

Another Disgraceful Scene in the U. S. Senate!

Senators Benton and Foote.

On the 17th inst., Mr. Foote's proposition to raise a committee of thirteen came up in order and was discussed at length, various amendments being offered.

Mr. Benton objected to the amendment, on the ground that it was inconsistent with the proposition by which the Senate had declared that it would not instruct the committee.

The Vice President decided that inconsistency might be a good reason for the rejection of the amendment, but was not a question for the Chair to decide as a point of order.

Mr. Clay appealed from this decision. Mr. Benton addressed the Senate in support of his amendments. His object was to show by the votes of the Senate, on the several points which he had presented, that the fears of the South had been groundless—that there was no danger to the rights of one section of the Union.

Mr. Butler said that the Senator from Missouri was much mistaken if he supposed the Southern people would be satisfied with votes upon truisms—such votes were not to be safety valves by which to avert the dangers impending.

Mr. Foote rose to address the Senate. The Vice President reminded him that the question before the Senate was upon the appeal, and suggested that he confine himself to that point.

Mr. Foote declared his design to proceed to order. He had endeavored to avoid discussion, as the Senate would bear witness. He felt that the time had come when patriots should write for the purpose of saving the republic from the danger which threatened it.

Mr. Foote declared his design to proceed to order. He had endeavored to avoid discussion, as the Senate would bear witness. He felt that the time had come when patriots should write for the purpose of saving the republic from the danger which threatened it.

Mr. Foote declared his design to proceed to order. He had endeavored to avoid discussion, as the Senate would bear witness. He felt that the time had come when patriots should write for the purpose of saving the republic from the danger which threatened it.

Mr. Foote declared his design to proceed to order. He had endeavored to avoid discussion, as the Senate would bear witness. He felt that the time had come when patriots should write for the purpose of saving the republic from the danger which threatened it.

Mr. Foote declared his design to proceed to order. He had endeavored to avoid discussion, as the Senate would bear witness. He felt that the time had come when patriots should write for the purpose of saving the republic from the danger which threatened it.

Mr. Foote declared his design to proceed to order. He had endeavored to avoid discussion, as the Senate would bear witness. He felt that the time had come when patriots should write for the purpose of saving the republic from the danger which threatened it.

Mr. Foote declared his design to proceed to order. He had endeavored to avoid discussion, as the Senate would bear witness. He felt that the time had come when patriots should write for the purpose of saving the republic from the danger which threatened it.

Mr. Foote declared his design to proceed to order. He had endeavored to avoid discussion, as the Senate would bear witness. He felt that the time had come when patriots should write for the purpose of saving the republic from the danger which threatened it.

Mr. Foote declared his design to proceed to order. He had endeavored to avoid discussion, as the Senate would bear witness. He felt that the time had come when patriots should write for the purpose of saving the republic from the danger which threatened it.

Mr. Foote declared his design to proceed to order. He had endeavored to avoid discussion, as the Senate would bear witness. He felt that the time had come when patriots should write for the purpose of saving the republic from the danger which threatened it.

Mr. Foote declared his design to proceed to order. He had endeavored to avoid discussion, as the Senate would bear witness. He felt that the time had come when patriots should write for the purpose of saving the republic from the danger which threatened it.

Mr. Foote declared his design to proceed to order. He had endeavored to avoid discussion, as the Senate would bear witness. He felt that the time had come when patriots should write for the purpose of saving the republic from the danger which threatened it.

Mr. Foote declared his design to proceed to order. He had endeavored to avoid discussion, as the Senate would bear witness. He felt that the time had come when patriots should write for the purpose of saving the republic from the danger which threatened it.

Mr. Foote declared his design to proceed to order. He had endeavored to avoid discussion, as the Senate would bear witness. He felt that the time had come when patriots should write for the purpose of saving the republic from the danger which threatened it.

Mr. Foote declared his design to proceed to order. He had endeavored to avoid discussion, as the Senate would bear witness. He felt that the time had come when patriots should write for the purpose of saving the republic from the danger which threatened it.

Mr. Foote declared his design to proceed to order. He had endeavored to avoid discussion, as the Senate would bear witness. He felt that the time had come when patriots should write for the purpose of saving the republic from the danger which threatened it.

Mr. Foote rose and inquired if he could proceed to order.

Mr. Benton (in a very loud tone and much excited) demanded that the Senate shall take cognizance of the fact that a pistol had been brought here to assassinate him.

Mr. Foote explained, he had no intention to attack anybody. His whole course had been that of the defensive. He had been informed that an attack upon him had been intimated. Supposing, when the Senator from Missouri advanced towards him, that he was armed and designed to attack him, he had himself advanced to the centre of the chamber, in order to be in a position where he could meet Mr. Benton, in the main aisle, upon equal terms.

Mr. Benton protested against an intimation that he carried arms. He never did so.

The Vice President requested Mr. Foote to take his seat until it could be ascertained what course was proper for the Chair to pursue.

Mr. Hale regretted the necessity which seemed to impose itself upon him, one of the youngest members of the Senate; but if no one else moved in the premises, he should deem himself unworthy of his seat, if he could let such a transaction as had just been witnessed, go out to the country without investigation. The Senate owed such course to itself.

Mr. Foote, (in his seat.) I court it. Mr. Burland said he had apprehended no danger, and instead of the matter being a serious affair to be investigated, he thought it one of which the Senate should be ashamed, and should say as little about it as possible.

Mr. Foote expressed his assent to the proposition for investigation, but solemnly protested that he had only armed himself in view of a premeditated attack, against which he had been warned.

Mr. Dodge, of Wisconsin, thought a court of investigation should be appointed. He stated that he had known Mr. Benton thirty-five years, and never knew him to carry arms.

Mr. Benton, (in his seat, still much agitated,) never! never!

Mr. Dodge moved that a committee of seven be appointed to investigate the subject. It was a duty to the Senate and the country. Mr. Clay expressed the hope that Mr. Benton and Mr. Foote would go before a magistrate, or else in the presence of the Senate, pledge themselves not to commit a breach of the peace, in the further prosecution of this affair.

Mr. Benton—I have done nothing to authorise a charge of intention to commit a breach of the peace, and I will rot in jail before I give a promise by which I admit such a thing—(even by implication.) I carry no arms, sir, and it's lying and cowardly to insinuate any thing of the kind against me.

Mr. Clay said his suggestion had no reference to the past, but to the future. Mr. Foote said he was a constitution-loving, and law-abiding man. He only wore arms when he had reason to believe he was in danger of being attacked.—He preferred another method of settling difficulties, and had always left the door inside open, in order to avoid the necessity for any other mode of settlement than referred to. He declared that he had no design of proceeding further in the immediate controversy which had occurred, but intimated that as a man of honor, he felt bound to take the proceedings elsewhere.

Mr. Benton greeted the last remark with a contemptuous laugh—loud enough to be heard throughout the chamber.

After some further debate, a motion to appoint a committee was agreed to, and before any further action was had, the Senate adjourned.

Mr. Dodge of Iowa, and Mr. Dodge of Wisconsin, and others, apprehending a collision between Mr. Benton and Mr. Foote, endeavored to detain the former from moving from his seat. Overcoming all resistance, he continued towards Mr. Foote, who leaving his place, stepped down the main aisle, and took a position in the area just in front of the Sergeant-at-Arms' seat, at the right of the Vice President; at the same time drawing a pistol from his bosom and cocking it.

The scene which ensued is indescribable. Loud calls for the Sergeant-at-Arms were made, and cries of "order!" resounded from all sides of the chamber. Many persons rushed from the Galleries, and out of the chamber, in apprehension of a general melee.

Several Senators surrounded Mr. Foote, among whom was Mr. Dickinson who, securing the pistol, locked it up in his desk.

Mr. Benton in the meantime was struggling in the hands of his friends, who were endeavoring to prevent him from reaching Mr. Foote. While thus pincioned as it were, and yet almost successfully resisting the efforts of those who held him, Mr. Benton boldly denounced Mr. Foote as an assassin, who had thus dared to bring a pistol in the Senate to murder him. He said, "I have no arms—examine me—I carry nothing of the kind—stand out of his way, and let the scoundrel and assassin fire."

In uttering this sentence, Mr. Benton threw off from either side, those who held him—tore open his vest, and invited the fire of his antagonists.

Mr. Foote, in the meantime, was restrained from advancing towards Mr. Benton.

The Vice President, after repeated and vigorous efforts, succeeded in restoring a comparative state of quiet.

Mr. Benton and Mr. Foote having resumed their respective seats,

FOREIGN NEWS.

The steamer America, with two weeks later news from Europe arrived at Halifax on Friday last. The following are the most important items of news:

Flour.—Baltimore and Philadelphia flour has advanced one shilling per bbl, the former being quoted at 22s. the latter at 24s. 6d. per bbl. Western Canal Flour 18s. and 21s. Old Sour 20s. per bbl.

Indian Corn Meal 12s. and 13s. per bbl., nominal. Wheat 4s. 6d. and 8s. per 70 lbs. The market closes quietly.

Recent advices from Constantinople state that preparations were being made to conduct Kosuth and the other Hungarian refugees to Kütahiah, in Asia Minor, where they are to be confined, it is said, for five years.

The return of the Pope to Rome was confidently announced to take place on the 6th inst.

FRANCE. At Paris, although there is increased excitement and greater bitterness between conflicting parties, the only marked events of the fortnight have been: First—The revolt of one of the regiments, which the government has not succeeded in quelling. Second—A popular demonstration, in a small way against Louis Napoleon as he passed through the streets.

Perhaps the most significant event in the Legislative Assembly was the proposition by M. de La Rochejaquelein, a friend of the President's, to the effect that on the first Sunday in June, the nation should be called upon to pronounce definitely on the form of government which it should choose to select—that every elector should be called upon to inscribe on his ballot, monarchy or republic—that if a republic should acquire the majority, it should be proclaimed in the Chamber by the President of the Republic; and if the monarchy obtained the majority, it should be proclaimed by the President of the Assembly. This remarkable proposal was received in solemn silence by the majority, and by decisive sneers from the Mountain; but at length the proposal was negatived, it having fallen to the ground in consequence of not being seconded, and the previous question was immediately voted unanimously.

The members of the Mountain received the announcement with a cry of "Vive la Republique." It is said that the President of the Republic is so deeply in debt, that nothing but the possession of the imperial crown can extricate him, and that he is at present engaged in negotiations with Russia for the purpose of possessing that, to him, now necessary protection. The government are perseveringly employed in introducing their measures of coercion, in which the majority of the Assembly support them.

The Parisian correspondent of the London Standard, of a late date, says that the Government is said to have received despatches from Germany, which lead to the belief that a collision between Austria and Russia is almost unavoidable. The language used by both powers is partaking more and more of a hostile character.

Interesting from New Mexico. St. Louis, April 18. By the arrival here, yesterday, of a gentleman from New Mexico, we have received dates from Los Vegas to the 6th of March.

Indian depredations in that country still continue. The Americans are living in constant dread and fear, and the savages are daily becoming more daring.

The writer says a runner, sent by a party of buffalo hunters, arrived at Los Vegas a few days before he left. The hunters had encountered a body of Apache Indians, and an engagement ensued between them. Two of the hunters were killed and three or four badly injured. The Indians carried off all their animals, and at the time of the runner's departure, nearly all the ammunition of the hunters was exhausted.

The commander at this place was called upon to order out a company of military to protect the hunters, and render them necessary assistance. The Apaches, satisfied with their booty, had retreated.

A few days since, three Mexicans were killed by the Indians at Vernal Springs, on the road from Los Vegas to Santa Fe.

Great complaints are made that sufficient precaution is not observed by Colonel Monroe in granting license to traders—many having been in the habit of selling arms and ammunition to the hostile Indians.

Allegheny City Scrip. The district court of Allegheny county, on Monday last, decided that the city of Allegheny shall pay, beside the amount of her scrip issued, an additional 20 per cent. penalty, agreeably to the act of the 12th April, 1828, prohibiting the circulation of small notes under the denomination of five dollars. The case was a suit brought against the corporation by Samuel McClurkin & Co., to recover the penalty on a certain amount of scrip held by them. The defence was a denial that the corporation had issued and circulated the notes declared upon; and on the trial of this issue, it appeared that the notes were issued by the city treasurer, in pursuance of an ordinance of the city councils; and therefore the following question was reserved by the Court, that is to say, "Can

the Select or Common Councils of the city of Allegheny, a municipal corporation, subject their constituents to the penalty of the act of 12th April, 1828, concerning small notes, &c., by creating a circulating medium of small notes, contrary to the provisions of that law?" His honor, Judge Lowrie, delivered a very able opinion in the case, giving judgment for the plaintiffs, for the amount of the notes, together with the interest at the rate of 20 per cent. per annum.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS. Greatest Variety in Town at the GENERAL DEPOT, LOUIS SCHNEIDER

HAS just laid in a very heavy stock of all KINDS OF GROCERIES AND CONFECTIONARIES, &c., which he invites his old customers and the public generally to examine. His stock of Goods is very large, consisting of every variety to suit the wants of the people.

All Kinds of Groceries. COFFEE, Teas, Sugars, Molasses, Chocolate, &c. A fresh supply just received at SCHNEIDER'S General Depot.

Confectionary. A GREAT variety of choice Confectionary for sale at SCHNEIDER'S.

Fresh Bread and Cakes. OF all kinds always on hand at the Bakery of LOUIS SCHNEIDER.

Sperm and Tallow Candles, and Soap. ON hand and for sale at SCHNEIDER'S General Depot.

Superior Brand Segars. OF various kinds just received and for sale at LOUIS SCHNEIDER'S.

Spices of all Kinds. FOR sale at SCHNEIDER'S Grocery, and Confectionary.

Cheese and Crackers. FOR sale at SCHNEIDER'S Confectionary and Grocery Depot.

Fruit and Nuts. OF all kinds, for sale at SCHNEIDER'S.

Raisins at 12 1/2 cts. per pound. A GOOD article of Raisins at 12 1/2 cts. per lb. for sale at SCHNEIDER'S.

VINEGAR. A SUPERIOR article of Vinegar for sale at SCHNEIDER'S.

Fluid, and Fluid Lamps. SUPERIOR Fluid, and Fluid Lamps received and for sale by LOUIS SCHNEIDER.

Dried Beef and Cheese. FOR sale at the Cheap Grocery and Confectionary of J. M. CUNNINGHAM.

Confectionary. OF ALL KINDS—a fresh supply now on hand and for sale at CUNNINGHAM'S.

SPICES. ALL kinds of Spices for sale at CUNNINGHAM'S Grocery and Confectionary.

A Variety of Articles. TOO numerous to mention, for sale at CUNNINGHAM'S Confectionary and Grocery Head Quarters.

ALEXANDRIA FOUNDRY AND TIN SHOP. HAVING purchased the stock of said Foundry, I am prepared to do all kinds of work, such as:

Machine, Forge and Mill Castings; STOVES—Air-Tight, Coal and Wood Parlor Stoves, Coal and Wood Cooking Stoves of superior pattern; Wood and Coal Stoves of all kinds; Wagon Boxes; Hollow Ware, &c.

too numerous to mention; and all kinds of Tin, Copper and Sheet Iron work, made to order, and kept on hand. Spouting at 12 cents per foot, Copper Pumps, &c. Old metal taken in exchange—also all kinds of produce. ROBERT GRAFIUS, Alexandria, April 23d, 1850.

MILNWOOD ACADEMY. A Boarding School for Young Men. SHADE GAP, HUNTINGDON CO. PA. Rev. J. Y. McGinnes, A. M., and J. H. W. McGinnes, A. M. Principals.

The Summer session will commence on the 23d of April, and continue five months. The course of instruction embraces all the branches necessary to prepare young men, either for the higher classes in College, or for the studies of a profession and the active business of life. The Academy building is new, commodious, and in every way adapted to the accommodation of a large number of boarders. The location is distinguished for its healthfulness and the moral and religious character of the surrounding community. It is easy of access, being on the stage route connecting Chambersburg with the Central Rail Road at Drake's Ferry.

Terms of Session:—For Orthography, Reading and Writing, \$5; Arithmetic, Geography, Grammar, Composition, Natural Philosophy, Astronomy, Physiology, Chemistry, &c., \$8; Mathematics, Greek and Latin languages, \$12; French and German each, \$5. Boarding, exclusive of fuel and light, \$1.25 per week. For reference or further particulars address JAMES Y. M'GINNES, Shade Gap, April 16, 1850.

BOSS IN THE FIELD AGAIN! Ladies and Gentlemen, I have just returned from the City, and brought a large assortment of BOOTS AND SHOES of all kinds, of the best quality. Ladies' and Gentlemen's Gaiters, and Children's do. Summer Hats, &c. &c. Please call and see for yourselves. I will sell low for cash. L. WESTBROOK. April 16, 1850.—3t.

Dissolution of Partnership.

The Copartnership heretofore existing between the undersigned, under the firm of Irvine and Marks, was dissolved on March 5th, by mutual consent.

JNO. IRVINE. JOHN J. MARKS. Peterburg April 16th, 1850.—3t. pd. The Books of the late firm will be left in the hands of John Irvine, who will continue the business at the "Old Stand."

WATCHES, CLOCKS, JEWELRY, SILVERWARE, &c.

The undersigned has just returned from the East, and is now opening at his New Stand, three doors West of T. Read & Sons' Store, and directly opposite the Sons of Temperance Hall, a large and very superior assortment of Gold and Silver Watches, 8 day and 30 hour Brass Clocks, Jewelry of the most fashionable styles, Silverware, Cutlery, Perfumery, Soaps, Pocket Books, Port Monnaies, Listols, Note and fine Letter Paper, with a general assortment of Fancy Goods.

The unusually low Prices. At which we are determined to dispose of this Stock, offers peculiar inducements to purchasers. All should remember this fact before making their purchases, as it is our fixed determination to sell our Watches, Jewelry &c., at a very small profit, and thus establish our reputation for selling

The Cheapest and Best Articles. Watches and Clocks neatly and carefully repaired.—The Highest Price allowed for Old Gold and Silver.

J. T. SCOTT. N. B. Our friends and others who may wish to patronize "SCOTT'S CHEAP JEWELRY STORE," will please bear in mind that he has removed his establishment from the corner long occupied by D. Buoy, to the location above described, where he hopes to greet his old and many new customers.

CENTRAL CLOTHING DEPOT. JACOB SNYDER

Respectfully informs the public that he has removed his establishment to the room recently occupied by T. K. Simonton, opposite the store of T. Read & Son, where, in addition to his former stock, he has just received the most elegant assortment of

Clothing for Men and Boys. His stock consists in part of Dress and Frock COATS, a variety of Pants, VESTS, of every quality and price. Shirts, flannel shirts and drawers, cravats, &c. &c.

Having considerable knowledge of the wants of the People, and being experienced in the quality and make of Clothing, he can confidently assure the public that the material is not only good but that his stock of clothing is well made up, in the most fashionable style. Having purchased low, he is determined to sell at such prices as will cause the people generally to hail his store as the

Cheap Clothing Depot! Every body, in town and country, are invited to call and examine his truly SUPERIOR GOODS.

N. B.—Clothing will be made up for customers as heretofore, in the best style and shortest notice. Huntingdon, April 9, 1850.

Administrator's Notice. ESTATE OF JAMES ROSS, OF BRADY TOWNSHIP, DECEASED.

LETTERS of Administration have been granted to the subscriber upon the estate of James Ross, of Brady township, Huntingdon county, deceased. All persons having claims will present them duly authenticated, and those indebted are requested to make payment to

SIGN OF THE BIG POLE. Shaving, Hair Dressing and hair-pooling. WILLIAM MOLSON, Would respectfully inform the public generally, that he continues to carry on Shaving, Hair Dressing, and Shampooing, in the room over Henry Africa's Oyster Saloon, in Allegheny street, where he invites all desiring to give to him a call. He is determined to give close attention to his business, and feels confident that he can render satisfaction to all who favor him with their custom. April 9, 1850.—3t. pd.

GREAT NEWS! THE People, both in town and country, will be delighted to learn that DORSEY & MAGUIRE have just received from the Eastern cities, a splendid assortment of

SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS, which they are offering, as usual, at most astonishing LOW PRICES. Their stock comprises everything that the wants of the People require, and is made up, in part, of the most extensive variety of all the various styles, selected to suit all tastes, of

Ladies & Gentlemen's Dress Goods, Boots, Shoes, Hats and Caps, Hardware, Queensware, Groceries, &c.

We neither wish to boast or deceive, in regard to the superior quality or the low prices of our goods, and hence invite the public at large to call and examine for themselves. It will give us pleasure at all times to show our goods. Thankful for past favors, we hope by strict attention to business to receive a liberal share of public patronage.

DORSEY & MAGUIRE. Huntingdon, April 9, 1850.

PRIVATE SCHOOL, FOR the Intellectual and Moral training of young persons and children of both sexes, kept by J. A. HALL, in the new Academy building, Huntingdon, Pa.

The spring session will commence on Monday, the 22d DAY OF APRIL INST. For particulars apply to the Teacher. J. A. HALL.

REFERENCES. Rev. J. Moore, A. P. Wilson, J. S. Stewart, R. M'Alister, Esq.; Messrs. D. M'Wirtie, W. B. Zeigler and J. N. Prowell; Judge Gwin, Hon. George Taylor and Col. James Clark. April 2d, 1850.

PITTSBURG!

JUST received at the "OLD LUCUST CORNER," the following very desirable articles from Pittsburg, viz:

1,000 lbs. Sugar cured and Canned Hams. 2,000 " Plain cured do. 200 " Prime Cream Cheese. 300 " Venison Hams. Six bushels white soup beans; and twenty barrels

ELEGANT FIP SUGAR. Superior corn brooms, zinc wash boards, twilled bags, lard oil, stat candles, (a new article), bed cords, &c.; all of which will be sold on reasonable terms.

PHILADELPHIA.

We have also just received and opened our splendid stock of Dry Goods, Groceries, boots and shoes, bonnets, hats and caps, ready made clothing, &c., just received from Philadelphia. As we are determined to

SELL CHEAP, purchasers are earnestly invited to call and examine our stock, when, we have no doubt, they will be satisfied that our goods are excellent in quality and reasonable in price.

FISHER, M'MURTRIE & Co. Huntingdon, April 2, 1850.

NOW FOR THE BARGAINS! A New and Splendid Assortment of SPRING & SUMMER GOODS, Has just been received at the Cheap and popular Stand of

George Gwin, Market Square, Huntingdon Pa. HIS stock has been selected with great care, with a view to cheapness and good quality, and comprises, in part, Cloths of all kinds, French, Belgian and Fancy Cassimeres, Kentucky Jeans, Croton, Oregon, and Tweed Cloths, Vestings, Flannels and Drillings, and a variety of Cotton goods for summer wear, Mouslin de Laines, French Lawns, and Scarfs, Shawls and Handkerchiefs, Alpaca, Merinos, a large assortment of Calicoes of the newest styles and at low prices, Earlston, French, Scotch and Domestic Gingham and Dolorines, French and Irish Linens, Checks, Bed Tickings, Muslins and Sheetings, &c., &c.

Having heretofore been honored by a large patronage from the Ladies he has procured the most elegant assortment of

Ladies' Dress Goods, ever brought to the interior of the State. Also: Boots, Shoes, Hats and Caps, Groceries, Hardware, Queensware, &c., and a great variety of goods of all kinds. In short he is prepared to offer

Great Bargains to those who favor him with their custom. All are invited to call and judge for themselves. It affords him pleasure to exhibit his goods at all times.

All kinds of Country Produce taken in exchange for goods. GEO. GWIN. April 2, 1850.

WE take this method of informing our friends and the public generally, that owing to an increase of business we have removed our Watch, Jewelry, and Variety Store, to the large room on the corner of Hill and streets, formerly occupied by Col. D. Buoy as a Watch and Jewelry Store.

We have just returned from the Eastern cities with a very large and handsome assortment of

Fine Gold and Silver Watches, Clocks, Jewelry, Silverware, Cutlery, Fire arms, Musical Instruments, Stationary, Perfumery, Candelabras, and Fancy Articles.

Notwithstanding these articles now demand a higher price in the Eastern market than formerly, we have purchased our goods remarkably low, and are determined to sell CHEAP. NEFF & MILLER. April 2, 1850.

Administrator's Notice. ESTATE OF RICHARD PLOWMAN, OF BRADY TOWNSHIP, DECD.

LETTERS of Administration have been granted to the subscribers, upon the estate of Richard Plowman, late of Brady township, deceased. All persons having claims will present them duly authenticated, and those indebted are requested to make payment to

EDWARD L. PLOWMAN, WASH. BUCHANAN, Administrators. April 9, 1850.—6t.

To Farmers and Men of Business. OILS, CANDLES AND GUANO. THE subscriber offers, at the lowest rates, in any quantity to suit purchasers.

GENUINE PERUVIAN GUANO, and a variety of SPERM, WHALE, LARD, AND TANNER'S OILS. Manufacturers, Tanners, Farmers, Dealers and Consumers, are invited to call. GEO. W. RIDGWAY, No. 87 North Wharves, the first OIL STORE below Race street, Philadelphia. April 9, 1850.—2m.

100 CLOCKS. OF every description, from \$1 to \$100, received and for sale by April 2, '50.] NEFF & MILLER.

CUTLERY. A SPLENDID assortment of the finest knives and scissors manufactured by Rodgers and Wostenholm, for sale by NEFF & MILLER. April 2, 1850.

SILVERWARE. TABLE, tea and salt spoons, butter and fruit knives, sugar tongs, forks and purse clasps made of coin, for sale by NEFF & MILLER. April 2, 1850.