The following letter from Jacob Hoffman. Esq., our candidate for Canal Commissioner. is in reply to a private letter in which the present miserable management of the Public Works was freely discussed and to which Mr. Hoffman, as will be seen, has given a reply, exhibiting in a masterly manner, the wretched fruits of Locofoco misrule as compared with the immense debt incurred in their construction, and the business calculations of profit by the very men who have had them ander their control as members of the Canal

Unwilling to write what he is unwilling to publish, Mr. Hoffman has anticipated the request we most certainly should have made, and has authorised the publication of his letter: of which permission we gladly avail ourselves, and ask the earnest attention of every tax-payer to the facts and views con-

Reading, August 12, 1852. John S. Brown, Esq.—My Dear Sir:—I am in receipt of your favor, and thank you kindly for the interest you feel in the approaching election. I fully agree in the importance you attach to the success of the Whig ticket at the State election, not, indeed, on account of any supposed aid it might af-ford us in the election of our distinguished candidate for the Presidency; but, as you truly remark, in connection with the interest of our State affairs; which under their present management, loudly call for reform and economy.

The question at issue between the two parties, in respect to the Internal Improvements of the State, will be best presented and brought within the comprehension of every intelligent voter, by a recurrence to the manner of their construction and subsequent management, by the party, who, with the single exception of an interval of three years, had the control of them during the entir period of their existence. The original cost of construction exceeded the amount by at least one third for which under practical and economical management they could have

By reference to the last report by the Auditor General and the State Treasurer, it will be seen, the original cost of

\$31,476,245 36 the public works, was The amount of expenses for

15,506,089 58

30.735.243 52

keeping and repairing, to the 1st of Nov. 1851 was And the further sum of interest paid on loans directly applied to the same time

Total outlay to Nov. 1st, 1851, \$77,717,547 36 Gross amount of revenue to

21.162.812 49 Nov. 1st 1851, was

Deficiency, From this deduct, also, the value of the work at the 31.476.245 36 original cost,

Total loss since their com-

\$25,077,389 51 And upon a closer and more detailed examination, it will further appear, that during the last nine years, the average annual net revenue from the entire public works has been only \$253,842 26; although the income from a single year during that period, exceeded the sum of \$1,700,000 00; while the annual interest on the present debt, is a fraction over, \$2,000,000 '00; leaving a ficiency, (after applying the net revenue from the works,) of \$1,750,000 00, to be wrung from the hard earnings of the people, by a swarm of tax gatherers, at an annual com-mission of \$90,000 00; an amount sufficient to sustain a small army of their tribe.

In view of this statement, is there any unprejudiced man in the community who will oretend to affirm that the public improvenents have not been grossly mismanaged? The fact is as clear as the universal light of and even is admitted by many prominent Democrats.

Another fact is equally evident: which is. that instead of improving, according to all practical experience, the management of them s becoming worse; and if the present system is to be continued, they had better be sold or in some way disposed of, to relieve the people. They are an enormous drain upon the Treasuary, and the sooner the Commonwealth is rid of them the better.

It is but a few days since the Canal Commissioners have, under fearful responsibility, doubtful power, to say the least of it, by terminating existing arrangements, to create a monopoly of the passenger business on the State Road; ostensibly for the benefit of the State, but really, as it is alleged, to promote the interest of a favored few; and, that too, in the face of refusal by the Legislature, to sanction or even entertain a somewhat similar proposition. This act, is of a character, which under all the circumstances, cannot be instified by the Canal Board; and which has received, at the hands of the late President of the board, the recent candidate of the Democratic party for Governor, the most unqualified condemnation. He says, During every year of my official term, attempts were made to induce the Canal Commissioners to create a monopoly of the passenger business on the Public Works. My opposition to any quarter, was founded upon the conviction that it was beyond our jurisdiction, so to circumscribe business and fair competition, and that it could not be justified by any authority short of a special act of the Legislature. I could see neither principle nor policy in closing the business of carrying passengers on the great highway of the State against all save a favored few."

It is manifestly the duty, as it should be the pleasure, of those entrusted with the mind at all. Occasionally a dim recollection management of the Public Works, to change flits across us that such a man was there who charge false, and if our neighbor will make and reform the present defective system of superintendence; and on the one hand, by the introduction of a system of retrenchment and practical economy, curtail the actual ex-penditures to the lowest standard, consistent with the successful operation of the works; and on the other, by exacting from the employees, strict accountability and an honest and faithful discharge of their various and respective duties, increase the net revenue to an amount approaching, if not equal, to that required for the payment of the interest on the public debt; and justify the application of a large part, if not the whole amount derived from the collection of the State taxes, to the speedy extinguishment of the public

That this suggestion, in favor of a measure so ardently to be desired, is founded in a practical idea, is proved by the fact. that dupowerful effort was made by an associated company, composed of two former Canal Commissioners, (one of whom had just retired

intendent, and several transporters, to obtain Letter from Jacob Hoffman, Esq., Whig a lease of the Public Improvements for a a lease of the Public Improvements for a term of ten years, at a net rent of one mil-lion per annum. And, it will scarcely be contended, that these gentlemen were not fully informed of the value and productiveness of the Public Works, or, that they were not equally confident of realizing a profit, under a proper and economical system of management, equal to the rent proposed to be paid to the Commonwealth; as, it is not likely, that they would be willing to encounter the risk and furnish the heavy capital required for their successful operation, without receiving a corresponding benefit. It is for them to satisfy the public in respect to the extraordinary discrepancy between the an-nual amount accounted for to the State in their capacity of public agents, and that offered by them as intended lessees and private

individuals. I have thus given you an outline of my views in respect to the matters contained in your letter, in the same spirit of frankness and freedom in which they were solicited. You are at liberty to make such use of them from your greater experience and better judgement, you may deem proper. I write nothing in regard to public matters, which I

am unwilling should meet the public eye. I remain, dear sir, with great respect, your bedient servant,

J. HOFFMAN. obedient servant.

THE GAZETTE.

LEWISTOWN, PA. Friday Evening, Sept. 3, 1852.

FOR PRESIDENT.

WINFIELD SCOTT. FOR VICE PRESIDENT, WILLIAM A. GRAHAM.

of North Carolina. JUDGE OF THE SUPREME COURT, JOSEPH BUFFINGTON. of Armstrong County. CANAL COMMISSIONER. JACOB HOFFMAN,

of Berks County.

Presidential Electors. For the State at Large. ALEXANDER E. BROWN, of Northampton. JAMES POLLOCK, of Northumberland. SAMUEL A. PURVIANCE, of Butler. District Electors.

William F. Hughes, 13. Ner Middleswarth, John P. Verree, Spencer Mclivaine. James W. Fuller. James Penrose, John Shaeffer, Jacob Marshall

11. Davis Alton,

12. Mahlon C. Mercur.

14. James H. Campbell. Raloh Drake. 20. Archib'd Robertson,

Thomas J Bingham

23. Christian Myers,

24 Dorman Phelps.

Notices of New Advertisements.

A valuable Mill Property will be sold at public sale on the 16th of October next. Persons interested in the estate of William

Brettargh & Stedman, Philadelphia, invite the attention of country merchants to their

stock of Wall Paper, Window Blinds, &c. Howell & Brothers, manufacturers, have an extensive stock of Paper Hangings, which they offer for sale on accommodating terms.

Those in want of Platform Scales are referred to the advertisement of Abbott & Co. Evans' Fire Proof Safes are sure safeguards against fire as well as thieves.

.... Remember, the Whig delegate elections will be held to-morrow afternoon.

The Presidency.

versed in political affairs to call them to recollection, even after a period of fifteen or mitted by all to be true. Now let us see friends, how facts will weigh one who is at this present day represented as a man of extraordiremained there in a position (a compositor on Directors, but not yet classified: the Globe) that gave us ample opportunity of Mrs. Carothers, knowing those who then figured as leading statesmen of the day. Clay, Webster, Benton, Calhoun, Hamilton, Silas Wright, Tallmadge, Hubbard, Hill, Polk, McDuffie, Verpanck, Vanderpoel, Bell, and dozens of others, we can recall without any difficulty as men who took part in the memorable excitements caused by nullification and the bank question, but, as is the case with many others, it requires a strong effort of memory even to bring the name of Franklin Pierce to himself at all conspicuous, no one ever knew it. Mr. Pierce continued in Congress nine or ten years, but where is one of our readers who can do more than recollect that such a man was there? Who can point to any

-to luminous reports-to eloquent speeches, or any other characteristic of a great mind even in embryo? of this place, who was in the employ of the to vote for Gen. Scott, we shall wait until he Pennsylvania Railroad Company, had one of has given the same number of assurances his legs cut off by a train of cars on Wednes- about Pierce, before we'll make up our mind ring the recent session of the Legislature, a day evening at Columbia, from the effects of how he really intends to vote. We look up-

evidence of statesmanship exhibited by him

Adjournment of Congress.

The people will be glad to learn that the wasteful and extravagant locofoco congress adjourned on Tuesday last, after a session of nine months. With the exception of a few public bills of pressing importance, its main legislation consisted of passing laws rewarding political partisans, and giving away millions of acres of the public lands to construct local railroads, &c., in the west, and this too in the face of the platform adopted at Baltimore declaring that Government possessed no such power. Another remarkable piece of political inconsistency is the passage of the River and Harbor Improvement bill-a measure which the Whigs have always maintained to be a sacred duty, but strenuously opposed by our leading opponents-a similar bill to this having been vetoed by President Polk, which veto was applauded by all the faithful as sound democracy. A bill regulating steamboat navigation, the annual appropriation bills, a new tinkering of the postage law, legislating the Wheeling Bridge out of the hands of the Supreme Court, giving the public printing to the locofoco organ at | tion Washington, &c., constitute the remainder of their doings; while the important matters left undone reflect severely on the useless and vulgar debates indulged in for months.

The Democrat publishes a long list of what it calls whigs, who it alleges have refused to support Scott and Graham. Several of those who are whigs have declared that the publication of their names was unauthorised, and the remainder are abolitionists, disunionists, or avowed locofocos. When our neighbor concocts a mess of soup, he ought to put less meal into it. But how does he like the fol-

From the Cincinnati Atlas.

MR. EDITOR:-We, as German voters of the 2d Congressional District of Hamilton county, wish, through the medium of your valuable political paper, to make our views known to the delegates of the Whig County Convention, to meet at Mt. Pleasant on the 19th inst. for the purpose of nominating a

Whig county ticket.
We have, for many years past, voted and acted with the Democratic party, supposing the principles of that party true to the great interests of our adopted home, and the free institutions of our glorious and independent country. But, satisfied from the movements of the late democratic convention, the interests of our country and her institutions are no part of the creed of the leaders of that party; on the contrary, self emulation is the ole object of these demagogues: We know them well now: We know their love for the Dutch: They would ride into office through their votes, and then kick us for our stupidity. We now frankly confess we have been duped for years, and sincerely hope our brethren will not remain in the dark as long as we have. We shall, each of us, use every effort to give them light, that they may see

than we have the error they have fallen into. We suggest to the delegates of the convention, not, however, in a spirit of dictation, policy of nominating Judge Saffin as the eandidate for Congress in the 2d district; for Wills, are referred to the Administrator's no- him and the entire whig ticket we pledge ourselves for 500 German voters, who had never voted the Whig ticket.

Niclas Maringer E. H. Merkel Frank Kreiger Henry Bohne Francis Nol Val. Weisel Joseph Brodbeck John Appelmann Christian Mayer Jacob Herice Math. Felix Charles Miller Mich Geisler

Francis Reis A resident of the city of Cincinnati, sayshe is acquainted with the signers of the above paper, and that they are every one of them substantial, influential Germans, whom he supposed to be as firm in the locofoco faith as the hills. They are learning the difference between sham democracy and real democracy.

We have barely room to state that a large Few men of commanding talents have be- meeting was held in front of the Lewistown come members of Congress without creating Hotel on Wednesday evening, which was adfor themselves a reputation in some parts of dressed by George Given, Esq., a former resour extensive country, not so exalted, it is ident of this place, and well known among the true, as the great statesmen and orators whose locofocos in 1844 in the northern counties, as and in opposition to sound policy and uniform practice, assumed the exercise of a names are almost familiar as household words, the "Lycoming Shoemaker,." He gave his but still so well known as to enable any man reasons at length for supporting Gen. Scott in preference to Gen. Pierce. This meeting will no doubt increase the nervousness brought on twenty years. This we presume will be ad- at the August meeting among our locofoco

PUBLIC SCHOOLS .- The Public Schools of nary ability. We were at Washington when Lewistown will open from the 20th instant to Franklin Pierce, the locofoco nominee for 1st October, under charge of the following President, obtained a seat in Congress, and teachers, recently appointed by the Board of Mr. Lewis D. Hall,

Bresee, Miss Shaw, Donahoe. .. Stoner, " Gibbony,

" Davis.

Wesley Price. " E. Pennypacker, " W. W. Brown.

Colored School. Mr. Wm. Earl.

The Democrat is down on W. E. Robinson, of New-York, for his expose of Pierce's course on the Catholic question, and in addition to locating him in the groggeries and dens of infamy, calls him an orangeman. The Boston Pilot has declared the latter now and then answered aye and nay, but it the inquiry at New-York he will find Mr. is vague and indefinite, and if he rendered Robinson a very respectable gentleman, and extensively known as such. Let those who aver that he has falsified the record take him has been done.

Peter Kern, who has been railing at Pierce ever since his nomination as being a tool of Pillow, &c., comes out in a card to the Pennvote for Gen. Scott! As Peter had previous-We regret to learn that John J. Machin, ly stated at least fifty times that he intended which he died yesterday morning. He leaves on his card as all gammon, and will bet a fip a wife and three children, to whom this af- he can be got to sign one to hang himself from office,) a practical Engineer, a Super- flicting bereavement is a sad one indeed.

A Leaf in the History of G. W. Woodward.

George W. Woodward, the locofoco candidate for the Supreme Bench, was a member of the Reform Convention, a Judge in the Luzerne Judicial district, and several times a candidate for the United States Senate. In able to the season. 1846 he was nominated by the locofoco caucus for that office, but was defeated by Simon Cameron. He was afterwards nominated by President Polk to the Supreme Bench of the United States, but his nomination was rejected by the U.S. Senate. He has since that time been a standing candidate for the the Senate, but failed to obtain the nomination. He was last winter appointed by Gov. Bigler to fill the vacancy on the Supreme Bench of this State, caused by the death of Judge Coulter. As a member of the Convention, he took a prominent part in that body. Among his acts we find the following, to which we ask public attention:

On the 443d page of the 5th volume of the Magee, of Perry county, moved the Conven- over. tion proceed to consider the following resolu-

"Resolved, That a committee be appointed to inquire into the expediency of so amending the Constitution of Pennsylvania as to prefree persons of color, and fugitive slaves from adopted with great unanimity. States and Territories

A motion was made to amend by offering to insert the word "foreigners," between the words "of" and "free." This motion was pending, when we are informed on page 444. volume 5, that

"Mr. Woodward moved to amend the umendment, by adding thereto the words and that the said committee be also instructed to inquire into the proprie amending the Constitution, as to PREVENT any foreigners who may arrive in this State after the 4th day of July, 1841, FROM AC-QUIRING THE RIGHT TO VOTE OR and if so, he ought by all means to emigrate TO HOLD OFFICE IN THIS COMMON- to Pennsylvania, where by and by he might WEALTH."

Mr. Woodward was not content with offering this monstrous proposition. He made a speech in favor of it, which we find on page 446-47, 5th volume of the Debates, and from which we quote the following choice para-

"Sir, I appreciate as much as any man living, the many political rights and privileges which I, in common with the people of the United States, am now enjoying; and it is my honest impression, that WE DO BUT SQUANDER THOSE PRIVILEGES in cor ferring them upon every individual who chooses to come and claim them. He knew that a great portion of those who came among us from foreign countries, consist frequently of the WORST PART OF THE POPULATION OF THOSE COUNTRIES that they are UNACQUAINTED WITH THE VALUE OF THESE PRIVILEGES, and that, therefore, they DO NOT KNOW HOW TO VALUE THEM. I think that in thus conferring indiscriminately upon all, we are DOING INJURY TO OUR LIBERTIES AND OUR INSTITUTIONS; and I believe that, if the time has not yet come, it will speedily come, when it will be indispensably necessary either for this body, or some other body of this State or of the United States, to inquire whether it is not right to put some plan into execution, by which foreigners should be prevented from controlling our elections, and brow-beating our American citizens at the polls."

Judge Woodward continues:

"And what claim have foreigners from any country—aye, sir, from any country, which is strong enough to justify us in PROSTITUT. ING OUR POLITICAL PRIVILEGES, conferring them carelessly and indiscriminately on every individual who may reside here for two or three vears—become a natu ralized citizen-and then command our offices? There are very many of these emigrants who know nothing of political privileges in their own country before they emigrate to this. The world is unknown to them, or if they hear of it at all, they hear of it as something in which they have no participation. Is not this the fact? Sir, we all know that it is; we know that very many of these emigrants never enjoyed any political privileges themselves—that they HAVE NO KNOWLEDGE OF THEM, AND LEAST OF ALL. HAVE THEY ANY KNOWLEDGE OF OUR PEOPLE, OUR GOVERNMENT, OR OUR INSTITUTIONS. The acquirement of this knowledge is not the work of a day. They have no sympathy in common with us; they have no qualifications to RENDER THEM FIT RECIPIENTS OF THESE HIGH PO-LITICAL PRIVILEGES."

We have Mr. Woodward's authority for saying that he still holds to the opinions ex- will not at their bidding, tamely yield the pressed in the above extracts. He wrote a letter last fall, dated Sept. 6, 1851, upon the subject of this speech, in which he defends his proposition made to the Reform Convention in 1837, by arguing as follows:

"Who would complain of my proposition? Certainly no foreigner then in the countrynone on his way to this country-none who should choose to come before the 4th of July, 1841-for none of these were to be exclusive from anything-either a residence or polical privileges amongst us. Nor could those who should choose to come after the 4th of July, 1841, complain, for they would have the U.S. mail conveyed over the Philadelhad nearly four year's notice that they were phia and Columbia and the Allegheny Portnot to share in our political privileges.'

AN HONEST CONFESSION .- The Bedford Gazette, a locofoco paper, refers to the condition of things on the Public Works, as follows:

"Incompetency and mismanagement in the Canal Board has filled the State with trouble-outside influences have been the power behind the throne-and discontent up at his offer, and show in what respect it prevails in every county in the State-so much so, indeed, that it is evident the people are determined to abolish the Board if reformation does not soon take place."

Tunerverein .- Our city is to be the arena of a gymnastic contest next October, in which sylvanian stating he is a democrat and cannot | will enter for competition Germans from almost every part of the Union. There have already been entered for this contest-from New York 200, from Philadelphia 330, from Newark 7, from Lancaster 11, from Washing-ton 30, which are but a part of those expected to enter the lists for the laurels of the athlete. It is expected, when all assemble, they will number 1000. These associations are known under the cognomen of "The Turners," and will be similarly dressed in caps, jackets and white pants.—Baltimore Clipper.

A tremendous Whig Meeting was held in Philadelphia on Wednesday evening, and another in the City of Washington.

The Farm Journal for September contains its usual interesting supply of matter suit-

The Democrat and Hollidaysburg Standard have been engaged for some weeks in poking fun at each other.

The senior editor of the Democrat, with his family, is off on a visit of business and pleasure to Niagara, Erie, &c. A pleasant Gen. Cass commenced a political speech at

Baltimore on Tuesday evening by saying that if any one present expected him to abuse Gen. Scott or the Whig party, he was much A disturbance was created at the campground on Tuesday which ended in a fight.

Some of the actors engaged in this disrepu-Debates of the Convention, we find that Mr. table affray have been arrested and bound The proceedings of the Whig State Convention in Massachusetts will probably re-

move the fog which has elouded the eyes of locofoco editors for some time. Strong resovent the future emigration into this State of lutions in favor of Scott and Graham were Nonsense.-The Whig conferees from Crawford and Eric counties have been unable

to agree upon a Congressional nomination thus far. The democratic conferees of Northumberland and Schuylkill are in the same predicament, each county insisting upon having the candidate.

Our neighbor indignantly says it's "a lie" that the chief of the Galphins has turned locofoco. That's a short argument, but neverbecome a suitable locofoco candidate for Canal Commissioner.

PRICE OF IRON.—Two years since the price of railroad iron in Wales was \$22,80, or £4 15s. per ton, the duty on which was about \$6; a year ago it had risen to £5 3s., being an addition of \$2.40; now it is £6 2s., being a further addition of \$4.80. At this rate we shall soon pay dearly for destroying our fur- and place by A. Wakefield.

From the Lancaster Independent Whig and Tribune The Canal Commissioners and the Public.

The Board of Canal Commissioners are evidently trying to see how far they can safely defy public convenience and public justice. On the 21st of August, they passed a resolution that "until the Pennsylvania Railroad Company agree to permit their eastern and western passengers to be carried to and from Columbia, the rate of fare on each passenger carried over the Philadelphia and Columbia Railroad in the two mail and passenger trains, shall be three cents per mile; that "when the said Company permit their passengers to be carried to Columbia, the fare shall be reduced to two and a half cents per mile." and that the above provisions shall not apply to way trains, which will remain as heretofore.

In addition to this, the Canal Commissioners on the 17th of August adopted the following resolution :

Resolved. That until further arrangements are made with the Railroad Companies con-necting with the Philadelphia and Columbia variety of goods in their line, which they will sell at low necting with the Philadelphia and Columbia Railroad, all drawbacks on passengers carried | tales. over the said Philadelphia and Columbia Railroad, except those conveyed by the West Chester Railroad Company, be and the same are hereby repealed.

It is said that the Company will be compelled to raise the fare upon the through passengers to Pittsburgh, in consequence of this movement, the result of which will be that western passengers will take a cheaper route, and the State will lose much of the revenue now received from that source. The increase of price on way passengers will have a similar tendency-to diminish travel and per consequence the revenue of the State from that source. All which effects can be naturally traced to the action of the Canal Commissioners in making a monopoly of the passenger business on the Columbia Railroad, and attempting to brow-beat and coerce all who rights solemnly guaranteed them by the laws of the Commonwealth.

The regulations above alluded to, we view as so many infractions of sound policy. Another they have made cannot be otherwise considered than as an act of crying injustice. We allude to the following resolution adopted by the Canal Board on the 17th inst:

Resolved, That from and after the 1st of der proof. July last, (the expiration of the late contract of the contractor with the Post Office Department) and until otherwise directed, the toll on age Railroads, shall be two hundred and fifty dollars per mile per annum, payable quar-terly to the Collector of Tolls at Philadelphia.

It will be observed this regulation has a retrospective effect, its provisions being made to commence to operate from the 1st of last July! The Pennsylvania Railroad Company we understand receive from the U.S. Government \$200 per mile per annum for carrying the mails. The Canal Commissioners require them to pay \$250 per mile per annum toll to the State! while they offered to charge Bingham & Dock but \$160 per mile per annum as toll for the same transportation! Such injustice needs no comment. It is entirely in-

HORRIBLE .- A little girl, named Caroline Ferris, at Whitloekville, Westchester county, when returning from school, on Friday evening last, was beset by a couple of boys, one of whom, named McNeil, aged about twelve years, knocked her down, filled her mouth and eyes with dust, and concluded his brutal treatment by twisting a dead snake about her neck. She succeeded in reaching home, but died soon after.

AN ODD SURPRISE-Obituaries .- A few days since, a Mr. Williams died at Urbana. in this State, and by some unaccountable agency, news was communicated to Dayton, that Mr. Milo G. Williams, who recently re sided there, but now lives in Urbana, had suddenly deceased, and his remains would be brought down by the cars, for interment at Dayton. Mr. W. having a large circle of friends at that place, the sad news rapidly spread through the town, when it was resolved by them to meet the body at the cars, and convey it to sepulture. It so happened that Mr. W. on that very day took the cars for Cincinnati, and on his arrival at Dayton found about sixty or seventy mourners, male and female, ready to bury him. As he stepped on the platform, their grief was suddenly changed to joy, on beholding the lead returned to life; and his surprise, afte an explanation of the cause that had brought them together, into an agreeable feeling to-ward those whom he now knew esteemed him so well - Ohio Paner.

Guardian's Sale.

pursuance of an alias order issued by the Orphans' Court of Mifflin county, will exposed to sale, by public vendue or outcry, on the premises, on

SATURDAY, October 16, 1852,

at 2 o'clock, P. M., the following Real Estate to wit: All the interest of McClelland P. and George M. Wakefield, minor children of George Wakefield, deceased, being the one undivided half, in a certain messuage, tenement and tract of land, situate on the Pennsylvania Canal, about midway between Lewistown and McVeytown, partly in Granville and partly in Oliver township, Mifflin county, adjoining ands of heirs of Philip Peffer, Isaac Aults, George Strode and Juniata river, containing

59 Acres and 4 Perches,

more or less, with the usual allowance, with large STONE DWELLING
HOUSE, STORE HOUSE, MERCHANT AND GRIST MILL,
Plaster Mill, Saw Mill, and other aprovements thereon erected. About ten acres of this property is covered with timber. the remainder in a good state of cultivation, well watered. There is also a young bearing

Orchard of choice fruit, &c.

Terms of Sale.—One-third of the purchase money to be paid on confirmation of sale; the residue in two equal annual payments thereafter, with interest. &c.

JOSEPH STRODE, Jr., Guardian of McClelland P. and Geo. M Wakefield.

The remaining half of said property will be offered at public sale at the same time September 3, 1852-td.

ESTATE OF WILLIAM WILLS, DECEASED. Late of Union township.

OTICE is hereby given that Letters Tests mentary upon the estate of WILLIAM WILLS, late of Union township, Mifflin county, deceased, have been granted to the subscriber, residing in said county. All persons indebted to the said estate, are hereby required to make mmediate payment, and all those having claims against the same, are requested to present them. duly authenticated, for settlement.

sept3-6t.*]

S. B. WILLS.

WALL PAPER. Reduction in Prices.

OUNTRY MERCHANTS and others will find every Uvariety of patterns of WALL PAPER, WINDOW BLINDS and FIRE SCREENS at reduced prices.

BRETTARGH & STEDMAN. No. 83 North Third street, two doors above Arch street

PHLADELPHIA sep3-3m.] HOWELL & BROTHERS.

Manufacturers of Paper Hangings. No. 149 Chestnut street, Philadelphia. SK the attention of consumers and the Trade to their extensive stock of PAPER HANGINGS, of their

Their manufactory being the most extensive in the ments to purchasers. [sept3-3mo.

PLATFORM SCALES.

THESE superior Scales were invented by Thomas Elli 1 cott about 25 years ago; they have been in constant use, and now after various improvements are offered by the subscribers, and warranted correct and unsurpassed for accuracy and durability; ofter a fair trial, if not ap proced, they can be returned.
Scales for Rail Roads, Canals, Hoy. Cattle, Coal,

Stores, and for weighing all kinds of Merchandise manufactured at the old established stand, Ninth street ABBOTT & Co.

Successors to Efficiett & Abbott AGENTS :- Truman & Shaw, 333 Market st., Phila.

The Late Disastrous Fire IVES fresh evidence of the reliance to be placed in OLIVER EVANS FIRE PROOF SAFES, N.

South Second street, Philadelphia.

'We take pleasure in stating that we had one of liver Evans' Fire Proof Safes in our store, during it

reat fire at Mari's Buildings, which, when taken from ne ruins and opened was found to have preserved out books, papers, &c , entirely uninjured. Getz & Buck. 25. My store was entered by Burglars, and failing to pick the lock of my Iron Safe, they tried to blow it open with powder, but no loss or injury was sustained. It was purchased of Oliver Evans, 61 S. Second street Philadelphia. J. C. Foulks, Bordentown, N. J.'
For sale, of all sizes, by OLIVER EVANS,

61 S. Second street, below Chestnut.
25 Sole Agent for the Day & Newell's World's Fair
Premium Bank, Vault and Store Locks—thief and pow

Also, in store-Seal and Letter Copying Presses Presses, with cylinders and pans. Portable Shower
Baths, of superior construction. Water Filters, for
purifying bad water. Refrigerators and he Chests. Water Coalers of all kinds, for Motels, Stores, &c. [83-3m

WALTER & CO.,

Flour and General Produce COMMISSION MERCHANTS. Dealers in Plaster, Salt, Fish, Coffee, Sugar, and Grocerics generally.

WAREHOUSE ON THE RAILROAD TRACK No. 28 South Howard street, Baltimore. T IBERAL ADVANCEMENTS made on consignments-quick sales at best market pri es-and prompt returns. Solicit consignments

James Swan, Esq., Pres't Merchant's Bank, Dr. J. H. McCulloch, do. B'k of Baltimore T. Meredith, Esq., do. Com. & Far. B'k, H. Stuart & Son, mer T. W. & G. Hopkins, merchants, Heiser & White, Slingluff & Ensey, Reynolds & Smith, Slingluff, Devries & Co.

Slinglan, Devries & Co. do.

Albert & Bro., do.

H. M. Brent, Esq., Cashier,
J. H. Sherrard, Esq., do.

Merchants generally,

Petor Radebaugh, Bedford, and merchants and

framers generally.
Baltimore, Dec. 24, 1851-1y?