Veto Message.

On Thursday, 8th instant, Gov. Johnston sent into the Senate of Pennsylvania his objections to the passage of the bill of last session, a mere Commissioner, would be required to iskeeping of fugitive slaves. It is as follows: TO THE SENATE OF PENNSYLVANIA:

Senators: -- An act entitled "An act to repeal the Sixth Section of an act, entitled an act to prevent kidnapping and preserve the public peace, prohibit the exercise of certain powers heretofore exercised by Judges, Justices of the Peace, and Jailors of this Commonwealth, and to repeal certain Slave Laws," has been held under advisement since the adjournment of the last Legislature. In obedience to the provisions of the Consti-

tution, I return this bill to the Senate, where it originated, without my approval, and with my reasons for withholding it. To those reasons, founded on the clearest sense of duty and official responsibility, I invite your candid attention. They are now for the first time given, because now, for the first time since the passage of this act, has an opportunity offered to confer with those to whom my reasons may of its detailed provisions confirm it. be important, and with whom they may be operative. The section proposed to be repealed is in these words: "It shall not be lawful to use any jail or prison of this Commonwealth for the detention of any person claimed as a fugitive from servitude or labor, except in cases where jurisdiction may lawfully be taken by any judge, under the provisions of this act: and any jailor or keeper of any prison, or other person who shall offend against the provisions of this section, shall, on conviction thereof, pay a fine of five hundred dollars, one-half thereof for the use of this Commonwealth, and the other half to the person who prosecutes; and shall, moreover, thenceforth, be removed from of jailor or keeper of a prison at any time dur-ing his natural life." It is a part of a law sed in the year 1847, under the Executive Administration of my predecessor, and by votes unanimous, or nearly so, of both branches of the Legislature. The bill under consideration is confined to the repeal of the section prohibiting the use of our prisons as places of detention for fugitives from labor. If the legislation proposed authorizes the use of the prisons it is repugnance to the Constitution of the United States, as expounded by the Supreme Court. By a decision made in derogation of the local statutes of Pennsylvania, the Supreme Court of the United States held in so many words that all State legislation on the subject of the reclamation of fugitives from labor, whether to obstruct or to aid it, to hinder or promote it, is absolutely and entirely prohibited. The legislation of Congress supersedes all State legislation on the subject, and by necessary implication prohibits it.

The States cannot enact auxiliary provis-ions on the subject. This is the very language. If, therefore, an Act of Assembly were passed, authorizing the several County Commissioners to erect safe houses of detention for persons claimed as fugitives from labor, under such regulations as the Legislature or its agents might prescribe, for the reception and safekeeping of the inmates, such a law would be unconstitutional, and consequently void, and any single discontented citizen of a county might have it so deelared. I am unable to see any difference in this respect between the special construction of such places of detention, regulated and controlled by State authority, and State agents, and the permission to use those already erected and regulated by general laws. It is the State law interfering in the question of the alleged fugitive and his claims, and such laws as the Supreme Court of the United States have pronounced unconstitutional. It is not the legislation of Pennsylvania that has closed our jails against the reception of such fugitives, but a formal decision of the Supreme court, declaring our former statute on this subject unconstitutional; a decision which, until reversed, is binding on every department of this government.

an eminent jurist, and a citizen of the State of Maryland, in dissenting from the opinion of the Court, expressed his belief that these very effects would be produced, and foretold the time when, State agency being repudiated, and State prisons closed by this very decision, "the territory of the neighboring States would become open pathways for fugitives from la-These are his words, and they conclusively show in what light he understood the judgment thus pronounced. I am aware it has been alleged that the point herein mentioned, as decided did not arise in the case. It is answered that the Judges of the Court, in their

several decisions, declared otherwise. The Chief Justice, who was present and took part in the hearing, and whose dissenting opinion furnishes his views of what was decidthe Court, it goes further, and decides that the her relief, but alas, none had the courpower to provide a remedy for this right is exclusively vested in Congress, and that all laws upon the subject by a State, since the adoption of the Constitution, are null and void."

Judge Wayne says: "In that opinion it is decided: 3. That the legislation by Congress same subject; and that no State can pass any law or regulation or interpose such as may have been law or regulation, when the Constitution of the United States was ratified, to superadd, to control, qualify, or impede a remedy enacted by Congress for the delivery of fugitive slaves: then adds, after a learned argument sustaining this view: "I consider the point I have been maintaining more important than any other in the opinion of the Court;" alleging, as confirmation, that this was a point decided, that only three of the nine Judges of the most awful occurrence at the Island composing the Court dissented.

figitive slaves vest the power exclusively in Congress?" and answers. "The nature of the power shows that it must be exclusive." is contended that the power to execute it rests with the States. The law was designed to this argument, the effective power is in th hands of those on whom it is to operate." 66 1 is essential therefore, to the uniform efficacy of this Constitutional provision, that it should be

considered exclusively a federal power."

This judgment of the Supreme Court of the United States determines the law for my guidance, and for yours, whatever may be our individual convictions upon the subject. If, then, the detention of fugitives—if a prison already built and subject to State regulations and to pass an act restorative of laws thus expressly country being laid waste for miles. The hundred battles.

declared and known in advance to be unconstitutional? The writ of habeas corpus would run into these unconstitutional places of detention; the federal Judiciary would themselves have to decide the question. The State Judges, in counties where there is no United States Judge, and where the fugitive is committed by for granting the use of our jails to the safe- sue the writ of right; and that which the friends of this repeal have claimed as a great boon to the claimants, would be worse th mockery. The claim he now has on the Mar-shal, and his sureties, for indemnification for the escape of his servant, would be converted into a barren claim against a county jailor, whose first duty would be to discharge a prisoner thus held if he claimed his liberty. Not so was the law formerly, and before it was decided that all State legislation on the subject is prohibited - not so will it be hereafter, if the principle of the decision of the Supreme Court be practically carried out, and this whole vexed and vexatious subject be left to the administration of the United States officers.

The Act of Congress of the 18th September, 1850, commonly known as the Fugitive Slave Bill, would seem to favor the same views entertained by Judge Story, and pronounced in the decision to which reference has been made. Its whole tenor shows this, and more than one tody of the fugitive, by State authority, is

The Marshal and his sureties are made subject to a pecuniary liability, for an escape, which, as the Supreme Court of the United States have decided, in a precisely analogous case, is defeated the instant the prisoner is transferred to a local jail.

In counties where there is no Marshal, the agent of the Commissioner is charged with the exclusive custody of the fugitive and is allowed by the 8th section his expenses for keeping him in custody and providing him with food and lodging during his detention.

Surely no one can pretend to say that this is office, and be incapable of holding such office not a full and exclusive exercise of federal power on the subject. If so, the principle of constitutional law, to which I have referred, is interposed, and the legislation of a State to transfer this custody to a local prison is pro-hibited. Is it not then most conducive to peace and good order, and the harmonious administration of the law, that this whole subject be left where the Constitution places it, in the hands of the United States authorities!

I have thus frankly stated to the Senate my reasons for withholding my approval of this hill. I have limited them strictly, guarding against any expression liable to misconstruction, to considerations of constitutional law. I ask for them a candid and careful consideration. WM. F. JOHNSTON.

EXECUTIVE CHAMBER, { Harrisburg, January 8th, 1852.}

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 16.—The nine o'clock train from New York, this merning, owing to a switch being turned wrong at Bristol, ran iuto a small orick car house, dragging an empty car through the gable end and through the dining room of Wm. Stewart, in the adjoining building. Mr. Stewart, his wife, three small children and a girl were sitting around the dinner table and were all buried in the ruins; but with the exception of one child, whose head was severely cut, they only sustained slight bruises. The engineer escaped by leaping of and was slightly injured. James Hingely and James Jaxor had each one foot crushed, and amputation was found necessary. The locomotive was a perfect wreck. No passengers were

TUSCARORA ACADEMY BURNED - The Tuscarora Academy building, formerly the Presbyterian Church, was entirely consumed by fire on the night of the 14th inst. We learn that the fire originated in the north end of the building, and evidently was the work of an incendiary. A number of students lodged in the building, but they all made their escape without injury. Many of them, however, lost clothing, books, &c., and several lost gold watches. The building is insured in the Perry County Fire Insurance Company, but for what Nor were the certain consequences of this amount we are not informed. The school is doctrine, thus solemnly adjudicated, unforeseen.

The present Chief Justice of the United States, open the school again .-- Juniata Sentinel.

HORRIBLE DEATH ON THE ICE. We are pained to record a heart-rending occurrence on Sunday last, in Bern township, some seven miles above Reading, by which a young lady, named Miss MILLER, aged about twenty years, met with an untimely death. Wishing to visit a neighbor on the opposite side of the Schuvlkill, at Koenig' ferry, Miss Miller walked on the ice until she had reached the middle of the river, when the ice broke, immersing her in water up to the arms, and seizing hold of the edge of the ice, kept from sinking altogether. Her cries brought the neighbors ed says: "But as I understand the opinion of to the shore, and a boat was obtained for age to enter it for her rescue. Those on shore looked on for more than an hour, when the poor girl, becoming exhausted and frozen, slipped off and disappeared under the ice. Even after she had given upon the prevision, as the supreme law of the up her hold on the ice, she swam on the land, excludes all State legislation upon the surface for some time, and yet no effort was made to save her life. In a few hours the body was recovered, and an inquest held by Alderman MILLER, of this city .-Reading Press.

FIVE HUNDRED PERSONS DESTROYED BY A WATER SPOUT .- On Saturday intelligence was received at Lloyd's, (London,) under date Malta, Monday, the 8th ultimo, of Sicily, which had been swept by two Justice McLean makes the inquiry, "does enormous water-spouts, accompanied by a the provision in regard to the reclamation of terrific hurricane. Those who witnessed the phenomena describe the water-spouts as two immense spherical bodies of water reaching from the clouds, their cones nearly touching the earth, and as far as could protect the rights of the slave holder against be judged, at a quarter of a mile apart. the States opposed to those rights, and yet by travelling with immense velocity. They passed over the island near Marsala. In their progress houses were unroofed, trees uprooted, men and women, horses, cattle and sheep raised up, drawn into their vortex, and borne on to destruction; during their passage rain descended in cataracts, accompanied with hail-stones of enormous size and masses of ice. Going over Casa prison cannot be built, under State laws, for tellamarre, near Stabia, it destroyed half the town, and washed two hundred of the built and subject to State regulations and rules, respecting its inmates, cannot be used—and if, in short, all State legislation, of what the sea, who all perished.

Upwards of five hundred persons have to the legislation, of what the sea, who all perished.

Upwards of five hundred persons have to the height of his stately person, "I am present destroyed by this terrible visitation." ever kind, is prohibited by a solemn decree of been destroyed by this terrible visitation, to the neight of his stately person, "I am pre-

many vessels being destroyed, and their crews drowned. After the occurrence numbers of dead human bodies were picked up, all frightfully mutilated and swollen.

The following poetic gem from the pen of a talented son of Lewistown, whom fell disease consigned to an early grave, is copied from Graham's Magazine for No-

A Dream of Columbus.

BY THE LATE ALLAN CUNNINGHAM MILLIKEN. The silver crescent had been torn From the gray Alhambra's wall; The Moor had wept o'er Grenada, And left his father's hall;

And the court of royal Ferdinand, And the Lady Isabelle,

To the sound of merry music, And with laughter and with song, In the Moor's deserted palace Did its revelry prolong. Sad was the noble Moslem's hearth,

For he had struggled well—
And filled with gladness were they all,
In the court of Isabelle. Nay, not all; there was one lone man

Who neither wept nor smiled, As he sat by his only friend on earth, And he was a sleeping child. Why keeps he his sad vigil,

Musing silently and long?

He whose heart is bold in battle
Should share the victor's song. But on his ear unheeded fall The strains of joy and praise, As bending o'er his sleeping boy He thought of other days.

He thought of lovely Genoa,
Fair city of the sea—
For his youth was nurtured 'near the sky
Of cloudless Italy—

To her, when on his spirit broke Dreams of the ocean isles-Where spring-time ever singeth, And where summer ever smiles-He flew to tell her, as a child

Flies to its saintly mother, And trembled lest his heart might breathe But she had long forgotten him, And spurned the gifts he bore;

And full of bitter sorrowing He left his native shore; And though he thought of lovely Venice, The Adriatic's bride, Throned on her sunny islands

Amid his golden tide He offered her a coronet, Inwrought with many a gem, Meet for her pale and queen-like brow Was such a diadem.
But she dashed it from her jewelled hand,

As the reckless debauchee Flings down the empty goblet In the midst of revelry.
Oh! like a bark tossed by the wave, And broken by the gale, Was the life of that hold dreamer-Yet his heart did never fail.

A spirit was indwelling, That lit his darker hour With golden visions, and his soul Did yield unto its power. And his labors now were ended, For the royal Ferdinand

Had pledged his princely honor, And sworn it on his hand, That when from the Alhambra His flag should kiss the breeze,

He should go forth for the sunny isles. Afar in the unknown seas. The noise of the joyous wassail Grew louder, and the light

Of blazing torches fell upon The starry brow of night; And through the latticed casement, A beam of light was stealing

From off a silver fountain Olive branches were concealing

And it fell upon a brow Pale and silent—for he slumbered Amid the revelry that told Grenada's days were numbered : And he dreamed not of the past Or the present hour of joy, But of the future as he slept Beside his blue-eyed boy.

DREAM. He was far, afar on the silver sea. And the pale stars looked down smilingly; The weary crew to their rest had gone; By the caravel's helm he stood alone. Adown in the water he cast his eye, And like the vault of heaven afar. soming each silver star, Spread that interminable world While ever the playful zephyr flings The soft breath of the odrous flower. That it had caught, as round the bower It whispered in low minstrelsy, That summer builds in the isles of the sea

All was silent; you might hear The wailing of each musical sphere, As the Santa Maria stole on her way To the golden shore of the blessed Cathay The moon-beams fell upon the pure sea In golden glances beau They came from the couch of the dying day, To spread for her a golden way. Long had she followed their pathway bright But it was broken on that night.

There dwelleth a dark spot on the sea, Sleeping there mysteriously, As an evil thought will sometimes find A dwelling-place in a noble mind. t draweth more near, and turrets rise, Like jagged clouds in the azure skies:

It draweth more near-and with outstretch-He gazeth eagerly—it was land! There lay an island in its green dress, Basking in Nature's wantonness; Oriole, lark, and nightingale, Mingle their voices in the vale; Every whispering air that steals Perfume from the flowers, reveals Where the murmuring fountains flow, In melody most sad and low, On his dreaming ear a soft voice came, Breathing of rank and a noble name, Of princely honor and minstrels' praise,

Hymning the deeds of his early days.

Crafty monarch and warrior grim, What was he or they to him?
They were glad that the joyous cup
Of ruddy wine was lifted up;
That the sword and shield were thrown aside, And the crescent, so long deified, Had yielded to the cross; And that beneath the morrow's sun, The banner of proud Arragon Should wave its glorious folds upon The Moslem tower; but he had won A nobler triumph far than this, Wrought by his heart's own manliness In dreamy thought yet well defined, A triumph of the unconquered mind.

Maj. Gen. Scott, we see it stated, honored Kossuth with a call on New Year's Day. While there, Gen. Cass came in, and going up to Gen. Scott, in his usual puffy manner, claimed, "Well, General, are you prepared to lead a hundred thousand brave Americans to ever kind, is prohibited by a solemn decree of the Supreme Court—is it not more than idle and an immense amount of property, the Supreme Court—is it not more than idle and an immense amount of property, the of a true American, and worthy "the hero of a solemn decree of the supreme Court—is it not more than idle and an immense amount of property, the of a true American, and worthy "the hero of a supreme Court—is it not more than idle and an immense amount of property, the of a true American, and worthy "the hero of a supreme Court—is it not more than idle and an immense amount of property, the of a true American, and worthy "the hero of a supreme Court—is it not more than idle and an immense amount of property, the of a true American, and worthy "the hero of a supreme Court—is it not more than idle and an immense amount of property, the of a true American, and worthy "the hero of a supreme Court—is it not more than idle and an immense amount of property."

shipping in the harbor suffered severely, Real Estate at Private Sale, THE undersigned offers at private sale a SMALL FARM situate in Bratton town-

94 ACRES,

more or less—about 70 acres of which are cleared and under cultivation, and the remainder good Rail and Building Timber. The improvements than five or six can do by hand.

Building Timber. The improvements consist of a substantial STONE HOUSE and Hitchen, with sundry outbuildings, and the best bearing Orchard of Fruit Trees in the township. This property is in a good neighborhood, convenient to C. Pull's Mill, and property is a specific of a waith shop, school or the sundry of a waith shop school or the sundry of the su

within one quarter of a mile of a smith shop, school house, and about the same distance from the rail/oad and canal. Altogether this is a desirable place, and will be sold A BARGAIN.

65 Terms easy, and possession given any time from this date to 1st April.

CHARLES BRATTON.

January 9, 1852 -41*

Public Sale of Valuable REAL ESTATE. BY virtue of an order of the Orphans' Court of Mifflin county, the undersigned Trustee, appointed by said Court to sell the Real Estate of DAN-IEL SEACHRIST, late of Wayne township, said county, deceased, will expose to sale at public outcry, on the

Tuesday, February 17, 1852, the two following tracts of Valuable Real Estate, viz:

No. 1.

Situate in Wayne township, Mifflin county, adjoining Leslie's land on the east and south, Samuel Wharton on he south and west, and the Juniata river on the north,

MINERY PUREE ACRES and in a good state of cultivation, having thereon erected TWO LOGHOUSES,

two stories high, a Stone and Frame BANK BARN, 80 feet by 45, and other improvements. Nine or ten acres of this tract is cadow land. Also,

TWO APPLE ORCHARDS of good grafted fruit, a good Spring of Water and Draw Well near to the door.

Adjoining the above described tract, containing 95 Acres 137 Perches,

nd allowance, good Limestone Land, about 25 or 30 acres f which are cleared and in a good state of cultivation, adjoining Leslie's land on the northwest, D. Jenkins on the cast, and lands of E. M. Vey on the south. 5: The above described tracts will be sold together or separately, to suit purchasers. Persons wishing to view the premises can call on the subscriber, who lives near where the Raiiroad Bridge crosses the Juniata river, be-low Newton Hamilton, on the south side. TERMS OF SALE—One-third of the parchase money to

be paid on confirmation of sale, the balance in three equal annual payments, with interest, to be secured by bond

JAS. WHARTON, Trustee. Wayne township, January 9, 1852.—ts

PUBLIE SALE

VALUABLE REAL ESTATE. Y virtue of an order of the Orphans' Court of Midlin county, the undersigned trators of the estate of CHRISTIAN ZOOK, (Long.) late of Union township, Mifflin county, deceased, appointed by the said court to sell the following Real public vendue or outcry, on the premises of purpart or tract No. 4, on

TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 17, 1852 at ten o'clock in the forenoon, the three following Pur-earts or Tracts of Land, viz:

Purpart No. 4,

In the partition of said estate, being the undivided two-thirds of a tract of land situate in Armagh township, in said county, adjoining lands of George Marks's heirs, Alexander Cameron's heirs, David Hooly, the Widow

117 Acres 70 Perches. and allowance, about 100 acres of which are cleared and



on an APPLE ORCHAFD, a good
TWO STORY DWELLING HOUSE, a
FRAME BARN, and other improvements,
and a good Spring of Water conducted with
and a good Spring of Water conducted with

40 Acres and allowance. Purpart No. 7

In said partition, being WOODLAND, adjoining lands of Thomas Wills, David Zook, Mrs. McClelland and Geo. Wilson, containing

30 Acres and allowance.

C- The Widow of said deceased has made and execu

ted a full release of all her dower and interest in each of the aforesaid three purparts or tracts, and filed the same of record in the Register and Recorder's Office in Lewis-town, on the 14th day of January, A. D. 1852. so Further information will be given of the two tracts of Woodland, No. 5 and No. 7, on application to JOEL

ZOOK, of Union township; and of the tract No. 4, i Armagh township, (where the sale of the whole wi take place,) on application to SIMON KENEGY, who TERMS OF SALE .- One-third of the purchase money on

each purpart respectively to be paid on the confirmation of the sale at the next court thereafter, and the balance equal annual payments thereafter, with interest, to be secured by bonds and mortgages on the premises JOSEPH HAFFLY,

ISAAC YODER, January 16, 1852-ts* Administrators as aforesaid

DIVIDEND.

THE President and Directors of the

Lewistown Water Company have this day (5th January) declared a Dividend of THREE PER CENT. annary) declared a by an in the capital stock of said company, payable on and after the second day of February next, at the Banking House of Messrs. Longenecker, Grubb & Co. House of Messrs. Longenecker, Grubb & Co. W. RUSSELL, Treasurer. Lewistown, January 9, 1852.-3t

Estate of John Chester, dec'd. LATE OF ARMAGH TOWNSHIP.

NOTICE is hereby given, that Letters Testamentary on the estate of JOHN CHESTER, late of Armagh township, Muffin county, deceased, have been granted to the undersigned, resid-ing in mid township. All persons indebted to said estate are hereby notified to call and make payment without delay, and those having claims to present them, duly

SUSAN CHESTER, Executrix. January 9, 1852-6t

UDITOR'S NOTICE.—The undersigned, Auditor appointed by the Orphans' Court of Miffilm county, to distribute the assets in the hands of Joseph Alexander, administrator of JACOB HARTZELL, late of Union township, in said county, deceased, appoints SATURDAY, the 7th day of February next, at his office, where parties interested may attend if they see project.

JAMES DICKSON, Lewistown, January 16, 1852-td

Always on hand, Section of the sectio And all Kinds of COAL.

ALFRED MARKS,

Lewistown, Aug. 8, 1851.--tf

MARTINE SELF REGULATING

can do as much sewing, and make better work than five or six can do by hand.

Tailors. Saddlers, &c., look to your interest. Ma-chines, Shop and County Rights for sale. Apply to JOHN LOCKE, Lewistown, until February 10th, after that at LOCKE, Lewistown, until February 16th, and Lewisburg, Union county, Pennsylvania.
P. S. One of these Machines may be seen in operation at C. M. Shull's Tailor-shop in this place.

JOHN LOCKE.

Lewistown, January 16, 1852-4f

CLOCKS, S. WATCHES, AND JEWELEY.

THE subscriber has the satisfaction of announcing to the citizens of this place and vicinity, that he has just opened, at the stard lately occupied by J. P. Schlossen, on Market street, nearly opposite the Bank, a well selected stock of

Clocks, Watches & Jewelry, which he will dispose of at the lowest possible prices. The stock is new, embracing the latest styles, and affordng an excellent variety, which must be examined to be appreciated, both in regard to quality and price.
25-Clocks, Watches and Jewelry will be REPAIR-ED in the very best manner with despatch, and was anted for one year. He hopes by selling low, punctual y fulfilling his engagements, and strict attention to busi ness, to secure a proportion of public patronage. H. W. JUNKIN.

Lewistown, January 2, 1852-1f

SPECIAL COURT.

THE Parties and others interested and concerned in the causes and issues for trial at a Special Court of Common Pleas, in the County of Mifflin, are hereby notified that a list thereof has been furnished the President Judge of the 2th Judicial district—and the Hon. S. H. Graham, President Judge of the aforesaid district S. H. Graham, President Judge of the aforesaid district, in parsuance of the Acts of Assembly authorising the holding of such Court, has appointed and will hold a Special Court of Common Pleas, on the SECOND MONDAY (being the &h) of FEBRUARY, ISS2, at 3 o'clock, P. M., of that day, at the Court House, in the borough of Lewistown to continue one week, for the trial of said causes and issues. And at the same time and place will hold a Special Court, and hear and dispose of all motions, rules, exceptions, and other matters that can or may be heard and disposed of before any Special Court, autho-rized by law to be held for said County

T. F. McCOY, Prothonotary. Lewistown, December 19, 1951.

List of Causes For Trial at Special Court, Feb'y 9, 1852. LIJAH M'VEY vs. Willis & Stackpole and Willis &

Co., No. 34, April term, 1833. Jonathan Leslie vs. John B. Irvine, No. 127, August term, ne vs. same, No. 128, August term, 1826.

The Bank of Lewistown vs. James Brown's administra-tors, No. 123, April term, 1846. Arthur Bell vs. Peter Snook et al., No. 194, August term, 1845.

Nathaniel Kennedy for John Kennedy vs. George Davis et al., No. 81, November term, 1815.

James Waream vs. Z. Hench & Jonathan McCoy, &c.

&c., No. 167, January term, 1848. Ellis Griffith and Wm. B. Reynolds vs. same, No. 168, January term, 1848. Sterrett & Potter vs. Rawle & Hall, No. 145, April term,

John Potter & Co. for Abbot Green vs. Samuel Hopper, No. 64, August tern, 1848.

James Davis vs. John Norris' executors, Rawl & Hall for Robert Cox, No. 13, November term, 1848.

The Bank of Lewistown vs. J & J. Potter, No. 72, November term, 1848.

James Dickson, administrator of James Criswell vs. George Brought, No. 73, November term, 1848.

Hopper & Zeigler vs. John Sterrett, James Potter, & John Potter, No. 107, November term, 1848.

Same vs. same, No. 103, November term, 1848.

The Bank of Lewistown vs. John Sterrett & James Potter, sr. No. 127, November term, 1848.

ter, sr. No. 127, November term, 1848. Robert Beck for John Beck vs. O. P. Duncan, et al., No. 114, January term, 1849. Lazarus Steely vs. Wm. Custer, No. 112, January term,

Sterrett & Potter and Alex. J. Lanevs. Rawl & Hal. and Elizabeth Hall, No. 181, August term, 1849. Same vs. Rawl & Hall and S. W. Taylor, No. 182, Au-

In said partition, being a certain piece of WOOD-LAND, sinate in Menno township, in said county, adjaining lands of Thomas Wills, James Wills' heirs, and James Potter, Jr. & Co. for A. W. W. Sterrett vs. J. & J. Potter, No. 11, November term, 1849.

James Potter f. A. W. W. Sterrett vs. J. & J. Potter, No. 11, November term, 1849.

James Potter, Jr. & Co. for A. W. W. Sterrett vs. James Potter & Son, No. 1, November term, 1849.

James Potter & Son, No. 1, November term, 1849.

James Potter & Son, No. 1, November term, 1849.

James Potter & Son, No. 1, November term, 1849.

James Potter & Son, No. 1, November term, 1849.

errett & Potter for same vs. John Potter, No. 12, No. John Potter & Co. for James Burns vs. Daniel Zeigler No. 36, January term, 1850. Francis M'Coy vs. John Potter & Charles Colfelt, No. 71,

January term, 1850.

January term, 1850.

January Stem, No. 128, April term, 1850. George Guthrie vs. A. B. Norris and Henry Longsdorf,

No. 73, November term, 1850. – T. F. M'COY, Proth'y. Lewistown, Dec. 19, 1851.

Register's Notice. ALL persons having Deeds or Cheap Boot, Shoe, & Clothother instruments of Writing in the Register and Recorder's Office, as well as in Orphans' Court business,

are requested to call and get them without delay, as my term of office expires on the first December. Many fees small in amount individually, are due in all these offices, and of course I cannot afford to spend much time in their collection, yet as they form, in the aggregate, a sum of considerable importance to me, I trust a further notice will not be necessary. Executors and administrators of estates, as well as some four or five hundred owners of Deeds, which have been recorded but not lifted, are particularly invited to give me a call.

J. L. McILVAINE.

Lewistown, November 28, 1851. EEE TOVAL.

Operations on the Teeth. SAMUEL BELFORD, DENTIST. OFFERS his services to the citizens of Lewistown, and the adjoining counties, in DENTAL SÜRGERY. Having taken lessons in this branch of business from the late Dr. J. N. Sumner, and recently frem Dr. J. H. Bressler, of Bellefonte, he is satisfied that he will be able to give general satisfaction. Carious teeth Plugged with Gold, and Incorruptible Mineral Teeth Inserted, from a single tooth to a full set, on Gold and Silver Plate,

also on Pivot, in the most durable manner. All work undertaken by him he will guarantee to be satisfactory, and if it is not, the money will be refunded.

He may be found at his residence in West Lewistown, Aug. 29, 1851.-tf

Pennsylvania Railroad.

PRE-PECACO-SIGNATURE FOR STATE OF THE PECACO-SIGNATURE FOR STATE OF THE PE PASSENGER TRAINS leave Lewistown daily as follows:

MAIL TRAIN. Eastward at 12 o'clock 4 minutes P. M. Westward at 4 o'clock 26 minutes P. M. EXPRESS TRAIN.

Eastward at 1 o'clock 10 minutes A. M. Westward at 2 o'clock 10 minutes A. M. FREIGHT TRAIN DAILY, (EXCEPT SUNDAYS) Eastward at 2 o'clock 36 minutes P. M. Westward at 12 o'clock 4 minutes P. M. CHARLES S. McCOY. Lewistown Depot, Dec. 5, 1851.

J. W. PARKER, Attorney at Law, Lewistown, Mifflin co. Pa.

DR. J. B. HERRING.

OFFERS his professional services to the

tens of Lewistown and vicinity. Office on Certificate from Dr. Joseph B. Ard. It affords me no small degree of pleasure to state, that or. J. B. Herrino, after several years of study, graduated at the University of Pennsylvania and is well qualified to practice Medicine, with honor to himself and advantage to those who may be pleased to employ him.

JOSEPH B. ARD, M. D.

Lewistown, December 19, 1851-tf.

DE. E. W. BLALE

OFFERS his professional services to the O citizens of Lewistown. He can be consulted at all times at the Bee Hive Drug store, Lewistown, August 30, 1850-tf

DR. JAS. S. WILSON,

OFFERS his professional services to the citizens of Newton Hamilton and vicin-DR. A. W. MOSS

OFFERS his professional services to the fice with Dr. Hoover, one door East of F.

Schwartz's store. may 9, 1851-4f MAGISTRATE'S OFFICE. CHRISTIAN HOOVER.

Justice of the Peace. CAN be found at his office, in the room re-cently occupied by D. W. Huling, Esq. where he will attend to all business entrusted to him with the greatest care and despatch.

WILLIAM LIND. PASUIONABLE TAILOR,

East Market street, Lewistown, N returning thanks to his friends and the public generally for the liberal support heretofore ended to him, would respectfully inform them that he

has just received a splendid assortment of Fashionable CENTINE OUTE

CASSIMERES & VESTINGS,

selected in the city with special reference to being made up for customer work, which he is enabled to furnish at wer prices than similar articles could be procured in the stores. Gentlemen desirous of having a superior article of clothing, are requested to call and examine his stock. With long experience and the aid of first rate workmen, he flatters himself that he can furnish his stomers and friends with superior garments, at rea-onable prices. Lewistown, Nov. 28, 1851.

BRISBIN & DINGES, FASHONABLE TAILORS,

Market street, one door West of Wm, P. Milliken's Store,

Lewistown, Pa. A large and well selected assortment of James C. Norris vs. Benj. Clay, Samuel H. Crawford et al., No. 23, August term, 1848.

John Potter & Co. for Abbot Green vs. Samuel Hopper, lorder, on reasonable terms and at the shortest order, on reasonable terms and at the shortest

October 10, 1851.-1y. NEW Tailoring Establishment.

AMES A. LILLEY has commenced the Tailoring Business, in Market street, next door to Judge Ritz's, where he invites his friends and the public to give him a call. He is in regular receipt of the

Latest Fashions,

and having had considerable experience in the business, he feels confident he can give satisfaction, in point of workmanship, &c., to all who may favor him with their custom.

Lewistown, May 16, 1851. JOHN CLARK & CO.

Boot and Shoe Manufacturers, 4 doors west of Eisenbise's Hotel. ALL KINDS OF BOOTS & SHOES made of the best materials and in the best manner cheap for cash.

Lewistown, Sept. 12, 1851. BOORS, FI SHOES,

&c. dec. HE undersigned continues to manufacture L celebrated Quilted and French calf Boots, together with all articles connected with his business. MOSES MONTGOMERY.

Lewistown, August 8, 1851-tf BILLY JOHNSON'S ing Store.

AVING returned from the city with a large stock of the above mentioned articles, he is prepared to sell at the lowest cash Men's boots, from 50 to 1 50 Ladies' shoes, from

Misses' shoes, from

Ladies' gaiters, from 1 00 to 2 00 according to quality. He is also prepared to make to order all kinds of Boots and Shoes, on the shortest notice and reasonable terms. Repairing done by Mr. Rook in the same place. Persons wanting CLOTHING will find it to their advantage to give him a call, as he purchases his goods for cash, and is enabled to

sell cheaper than those purchasing on credit.

Call and examine for yourselves, and he will

95 to 1 00

convince you that he sells his goods CHEAP. Lewistown, October 10, 1851.

LEWISTOWN MILLS. HE subscribers have taken the Lewistown Mills and formed a copartnership under the firm of JOHN STERRETT & CO. for carrying on a general WILLING BUSI NESS, wish to buy a large quantity of all kinds of GRAIN, for which we will pay the HIGHEST PRICES the market will afford, according to the quality of the grain.

Any person wishing to store their wheat can do so, and a receipt will be given to be kept in Market street, opposite the Red Lion Hotel, at store until the 1st of August, and after that until the 1st of December. In case of wheat left in store, the subscribers reserve the privilege of purchasing said wheat when the owners wish to sell, at from 13 to 15 cents off of Philadelphia prices, and it we do not buy at this rate, then we charge one cent per bu for storage. No interest will be allowed on money not lifted for grain sold, as we are prepared to pay cash at all time FLOUR and all kinds of FEED kept and

for sale for cash.

W. THOMPSON, AND. McFARLANE, - HUGH CONLEY, S. S. WOODS.

Lewistown, May 2, 1851.-if

I ARDWARE, of all kinds, at unusually low prices, for cash, at oct24 F. G. FRANCISCUS'S,