often sends things to Fayal, such as plants, &c. They are sent in air tight boxes. He has flowers often sent to him from Fayal. Don't remember whether my mother was preparing anything to send to Fayal at that time.

Cross-examination of this witness declined.

Joseph Kedden, sworn—I am a druggist in Court street. I saw Dr. Webster about 5 o'clock, Friday Nov. 23d, or a little before 5. He entered at my shop.

Cross-examined—He bought a box of colognc—5 bottles; did not pay for it.—Took it with him. At home during that evening. On Friday I saw him at breakfast, and then again at tea, at 5 o'clock.—I recollect some things being sent home from the laboratory, the day after the arrest—among them were a cap, and a pair of overalls. (These young ladies, one apparently about 16, and the other 18, behaved with exceeding fortitude and propriety, in their trying situation. They spoke in a low, but remarkably distinct voice, and apparently with an intelligent and conscientious regard to the exactness of their statements. Their delicacy and shrinking timidity were sufficiently manifest to cause every one to admire the strength of mind with which they overcame and controled the feellings that were evidently keenly alive to the situation of a beloved father.)

Ann Finnigan, sworn—I live at Dr. Webster's. I went there on the 16th of November, I went there on Friday.—Dr. Webster breakfasted at half past 8, dines at 3. Dr. W. came from Boston earlier than usual on Wednesday, before Thanksgiving. He came into the kitchen, and I thought I was belated about dinner. I looked at the clock and it was only 12. He went into the garden. I recollect that he breakfasted at home every morning while I was there, till the morning after he was arrested.

Catharine P. Webster, sworn—Am a daughter of Dr. Webster. Friday, Nov. 23d, between half past 5 and 6, I saw my father at home, at tea. He accompanied us to Mr. Treadwell's at 8. I did not see him again till half-past 12. We returned at same time.

On Wednesday evening, the day before thanksgiving, he went with us to a family party at Mr. Cunningham's. We returned to Cambridge at half past 10 or eleven.—We walked down to the toll-house, we saw a notice pasted up of Dr. Parkman. My sister pointed it out, and my father read it to us. On Sunday I first saw my father after breakfast; he had his hat in his hand to go to Boston; my mother asked him to wait till afternoon; he went to church with her. I saw him leave the house with her with the purpose of going to Boston; I heard his voice soon after dark that evening; I saw him between 9 and 10 o'clock.

Mr. Sohier here said—May it please the court, this closes our evidence; but we should like the privilege of looking over our memorandum, to see if any witness has escaped us.

The Court adjourned.

Eleventh Day—March 30.

Attorney General Clifford, this morning summed up at length, the testimony given on the trial, and having concluded his remarks, which were listened to with no less attention than those made by the defence. Chief Justice Shaw, with much emotion, stated to the prisoner that it was his privilege now to address the jury, if he had anything to say, or any explanation to make.

Professor Webster rose, and in a very distinct voice, made the following remarks.

I have desired to enter into an explanation of the complicated network of circumstances which, by my peculiar position, the government has thrown around me, and which, in nine cases out of ten, are completely distorted, and probably nine-tenths of which could be satisfactorily explained. All the points of the testimony have been placed in the hands of my counsel, by whom my innocence could have been firmly established. Acting entirely under their direction, I have sealed my lips during the period of my confinement, trusting myself entirely to them.—They have not deemed it necessary, in their superior wisdom, (this was said in an ironical tone) to bring forward the evidence which was to exonerate me from a variety of these acts. The government have brought whatever consummate ingenuity could suggest against me, and I hope it will not have an undue influence upon my jury. I will not allude to many of the charges, but there is one which touches me, and that is the letter which has been produced. It is not the first I had read in the daily prints which have been distributed in my appartments, and various publications which have been made respecting them. One statement was that I had, after the disappearance of Doctor Parkman, purchased a quantity of oxalic acid to remove the stains of blood, and it instantly occurred to me that this parcel might be saved and produced when necessary. For several days Mrs. Webster had requested me to purchase some acid for domestic use, and as my wife had repeatedly laughed at me because I had not purchased [illegible] I had borne it in my mind[illegible] breast [illegible] lameness into [illegible] ing she had made, when it was [illegible] the [illegible]tify it. She [illegible] stabili- [illegible] day [illegible] lives gas. A gallon jar was filled with gas in order to produce the changes from dark color to Orange, and also in air. One great heat being applied to the jar the gas was drawn through the water. As to the nitrate of copper spilled on the floor of the laboratory, it was spilled accidentally from a quantity and by me, in my lectures between the day of Dr. Parkman's disappearance and my own arrest. So I might go on explaining a variety of circumstances which have been distorted.—My counsel have pressed me to keep calm. My very calmness has been made to bear against me; but my trust has been in my God and my own innocence. In regard to money, I must say a word. The money which I paid Dr. Parkman on the afternoon of Friday, November 23d, I had saved up from time to time, and kept it in a trunk in my house in Cambridge; but unfortunately, no one ever saw me take it out—therefore, I can only give my word that such is the fact. Several years ago, I had students who were in the habit of being in my laboratory, and who injured my apparatus; therefore, I prepared everything for my own use in my lectures with my own hands, and that is the reason why I excluded persons from my laboratory.

As regards my whereabouts from the hour of Dr. Parkman's disappearance, I have put into my counsel's hands satisfactory information, which will account for every day I spent during that week—for every day and every hour. I never was absent from home. As to being seen by Mr. Sanderson, I was at home every evening. One thing that has been omitted by my counsel was, that on the Friday on which the alleged murder was said to have been committed, I had purchased Humboldt's new work "Cosmos," and while waiting for an omnibus, stepped into Brigham's to take a mutton chop, and, in coming out to take the omnibus, had forgotten my book; but after my arrest remembered the place where I had left it, and mentioned it to my counsel. They had sent to Brigham's, and the book had been found."

The Professor here sat down, but almost instantly arose and said, "I will say one word more. I have felt very much distressed by the production of those anonymous letters, more so than by anything that had occured during the trial. I call my God to witness, that if it was the last hour of my life, I never wrote those letters. Since the trial commenced, a letter has been received from this very 'Civis' by one of my counsel.—If this person has any spark of humanity I call upon him to come forward. A notice to this effect has been put in the papers."

Dr. Webster again took his seat, having evidently made a deep impression upon all present, by the seriousness of his remarks, and the earnestness of his manner.

THE SENTENCE.

Boston, April 1.

The court room this morning was densely crowded, to hear the awful sentence of death passed upon Professor Webster.—Shortly after 9 o'clock the prisoner was brought into court, when Attorney General Clifford moved that the Court should pass the final sentence of the law upon the prisoner.

Professor Webster looked gloomy, but calm and collected. When asked by the clerk, what he had to say why sentence of death should not be pronounced against him, he bowed his head in silence, and took his seat.

Chief Justice Shaw then addressed him in the following words:

John W. Webster—In meeting you here for the last time, to pronounce that sentence which the law has affixed to the high and aggravated offence of which you stand convicted, it is impossible, by language, to give utterance to the deep consciousness of responsibility, to the keen sense of sadness and sympathy with which we approach this solemn duty. Circumstances, which all who are here may duly appreciate, but which it may seem hardly fit to allude to in more detail, render the performance of his duty on the present occasion, unspeakably painful.

At all times, and under all circumstances, a feeling of indescribable solemnity attaches to the utterance of that stern voice retributive, which consigns a fellow being to an untimely and ignominious death; but when we consider all the circumstances of your past life—your various relations in society—the claims upon you by others—the hopes and expectations you have cherished, with your present condition, and the ignominious death which awaits you, we are oppressed with grief and anguish. Nothing but a sense of imperative duty, imposed on us by the law, whose officers and ministers we are, could sustain us in pronouncing such a judgment. Against the crime of wilful murder, of which you stand convicted—a crime at which humanity shudders—a crime everywhere, and under all forms of society, regarded with abhorrence—the law has denounced its severest penalties in these few, simple, but solemn and impressive words:—"Every person who shall commit the crime of murder, shall suffer the punishment of death for the same."

The manifest object of this law is the protection and security of human life, the most important of a just and paternal government. It is made the duty of this [illegible] to declare this penalty, against any [illegible] who shall have been found guilty, in [illegible] of the administration of justice, [illegible] violated this law. It is one of [illegible] Brady towards of judicial power, [illegible] beyond [illegible] called [illegible] 8 Acres of [illegible] the ground, [illegible] only with [illegible] come to get some- [illegible] to lecture [illegible] of all rights, may be more effectually secured.

By the record before us, it appears that you have been indicted by the Grand Jury of this county, for the crime of murder; alleging that on the 23d day of November last, you made an assault on the person of Dr. George Parkman, and by acts of violence, you deprived him of life with malice aforethought. This is alleged to have been done within the apartments of a public institution, in this city, the Medical College, of which you were a Professor and instructor, upon the person of a man of mature age, well known and of extensive connections in this community, and a benefactor of that institution.

The charge of an offence so aggravated, in the midst of a peaceful community, created an instantaneous outburst of surprise, alarm, and terror; and was followed by universal and intense anxiety to learn, by the results of a judicial proceeding, whether this charge was true. The day of trial came. A Court was organized to conduct it. A jury, almost of your own choosing, was selected in the manner best calculated to insure intelligence and impartiality. Counsel were appointed to assist you in conducting your defence, who have done all that learning, eloquence and skill could accomplish, in presenting your defence in its best aspects. A very large number of witnesses were carefully examined; and, after a laborious trial of unprecedented length, conducted as we hope, with patience and fidelity, that jury have pronounced you guilty.

To this verdict, upon a careful revision of the whole proceedings, I am constrained to say, in behalf of the Court, that they can perceive no just or legal grounds of exception. Guilty! How much, under all these thrilling circumstances, which cluster around the case and throng our memories in the retrospect, does this single word import! The wilful, violent and malicious distruction of the life of a fellow man, in the peace of God and under the protection of the law—yes, of one in the midst of life, with bright hopes, warm affections, mutual attachments, strong, extensive, and numerous—making life a blessing to himself and others.

We allude thus to the injury you have inflicted, not for the purpose of awakening one unnecessary pang in a heart already lacerated, but to remind you of the irreparable wrong done to the victim of your cruelty, in sheer justice to him whose voice is now hushed in death, and whose wrong can only be vindicated by the living action of the law.

If, therefore, you may at any moment think your case a hard one, and your punishment too severe—if one repining thought arises in your mind, or murmuring word seeks utterance from your lips, think, oh think, of him instantly deprived of life by your guilty hand. Then, if not lost to all sense of retributive justice—if you have any compunctions arising from your conscience—you may be ready to exclaim in the bitter anguish of truth, "I have sinned against Heaven and my own soul. My punishment is just. God be merciful to me a sinner!"

God grant that your example may afford a solemn warning to all, especially the young. May it impress deeply upon every mind the salutary lesson it is intended to teach—to guard against the indulgence of unhallowed and vindictive passion—to resist temptation to every selfish, sordid and wicked purpose—to listen to the warnings of conscience, and yield to the claims of duty; and whilst they instinctively shrink with abhorrence from the first thought of assailing the life of another, may they learn to reverence the laws of God and society, designed to secure the protection of their own.

We forbear, from obvious considerations from adding such words of advice as may be sometimes thought appropriate on occasions like the present. It lies only within our province, on occasions like this, to address the illiterate, the degraded, the outcast, whose early life has been cast among the vicious—the neglected, the abandoned, who have been blest with no means of moral and religious culture; who have never received the benefit of cultivated society, nor enjoyed the sweet and ennobling influences of home. To such an one, a word of advice, upon an occasion so impressive, may be a word fitly spoken, and tend to good; but in a case like this where these circumstances are all reversed, no word of ours could be more efficacious than the suggestions of your own better thoughts to which we commend you.

But as we are assigned, this last sad duty of pronouncing sentence, which is indeed the voice of the law and not our own, yet in giving utterance, we cannot do it with feelings of indifference, as a formal and official act. God forbid that we should be prevented from indulging and expressing these irrepressible feelings of interest, sympathy and compassion, which arise spontaneously in our heart.

We most sincerely and cordially deplore the distressing condition into which crime has brought you; and though we have no word of present consolation or of earthly hope to offer you, in this hour of your affliction. yet we devoutly commend you to the mercy of our Heavenly Father; with whom, in his abundance of mercy, and from whom we may all hope for pardon and peace.

And now, nothing remains but the solemn duty of pronouncing the sentence, which the law fixes for the crime of murder of which you stand convicted; which sentence is, that you John W. Webster be removed from this place, and be detained in close custody in the prison of this county, and thence taken at such time as the executive government of this Commonwealth [illegible] their warrant, [illegible] Lumberman's execution, and [illegible] Webster [illegible] deal with his [illegible] as he is [illegible] as rea[illegible] until you [illegible] who is infinite [illegible]

THE DOLLAR.

Clearfield, Pa., April 13, 1850.

Postponed.—We have received another communication from "*A Friend to Humanity*," but owing to the crowded state of our columns we are compelled to postpone it until our next.

Adjournment.—The State Legislature has agreed to adjourn on next Tuesday.—But, as the Governor has vetoed the Apportionment bill, they may rescind the resolution.

Going to Trial.—Alex. Irvin, Marshal of the Western district, returned home the other day, having in charge a Mr. Gearhart, arrested on suspicion of purloining money from the Post-office in Danville, Pa. He left again on Wednesday last, to deliver him in the jail at Williamsport, where he will be tried by the U. S. Circuit Court at its next term.

Democratic State Convention.

The next Democratic State Convention, for the nomination of a candidate for Canal Commissioner, will be held at Williamsport, on the 29th day of May next.

THE TRIAL OF WEBSTER.

This paper contains the conclusion of the evidence in the trial of Professor Webster, together with the address of the prisoner and the sentence of the court.

Our readers are now in possession of all the facts connected with this inhuman murder, and they will see that the result is a conviction entirely upon circumstantial evidence, though of such a clear and unmistakable character as to force conviction upon the minds of any jury. There are others, however, who think differently, and who frankly express the opinion that there was not sufficient evidence to warrant a verdict of guilty. Whilst there are still others who seem to think that Webster has been the victim of a deep laid, damnable conspiracy, and that he is a perfectly innocent man. Time may remove the veil.

THE APPORTIONMENT BILL VETOED.

Governor Johnston, on Wednesday last, sent to the House of Representatives a message vetoing the Apportionment bill. We have not seen a copy of it, but understand it is quite lengthey, and particularly severe upon the Democratic majority of the Legislature. Whilst we disliked the bill because of the unwieldy representative district which it gave us—Clearfield, McKean and Elk—yet we are free to declare it as our opinion, that, viewed with regard to its political bearing—and in which character it was most probably viewed by the Governor—its fairness and liberality is not to be complained of, and that it is quite as much so as any other that is likely to pass the present session.

Hon. JOHN BIGLER.

By the last advices from California, we learn that this gentlman—who many years ago published a paper in Bellefonte, and some ten or twelve years ago communicated the "*Doings at Washington*" to the people of Clearfield county, and who is a brother of Col. Wm. Bigler, of this place—was unanimously elected Speaker of the House of Representatives of the State of California. Mr. B. is a man of fine talents, and we may expect to hear more of him. If we are not mistaken, he only reached that country last summer.

CONNECTICUT ELECTION.

The recent election in Connecticut has resulted highly favorable to the Democratic party. There was no choice for Governor, by the people, Seymor, Democrat, lacking some 1800 votes of a majority over both the other candidates; but the Legislature having the election of Governor in such case, both branches of which are largely democratic, Seymor will no doubt be chosen. A Senator of the U. S. is also to be chosen by this Legislature.

What makes the result of this election particularly important and significant, is the fact that the Democratic party throughout the campaign repudiated the Wilmot Proviso.

H. P. Thompson, M. D.—The Annual commencement of the Medical Department of the University of Pennsylvania, took place at the Musical Fund Hall, Philadelphia, on Saturday last, on which occasion the degree of M. D. was conferred on 178 Students. Among the list we are pleased to see the name of our fellow-citizen H. P. Thompson, who, it will be recollected, *first graduated* in this office.

Senatorial Delegate.

The Democrats of Indiana county, at their late county meeting, passed a resolution extending to Cambria the right to the Senatorial delegate to the Williamsport Convention. We believe Armstrong did likewise. Cambria now asks the concurrence of Clearfield.

NEXT CANAL COMMISSIONER.

Among the gentlemen most prominently spoken of as candidates of the Democratic party for Canal Commissioner next fall, is the Hon. Edward B. Hubley, of Berks county.

Nearly $3,000,000.—Two vessels arrived from California, during the last week bringing together nearly *three million of dollars* of gold dust.

Independent, if not Rich.—Col. J. C. Fremont, U. S. Senator from California, it is said owns several thousand acres of land in California, containing a very rich gold mine, and that a large quantity of this land is worth *six millions* of dollars per acre!

Mr. Wright, one of the members of Congress from California, confirms this story, and says that the government owns many acres of the same value.

☞Look out for counterfeit $5 bills on the Harrisburg Bank. We have had a sight of one of them, and certain it is that they are so well executed, that it is only after the closest scrutiny that they can be distinguished from the genuine.

Religious Meeting.

At a meeting of the Trustees of the Evangelical Lutheran Church, of Clearfield, held April 6th—

It was resolved to commence the erection of a church edifice in the village of Clearfield, Pa., during the ensuing summer; and notice is hereby given to undertakers that there will be a letting of said edifice on the 30th instant, at Mr. Jacob Gulich's, near the village, at 1 o'clock, p. m., when proposals will be received, and contract be made, for the building of said edifice.

Information in reference to the plan, dimensions, &c., of the building will be given by the Rev. Peter P. Lane, Curwensville, as also by Mr. Jacob Gulich, Clearfield. The Trustees would also hereby give notice to all persons who have subscribed to the above named building that they will call upon them for the money, &c. they have had the kindness to subscribe, after the first day of May next, and will be grateful if they be prepared to cancel their subscriptions.

G. P. GULICH,
AB'M OGDEN,
JACOB GULICH,

Great Fall of Blood and Flesh.

Extraordinary Phenomenon in Sampson county, N. C.—We received on Wednesday last the following communications from Mr. Clarkson, through Mr. Holland, of Clinton, and take great pleasure in laying the astonishing particulars before our readers.

On the 15th Feb., 1850, there fell within 100 yards of the residence of Thomas M. Clarkson, in Sampson county, a shower of Flesh and Blood, about 30 feet wide, and as far as it was traced, about 250 or 300 yards long. The pieces appeared to be flesh, liver, lights, brains and blood.—Some of the blood ran on the leaves, apparently very fresh. Three of his (T. M. C's) children were in it, and ran to their mother exclaiming, "Mother there is meat falling!" Their mother went immediately to see, but the shower was over; but there lay the flesh, &c.

Neill Campbell, esq., living close by, was on the spot shortly after it fell, and he pronounced it as above. One of his children was about 150 yards from the shower, and came running to the rest saying he smelled something like blood. During the time it was falling there was a cloud over head—having a red appearance like a wind cloud. There was no rain.

The above you may rely on, and by Mr. Holland you have pieces of the flesh, which are reduced by being kept so long.

Yours, &c. T. M. C.

The piece which was left with us, has been examined with two of the best microscopes in the place, and the existence of blood well established; but nothing was shown giving any indication of the character of the matter.

It has the smell, both in its dry state and when macerated in water, of putrid flesh; and there can scarcely be a doubt that it is such.

It is astonishing, and we may say provoking also, that an occurrence of the kind should happen within 13 miles of a village (13 miles southwest of Clinton) of intelligent persons, and no one felt interest enough in it to go and get information about it. It is three weeks after it occurred before any account of it is sent to the press. An occurrence that is calculated to strike men with awe; and we are told that some persons listened to the relation of it, and looked upon it as an idle tale, deeming it impossible that such a thing could have occurred!

The cloud from which it fell is said to have been of a red appearance, which is ascribed to the clouds in former cases of this kind.

Although by no means frequent, this is not the first time such an occurrence has taken place, even in this country. But as yet, the most learned are unable to give any rational conjecture as to the cause of such a singular phenomenon.—*Fayettville [N. C.] Carolinian, 5th inst.*

Horrible Murder in Ohio.—The Richland (Ohio) Shield gives an account of a horrible murder and robbery committed in Planktown, in that county, on the 18th ult:

Mr. Hall, a grocer, had his house entered by two men in the night, while he was engaged in tying up groceries. One of them, with an axe, struck him over the head. He reeled off, advanced several feet, and was then knocked down by several blows on the side and back of the head with a heavy bludgeon, and then grappled at the throat by the murderer until life was extinct, the marks of whose thumb and fingers were plainly left upon his unsuspecting victim. The body was then dragged by the feet to the end of the counter, and there left. The store was rifled of all the money, but how much cannot be ascertained. It is supposed the murder was committed in the early part of the night, or between 9 and 12 o'clock. Two men, Daniel A. Myers and Thomas M'Carvy, half brothers, the former living in Planktown, and the latter in Lafayette, have been arrested on suspicion and committed to jail for trial at the next Court.

MR. KING'S CALIFORNIA REPORT.

Mr. Thomas Butler King's Report on California has at last appeared in print.—It occupies several columns, fine type of the New York *Tribune*. It presents a very flattering account of the country, its soil, climate, productions, &c. The agricultural resources of the territory are represented as immense, adapted to pasturage and wool growing. Cattle raising is a great element of wealth; they were formerly killed for their hides, and worth only about $4 per head; now they are worth $20 or $30 a head.

The gold region is set down as extending about 600 miles north and south, and about 60 miles east and west, giving an area of 36,000 square miles, or 23,040,000 acres. The streams and the territory to the north is rich in gold, and Mr. King believes the whole quartz plain, equal to 3,000 square miles is full of gold, bedded in the quartz, and that therein lies the greatest mineral wealth of California.

Mr. King recommends that the gold lands be retained as public property forever, as a source of national revenue. To workers and diggers of gold, he proposes to grant permits at the rate of one ounce for each pound. For the encouragement of regular mining, he proposes leases of a limited number of acres to persons or companies, at a small per centage on the gold procured.—*Danville (Vt.) North Star.*

From the N. Y. Com. Adv. April 6.

SIR JOHN FRANKLIN—REPORT OF HIS SAFETY.

We are indebted to Mr. John Randall, fur merchant, in Water street, for the following information forwarded by his agent or correspondent at St. Paul, Minnesota territory:

"St. Paul, Minnesota, March 13.—A dog train arrived here yesterday, from some distance above Lake Superior, bringing news that an American vessel had been seen by some of the Indians, and had sent letters, saying that Sir John Franklin was found. The particulars I cannot learn. However, they say he is safe."

The writer of the letter is the brother of Mr. Randall, and we have seen the letter containing the intelligence. Both are gentlemen of high respectability.

The Pennsylvania Railroad.—It will be gratifying to the friends of the Pennsylvania Railroad to learn that the passenger traffic alone has already exceeded the estimates. The income on that portion of the work which is open for use, during the last ten days, exceeds $10,000; being over $1,050 per day; with every prospect of an immense increase, when the connection with the inclined plane at Hollidaysburg is completed. We understand it is in contemplation to open the road to Huntingdon in the course of a few weeks, which will not only add to the receipts, but shorten the time several hours.—*Phila. Daily News.*

☞In England, there is a population of 7,000,000 who can read and write, and the letters which passed through the Post Office last year, were 356,000,000. In the United States, with a population of 5,000,000 capable of reading and writing, there were only 62,000,000 letters during the same period.

WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY.—Will Miracles never cease? More evidence of its Health Restorative.—We wish it may be distinctly understood, that every certificate and statement of cures performed by Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry, is strictly true. We give names and dates and invite the closest scrutiny, and challenge the most rigid inquiry as to the authenticity of our statements—knowing full well that a knowledge of facts as to the great superiority of this medicine, is alone necessary to insure its prescription. ☞IT CURES!☜ Wherever Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry is introduced, it at once attains that high reputation which it so richly deserves. What can stop its sale when on every hand can be witnessed its wonderful cures? The worst cases of Asthma, recent but dangerous Coughs, and also those that are of long standing, Bronchitis and Consumption, (in its early stages,) are always cured by this remarkable medicine. NO OTHER CAN BE LIKE IT. See advertisement

MARRIED—On the 11th day of April, 1850 by Benjamin F. Sterling, Esq., Mr. George McCracken, to Miss. Margaret E. Templeton, formerly of Brookville, Jefferson county, Pa.

Democratic County Meeting.

The Democratic voters of Clearfield county, will take notice that a general County Meeting will be held in the Court house, in the borough of Clearfield, on Tuesday evening the 1st of May next, for the purpose of appointing delegates to the Williamsport Convention, and to make other arrangements, and do such other matters as may be deemed important to the success of our principles.

By order of the
Standing Committee.

ESTATE OF CHARLES LITTLE, Deceased.

NOTICE is hereby given that Letters Testamentary have been granted to the subscribers on the estate of Charles Little, late of Beccaria township, Clearfield county, dec'd, and that all persons indebted thereto are requested to make payment without delay, and those having claims against the same will present them duly authenticated for settlement.

MARY LITTLE, Ex'rx.
Beccaria tp. April 9, 1850.—pd