said, at least, of all their opponents.

The first rally then should be for the Congress, and then for the State ticket—a united front should be maintained for the Whig candidates on these tickets; and no personal considerations should prevent every vote from being given for the candidates as they stand. In no other way can the Tariff doctrines of the whig party be carried out.

Remember, then, that in supporting DR. McCULLOCH, you are upholding the doctrine advocated by the fathers of this Republic and a long line of the statesmen who have filled the Presidential chair, while every vote given for Andrew Parker will be hailed by the free traders of this country and the lords and ladies of England as a vote further to enrich them and their manufacturers. That is the issue, and the true one to be decided on Tuesday next.

Our neighbor's "last cards" are made up of a medley of political matter, among which "Stand by your Ticket," "Good News," "The Tariff," "Governor Johnston," "Astounding Disclosures," "Getting Desperate," &c., are most conspicuous. Like many quack pills, these paragraphs, if they do no good will not do any harm, hence we are disposed to let them pass for what they are worth. In another paragraph the Democrat alleges that if we are taken at our word the democrats must be a set of cheats and swindlers. It does not follow because a few men resort to trickery and deception that a whole party is guilty—nor has any one said so or thought so. The Gazette has pointed out for weeks that the locofoco nominations were not made according to usage, right, or justice, and in doing so has stigmatized the act as the result of trickery, fraud, swindling, or whatever people choose to call it. If the democracy see proper to endorse these nominations at the ballot-box, and thus encourage a few to dictate for whom the many are to vote, we have no fault to find, and shall be very far from thinking them either cheats or swindlers, because they have an undoubted right to vote for either Tom, Dick, or Harry, if they see proper to do so. But if they will do so, and thus endorse what hundreds allege is wrong, we hope it will be done with open eyes.

## Andy Parker and his Supporters.

The locofoco press in this district are determined to make Andy Parker a great man, no less volens. His free trade notions, openly expressed on our streets a few years ago, not working quite so well as was then expected, are now lopped down until his advocates would have us forget his own words and the evidence of our senses, and believe that he is going to effect wonders, should he be sent to Congress! They don't exactly promise that he would go in for a change of the tariff, but in order to catch a vote or two among the democracy who would rather see American industry fostered than British, give a squirt that way! And then what a speaker! what a prominent man he would be, say they! And, according to them, would but have to open his mouth, and Clay, Cass, &c., would be mute with astonishment at this unheard of prodigy, whose fame hitherto had been confined to making long and loud speeches in the Millin and Juniata court-houses, and delivering political tirades against the whigs in this congressional district! He need but utter the word, and all the elements of discord would be hushed! Foote would quit drawing pistols on Benton and knocking down Fremont—the southern hotspurs would cease agitating a dissolution of the Union, and the President and Cabinet would listen with wonder to the new Delphian oracle whose full moon had suddenly and unexpectedly lighted the halls of Congress! Yes, Andy would no doubt be a great man, though unfortunately for him nobody but our brethren of the press—who no doubt are well paid for printing tickets, &c.—and a few windy partisans seem to know it—the masses being so incredulous, notwithstanding they have known him from petticoats up, as not to believe it.

EXAMINE YOUR TICKETS and see that you are not Parker-ized! Remember '48.

ARRIVAL OF THE NIAGARA.—The Cunard steamer Niagara, with advice from Liverpool to the 14th inst., arrived at New York on Friday morning last. The commercial intelligence by her, is important. Cotton has declined—breadstuffs are a little firmer, but inactive—coffee has advanced—and there was an increased firmness in sugar and American provisions.

## The Governor's Visit to Huntingdon.

The Huntingdon Journal gives a glowing account of Governor Johnston's reception at that place and Cassville. At the latter town he addressed an eloquent and argumentative speech to the hard-fisted boys in attendance—spoke of the measures of the National and State Administrations, and called on all who approved them, to sustain those measures by their votes. He justified in the most convincing manner, his veto of the first Apportionment bill—he remarked on the necessity of carrying out his endeavor to extinguish the State debt, by forming a nucleus at the last session for its gradual reduction and final extinction; and observed that the actual and necessary expenses of government, for all three departments, legislative, executive and judiciary, amounted to the small sum of \$250,000; whereas, four millions were annually paid by taxation, &c., by the citizens of the State; but had we no debt, a large sum, after all expenses paid, might be annually applied in furtherance of our system of common school education. He, in the most plain, argumentative and convincing manner urged the necessity of a change in the collection of our national revenue, so as by that means, (and no other personal self), to protect and foster home industry, and produce a home market; he also by the most forcible and conclusive arguments, showed the fallacy and folly of the dependence of our agriculturalists on a foreign market for their produce. He explained lucidly and eloquently, the importance of the results which would follow the next election, instancing the election of Auditor General, Surveyor General, Prosecuting Attorney, and the alteration by amendment of our organic law, making an elective judiciary. He appealed to his fellow citizens with irresistible force, endeavoring to convince men of every party, that it was their duty, even at self sacrifice, to attend and vote at the next election. The Governor spoke for more than an hour. His speech was listened to by the large concourse present with marked attention, and we venture to assert, found a hearty response in the hearts of all present.

Gen. Wm. H. IRWIN, was called for and made one of his happiest efforts. He occasionally held the audience in breathless silence by his flights of eloquence, and then he would have them convulsed with laughter by his well directed wit and sarcasm.

At Huntingdon the Governor also addressed a large meeting in a forcible speech, and was followed by Gen. Wm. H. Irwin, of Lewistown, whose remarks are thus noticed in the Journal:

Gen. Wm. H. IRWIN was then called for, and addressed the meeting. The General was exceedingly happy in his remarks. As a speaker, he has few superiors in the interior of the State. Mr. Parker, the free trade candidate for Congress, received a full share of his "grape." He showed, by the most convincing argument, that no greater calamity could befall the district, than Parker's election to Congress, and called on the Whigs to turn out in their strength to prevent it. He said that in Milheim county, Dr. McCulloch would receive a good vote, and that although some of the Locofocos said Dr. McCulloch was only fit to administer pills, the signs of the times unerringly indicated that he would give Parker such a "physic" on the second Tuesday of October, as would prevent him from making free trade speeches in the next Congress. The General's speech was received with marked approbation and enthusiasm, and when he concluded, the meeting adjourned, all seeming highly delighted with the entertainment they had received.

## LOCAL AFFAIRS.

### Census Returns.

H. MACLAY, Esq., Deputy Marshal, has furnished us with the following statistics of the population of the borough of Lewistown:

	East Ward.	West Ward.	Total.
Males,	661	563	1,224
Females,	637	587	1,224
Colored Males,	7	104	111
Colored Females,	7	109	116
Total,	1,372	1,363	2,735

From the above it will be seen that our population numbers 2,735, which is somewhat less than was anticipated by many. Two years ago, we have no doubt, the number would have exceeded 3,000. The females, both white and colored, are decidedly ahead of the males!

The old stone house at the east corner of Main and Water streets was filled with smoke on Friday afternoon last, which created an alarm of fire, but beyond the burning of some chips in the cellar we believe no injury was sustained. A number of panes of glass, window sash, &c., were broken by some one who was over anxious to make room for the smoke or water—we don't know which—and got his fingers severely cut for his pains.

During the high wind on Wednesday evening, a barrel with ashes in it was discovered to be on fire in the cellar of a house at or near the junction of Market and Valley streets. Ashes are of the worst class of incendiaries, and too much care cannot be used in stowing them away. A fire in that quarter of the town on Wednesday evening, with the water stopped off, would have been an awful affair.

A storm of wind, hail and rain passed over this county on Friday evening last, which did considerable damage in the Valley. Some buildings were injured, many fences prostrated, and an immense quantity of fruit stripped from the trees. The hail in some parts is described as having been as large as a walnut. This hail storm seems to have extended over a great portion of the Middle States, its principal force having been felt at Pittsburgh, where the hail stones are represented to have equalled hens' eggs in size.

On the previous evening, as appears from the following letter to the Baltimore Sun, a rather great Hail storm raged in Old Virginia:

WINCHESTER, Va., Sept. 27th, 1850.  
Messrs Editors:—We had a great hail-storm here last evening, between 4 and 5 o'clock. Some of the cakes of ice, for they were nothing else, were from 6 to 8 inches long and 4 inches in diameter. Some of the most incredulous tales are told about them, that none but those who saw them would believe. I measured one that after lying fifteen minutes on the ground was 4 1/2 inches in diameter, and I feel satisfied that if it had been weighed in due time it would have weighed one pound and a half. Some would measure 18 inches in circumference.

## Notices.

GODEY'S LADY'S BOOK for November is already upon our table. We have not time nor room to enter into particulars, but if any magazine publisher can get up a number more splendidly embellished, we should like to see it.

HOLDEN'S DOLLAR MAGAZINE for October is an excellent number. Pulpit Sketches and Shreds and Patches are continued, and are the most interesting series now in course of publication in any of the magazines. Published by Wm. H. Dietz, New York, at \$1 per annum.

Messrs. Dewitt & Davenport, Tribune Buildings, New York, have favored us with a new work entitled THE MEN KNIGHT OF ST. JOHN, by Major Richardson, author of Wacoata, Ecarte, Hardserable, &c. We have not had time to read more than a few pages, and judging from them we will hardly err in placing this by the side of Wacoata, one of the best novels of its day. Price 50 cents—available.

## THE MARKETS.

Lewistown, October 4, 1850.

	By Dealers.	Retail.
Flour	\$4 50	\$5 00
Wheat, white	92	1 05
red	87	1 00
Rye	50	60
Oats,	new, 33	45
Corn,	50	56
Cloverseed old,	3 00	—
do new,	3 50	—
Flaxseed	1 00	1 25
Timothyseed	2 00	2 50
Butter, good	12	12
Eggs	8	10
Lard	6	8
Tallow	8	10
Potatoes	37	50

PHILADELPHIA, October 2, 1850.  
The flour market continues inactive. Sales of 124,500 bbls. standard brands for export at about \$1 5 1/2 per bbl, including one lot at something less, and some on private terms. Rye Flour and Corn Meal are steady at \$3.  
GRAIN.—The demand for Wheat continues limited. A sale of 500 bushels prime white at \$1.10 per bushel. We quote red at \$1.15. Rye is scarce and wanted. Corn is steady. Sales of good yellow at 64 cents, and some inferior at 62 cents. Oats—But few arriving. We quote Southern at 37a38 cents per bushel.—Daily News.

BALTIMORE, October 2, 1850.

Flour.—Sales of Howard street flour at \$4.75.  
GRAIN.—The supply of Wheat is quite small, and the few lots offering sell at 85a100 cents for inferior to good reds, and 100a105 cents for good to prime. Sales of white at 105a112 cts., and of family flour white at 115a125 cts.—Corn—Sales of white at 60 cts. and of yellow at 63a64 cts. Oats sell at 30a33 cts.

The Wheeling Gazette says that the family of Mrs. Elizabeth McCoy, relict of the late General Robert McCoy, formerly of Carlisle, Pa., have received by telegraph, the sad intelligence of her death by cholera, at Portsmouth, Ohio. She was returning from a visit to her son in Illinois, when she was overtaken by the destroyer.

GREAT FIRE AT CARBONDALE.—On Saturday night a fire occurred in Carbondale, Luzerne county, which destroyed the Post Office, Mansion House, Railway Hotel, Temperance Hall, "Democrat" office, and about forty other buildings, principally stores and dwellings—embracing nearly two thirds of the town.

DIED.  
On Thursday, Sept. 26th, in Lewistown, Hiram F. infant son of Edmund L. and Charlotte Faxson, aged 8 months and 18 days.  
On Friday, Sept. 13th, in Granville township, David Scott, aged 28 years.

## VALENTINE'S BAR IRON AT REDUCED PRICES.

THE subscribers having made arrangements with Messrs. VALENTINE & THOMAS, will hereafter always keep a supply of their celebrated iron on hand, which they will sell at greatly reduced prices—say 4 cents for common bar, and 4 1/2 cents for small sizes or billet iron.  
IRVIN'S Iron, and other makers, at 24 cents for small or large sizes.  
Terms cash or country produce.  
WATSON & JACOB.  
Lewistown, Oct. 4, 1850.

## TURNPIKE NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given to the Stockholders of the Milheim and East Kishacoquillas Turnpike Company, that there will be an election held at the house of JARED IRVIN, in Milheim, Centre county, on MONDAY, the 4th day of November, to elect one President, five Managers and one Treasurer, to conduct the affairs of said road for the ensuing year.  
WILLIAM M'KINNEY,  
October 4, 1850. President.

NOTICE.—The Stockholders of the Milheim and East Kishacoquillas Turnpike Company will be required to pay ONE DOLLAR AND FIFTY CENTS on each share subscribed on or before the FIRST MONDAY OF DECEMBER NEXT, at the Treasurer's office in Perryville, Milheim county.  
WM. B. MACLAY,  
Treas. of Mil. & East Kish. Turn. Co.  
October 4, 1850.

## REGISTER'S NOTICE.

THE following accounts have been examined and passed by me, and remain filed of record 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 Milheim, to be held at the Court House in Lewistown, on THURSDAY, the 7th day of NOVEMBER, 1850, for allowance and confirmation.  
1. The account of Gabriel Durnere and Jacob Garner Executors of HENRY DUNNICK dec'd.  
2. The final account of John Purcell Adm'r of HENRY BUTLER dec'd.  
3. The account of John Kays Jr., Executor of JOHN KAYS Sr. dec'd.  
4. The account of Wm. Fields, Adm'r of GEORGE FIELDS dec'd.  
5. The account of Augustus and Wm. Ingram, Adm'rs De bonis non of JAMES INGRAM dec'd.  
6. The account of Jacob Mohler, Guardian of JONN PRICE dec'd.  
7. The account of David Candor, Adm'r De bonis non of JAMES ROBINSON dec'd.  
8. The final account of R. C. Hale, adm'r. de bonis non of Foster Milkien, dec'd.  
9. The final account of R. C. Hale, ex'r of Isabella McCarty dec'd.  
10. The partial account of Isaac Price and Daniel Bashour, executors of JOSEPH ROTIROCK, dec'd.  
11. The account of David Candor, guardian of the minor child, Henry of JAMES E. APPLEBAUGH, dec'd.  
12. The account of John Stull, executor of GEORGE SUTTLE, dec'd.  
J. L. McLVAINE Register.  
Register's office, Lewistown Oct. 3, 1850.

## LIST OF LETTERS

Remaining in the Post Office at Lewistown, October 1st, 1850.  
Armstrong, J. L.  
Allen, John  
Albright, Lisa Miss  
Arbogast, Jas.  
Ainsworth, James  
Bunbaugh, Catharine 2  
Black, Jane Miss  
Blum, Rebecca  
Brigg, Jackson, Andrew  
Beuttger, Franz  
Burns, Wm. 2  
Brown, Joshua M.  
Bollis, Susan Mrs. 2  
Blackwell, J. M.  
Branch, James  
Browsee, Col. Saml.  
Bell, Miss Mary J.  
Burton, John H.  
Conklin, Wm.  
Coleman, Isaac  
Carr, James  
Crathy, Elizabeth  
Carter, Samuel D.  
Cliver, W. F.  
Cooper, Elizabeth  
Coeber, Henry  
Ditty, Thos.  
Devietor, G. F.  
Deobler, Jos. G.  
Depry, John  
Dorman, James  
Else, Andrew J.  
Emy, Jonathan  
Enshaw, Mr.  
Engler, Mrs. Elizabeth  
Edwards, Mrs. E.  
Ensigner, Miss Harriet  
Eiehbely, Geo.  
Fleck, Miss Mary  
Fasick, Brittain  
Fuller, A. J.  
Foster & Ritter  
Foster, Christopher  
Fox, Colum.  
Fichter, Jas.  
Fisher, G. W.  
Galbier, Edward 2  
Gall, John  
Gibson, Miss E.  
Green, Mrs. A.  
Gammel, Arthur  
Grimes, Wm.  
Hoon, H.  
Hill, Lucinda  
Harper, Nancy Jane  
Harter, Frederick  
Harsharger, Margaret  
Hull, Geo. P.  
Higgins, Chas.  
Hockenbary, Elizabeth  
Harter, David 3  
Hamphres, Jas. 2  
Humes, John  
Hill, Charles J.  
Hamer, Mrs. Mary  
Hamilton, Thos.  
Hamaker, Mrs. Susan  
Harsharger, Miss Louisa  
Harrisburg, Wm A.  
Hamilton, Miss M. A.  
Hays, John  
Johnson, Wm. F.  
Jonson, Robert  
Jackson, Miss Mary A.  
Jackson, Andrew  
Kennedy, John  
Kleck, Jacob  
Keotle, John  
Kinkade, Thomas  
Kline, David  
Kline, Wm.  
Keagy, Philip  
Lewtown, George  
Leign, David  
Lukens, Wm. T.  
Landis, A. 2  
Lunley, Miss Kate 2  
Lunburg, John R.  
Metzler, John  
Miller, Mary Ann  
Monahan, Miss M.  
Murrels, Wm. 5  
Miller, Israel  
Miller, Sterod  
Miller, John B.  
Months, Mrs. Maria  
Mullen, Truman  
Mackin, Mrs. Elizabeth  
McCarthy, Jeremiah  
McNallen, Steel  
McLenahan, Andrew  
Neilton, Wm. 2  
Penpacker, Josiah  
Peter, Wm.  
Pfeffer, Wm.  
Pierce, Mrs. Mary M.  
Parrish, Ezra.  
Prim, Solomon  
Reider, George W.  
Robb, James  
Rittenhouse, Jane E.  
Sanok, Mo.  
Searer, Jacob  
Sullars, Geo.  
Sigler, Jimma  
Stroup, Wm. F.  
Scott, Anna B.  
Stolt, Mr. Louis  
Stitt, Sarah  
Sutt, Wm.  
Shidoloph, Miss  
Shipton, Susannah 2  
Stull, George  
Smith, Saml.  
Super, John  
Shauk, Sally  
Taylor, Elizabeth D.  
Humphres, Mrs. Elizabeth  
Vench, Miss Angeline  
Wharton, Morris & Co.  
Wiley, Jos.  
Yeaman, James  
WILLIAM BATES, P. M.  
Lewistown, October 3, 1850.  
Persons inquiring for letters on the above list will please say they are advertised.  
Two cents additional are charged on letters advertised, to pay the expense of publication.