

THE JOURNAL.
HUNTINGDON, PA.
Thursday Morning, March 11, 1852.
J. SEWELL STEWART—Editor.

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V. B. PALMER

Is our authorized agent in Philadelphia, New York and Baltimore, to receive advertisements, and any persons in those cities wishing to advertise in our columns, will please call on him.

FOR THE PRESIDENCY IN 1852,
WINFIELD SCOTT,
OF NEW JERSEY.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT IN 1852,
JAMES C. JONES,
OF TENNESSEE.

WHIG STATE CONVENTION.

A Whig State Convention will be held at Harrisburg, on the 25th of March, 1852, for the purpose of nominating a Canal Commissioner, forming an Electoral Ticket, and choosing delegates to the National Convention. The Whigs of the various counties of the Commonwealth are hereby notified to elect delegates equal in number to their representatives in the Senate and House of Representatives, to attend said Convention.

NER MIDDLESWARTH, Pres.
CHARLES THOMSON JONES, Secretary.

We call the attention of our readers to our advertising columns.

We return thanks to William B. Smith, of the House, and A. W. Benedict, of the Senate, for documents.

LOOK OUT FOR THEM!—Counterfeit \$10 bills on the Wyoming Bank, at Wilkesbarre, are being extensively circulated in Philadelphia. They are said to be a bad imitation of the genuine, and can easily be detected.

Small Notes.

The Cumberland Miners' Journal of Friday last, says:—The House of Delegates of this State, have passed a law with but two dissenting voices, prohibiting the passage of bank notes of a smaller denomination than five dollars, other than notes of our own banks. This is a judicious measure and cannot be too highly appreciated. We have for years been inundated with the small notes of other States—particularly of Pennsylvania and Ohio, more than one half of which are counterfeit. Our unsuspecting citizens have lost considerable by the impositions of the designing, but this law, we hope, will remedy the evil.

THE Indiana Senate has passed a bill to purchase land in Africa, to which the negroes in the State are to be sent.

KOSSUTH has been made a member of the Cincinnati Lodge of Free Masons, and has taken all the degrees.

INTOXICATING DRINKS.—The Columbus (Ohio) Statesman of the 25th ult., says:

"Innumerable numbers of petitions, for the passage of a law to prevent the sale, &c., of ardent spirits, have been presented to both houses of the Legislature, during the last few days. They come from men, women, and children, all over the land."

On Friday evening, James White, a shoemaker, residing in East street, in the city of Baltimore, while in a state of wild imberbation from strong drink, cut the throats of his daughter, aged about 15 years, and of his little son, aged 3 years, and then, after setting fire to the house, cut his own throat. The bodies of the three were burned to a crisp. The wife of White had left him in consequence of his course towards her. The throats of the children were cut with an axe, and the boy's skull had also been crushed in.

If every American clergyman received but a salary of \$375, the cost of our national pulpit would be \$6,000,000 a year.

A Mrs. Hogg, of Fulton county, recently gave birth to three little dogs! Bless her—the suits us!

Free Banking.

A bill has been introduced into the Legislature of Pennsylvania, known as the Free Banking Law, the object of which is to throw open the business of banking to private capital the same as any other legitimate trade or calling. Its main feature is, that any association of persons purchasing stocks of this Commonwealth or the United States to an amount, not less than twenty-five thousand dollars, shall be entitled to letters patent conferring upon them a corporate name, and shall then be entitled to receive from the Auditor General of the Commonwealth, notes in the nature of bank notes, signed by the Auditor General, of any desired denominations to an amount nearly equal to the stocks purchased by the said association of persons, which notes can then be paid out and circulate as bank notes now do. Every note the bank issues must be signed by the Auditor General, so that it cannot issue beyond its capital stock while the Auditor General, who is disinterested does his duty. The bank can, at no time, issue notes to the full amount of its purchased stocks, so that, if by some misfortune, the bank should break, the note-holders would be paid out of a sale of the stocks upon which it started business. In place of issuing paper to three times the amount of capital actually paid in under the free banking law, it cannot issue to the full amount of its capital stock, so that the note-holder has a security over and above the good faith and credit of the bank. This system of banking is open to every association of persons, not less than five, if we can recollect rightly, who can purchase the requisite amount of stock. The present system of banking is a monopoly enjoyed by a few under a special privilege granted by the Legislature. When these monopolies are in good condition they pay fine dividends to the stockholders at the expense of their customers. Being few in number and enjoying the exclusive control of the money trade, which is the most terrible heart-hardener on earth, they and their officers become audacious and supercilious. When a man deals awhile exclusively in money, the features of his face begin to assume the appearance of a combination of ground-squirrel and devil, which is a decidedly unpleasant incarnation to encounter in a banking house.

But the free banking law, which throws the money trade open to all who may desire to embark in it, and which will at least mollify the vipers, if not extirpate the present exclusive system entirely, is opposed by the locofocos. They are throwing all their force on the side of the old banks, chartering new ones and adding capital to the old. They are of opinion, that but few people should be entrusted with money, and that the great body are not fit to manage it. They desire that it shall be chained like a tiger and kept like a tiger until keepers and all turn tiger. The old banks are in close communion with their locofoco friends engaged in the same undertaking—to defeat the passage of the free law. The Ledger, the Keystone and the locofoco papers generally are trying to sustain the old banks and old system. The Ledger is specially employed by the Philadelphia banks to advocate their cause.

We have no antipathy to banks, but believe them to be necessary and convenient for the community, still we desire to have them in the least objectionable shape. The free, we consider a decided improvement on the old system and hope it may find favor in the eyes of the wise men at Harrisburg.

ANOTHER POISONING CASE.—The family of John Baker, residing at No. 35 Carlton street, was poisoned last week, and eight of the ten members of the family were attacked with vomiting soon after breakfast, on Tuesday morning. This was attributed to the eating of bread that was baked the same morning, as the eight partook of it, and the other two, who were not sick, did not. Dr. Hartshorne was called in, and upon examining the flour of which the bread was baked, pronounced the poison to be arsenic, and the flour to be strongly impregnated with it. The flour was purchased the day previous, from the miller who usually supplied the house. The whole affair seems to be wrapped in mystery. All the members of the family have recovered.—Ledger.

David Kinnison, the last survivor of the Bostonians who threw the tea overboard in Boston harbor, died at his residence in Chicago, on the 24th of February, at the extraordinary age of one hundred and fifteen years.

[For the "Huntingdon Journal."]

Mr. Editor: In submitting the following remarks to the christian world through the medium of the press, I have been influenced by a sense of duty from my own observations, believing that in almost every transaction of man's life his weakness is perceptible. Every action—every incident—the silent heavens—the listening earth, all proclaim in reason's ear, that man is a fallen creature, "dust thou art and unto dust thou shalt return." We may perhaps view it as a matter of minor importance in what manner we conduct ourselves towards the person and family of an indigent neighbour, we may behold their bodies laid in the grave with as much apathy as we behold the carcass of a dog thrown into a pond—or we may hear of the death of such persons, or see their corpse pass our door with none but their relatives to follow them to their grave and not seem to think that it is our duty to assist in interring the remains of that fellow mortal. While on the other hand if an opulent neighbour or a member of his family dies, the inquiry is, when did he die—where will he be buried and at what hour?—and ere that hour arrives we see carriages, horse men, foot men and vehicles of almost every description in every direction, repairing to the house of mourning. The hour appointed to start to the grave arrives—the sable hearse moves off and a long train of followers join in behind—and the very lanes of the valley seemed wanting space for this vast procession. But why this vast contrast? The reason is obvious, one is rich; the other is poor; one is respected in consequence of his wealth, the other is neglected because of his indigence. I was deeply impressed with the truth of these remarks a short time since, when at the funeral of an indigent neighbour. Near the corpse sat the wife of that once dearly beloved husband two or three children and a few relations were all that were present. The hour of departure arrived and the wife and children took the last farewell look at the corpse of their departed father and husband. The procession (if such it may be called consisting of six or eight who followed the vehicle which contained the corpse), in due time arrived at the grave where the relatives were obliged to assist in interring the corpse. A short time afterwards I was at the funeral of an opulent neighbour, here the contrast was strikingly illustrated, every vehicle of conveyance was on the alert, every one seemed anxious to get to the funeral of their wealthy neighbour, not that he was more meritorious or worthy than the other person spoken of—but simply because he was wealthy and the other poor, the remains of one received a respectable obsequies and unmerited attention in consequence of his loaded coffers and wide domains. While the other was neglected and despised, because of his poverty. Why is it so? Why is it that men, "citizens of this land of light and knowledge" will suffer themselves to be thus led astray? Why is it that men will suffer themselves to be thus infatuated? Reader, pause and think, that

"Wealth makes the man in folly's eyes
But virtue is a higher prize."
OBSERVER, JR.
Birmingham Feb. 24, 1852.

The Congressional appointment of Indiana has recently been made. Taking the last Presidential vote as the test, the Whigs will have two districts—the Locofoco nine. In 1848 there were in the State 69,607 votes for Taylor and 74,745 for Cass. So that the sentiments of about 70,000 men will be represented by two votes in Congress, and 75,000 by nine votes! Such is Locofoco regard for the rights of the people.

Later from Northern Mexico.
Renewal of Hostilities by Caravajal—
Capture of Camargo—Probable Attack upon Matamoros.

NEW ORLEANS, March 5.—By an arrival, to-day, from Brazos Santiago, we have advices from Brownsville, Texas, via Indianola, to the 24th ult., stating that hostile operations had been renewed by Caravajal, the 18th February, with a large increased force, and on the 20th he had stormed and captured Camargo, after a feeble resistance from the Mexican troops. The accounts represent the force of Caravajal much to exceed his former force, and that disaffection with the Government was spreading, thus increasing his chances of success.

It was the purpose of Caravajal to move immediately upon Matamoros; and passengers report that there is little doubt that the attack had been commenced on the morning of the 25th, as heavy cannonading was heard in that direction the day the vessel left.

Cotton Factories Burned.
PROVIDENCE, March 6.—A cotton factory of 2600 spindles, employed in the manufacture of warp, belonging to David Hoppers, at Mooseneck Hill, West Greenwich, was entirely consumed by fire on Wednesday. Insured for \$3500 at the American office, in this city.

A cotton factory of 3600 spindles, situated at the western part of Scituate, belonging to John T. Fitman, of this city, was destroyed by fire on Wednesday evening. The mill was destroyed in the manufacturing of printing cloths. Insured for \$12,500.

A gentleman from Brattleborough, Vermont, states that the sleighing is excellent in that region, and that the snow lies there three feet on a level.

A few Facts of Interest.

In 1847 the Canal Commissioners reported that the tolls on the public works amounted to \$1,587,995
The expenditures 690,575
Alleging that \$97,420 were cleared by the public works that year. In 1849 the receipts from that source were \$1,128,860
The expenditures they said were 951,249

Leaving an alleged balance of \$677,611
In 1851 the receipts were \$1,719,788
Alleged expenditures 1,079,822
Alleged balance \$639,966

This statement, says the Independent Whig, though made by the Canal Commissioners is false. The State Treasurer in his report states that the amount received in the year 1851, for toll was \$1,719,788; but that the amount actually paid from the State Treasury to the public works was \$1,823,709 92—being \$734,000, more than the Canal Commissioners asserted, and showing that the receipts last year from the public works, were \$104,000 less than the expenditures!!

Admitting the Canal Commissioners' statement to be true, what is a revenue of \$639,966 on an original outlay of \$30,000,000 or now \$40,000,000, including the interest semi-annually paid upon this huge debt? New York, Maryland, and other States are deriving from their public Works handsome revenues which are materially reducing the public indebtedness. It is Pennsylvania alone which, notwithstanding her superior natural advantages, gains no revenue of consequence from her public improvements. Thanks to the blundering and plundering management of the corrupt Canal officers with whom our State is cursed.

Martial Spirit of the Americans.

If Lord John Russell intends to measure our defensive preparations by the limits to which "even the United States" carried these peculiar institutions, it will be hard to say where our national soldiering is to stop. In the matter of estimates, it is true that the demonstrations of America are exceedingly moderate and pacific; but in respect of genuine martial spirit, and fondness for military display, there are no people on earth more conspicuous than the countrymen of Ellihu Burritt.—The fact is worth observing, both by those who are entrusted with the administration of affairs and those who have charged themselves with the peculiar advocacy of the doctrines of peace. Undoubtedly, where the regular army is small, the annual expenditure is small also; but where every man is a perfect soldier in his own conceit, the spirit of military enthusiasm can never fail to be effectually diffused. No people have been more pugnacious than the citizens of free States habituated to volunteer soldiering. It has been repeatedly seen in America that the habits of the militia men pass with the utmost promptitude into those of the regular campaigner; and we very much doubt whether the emperor of Russia himself commands half so martial a population as the President of the Union. Early in the American war it was plainly discerned, by the most sagacious of British statesmen, that our armies, superior as they showed themselves in the field, must be utterly unavailing against the resources of a country where every citizen could wield a musket with good will against an invader. The result proved the truth of the prediction; and though we do not, as we have said, consider the tendencies of those institutions as highly pacific, there is no doubt that they furnish an impregnable bulwark against hostility attack.—London Times.

SCARLET FEVER REMEDY.—We published a year or two ago a simple remedy for scarlet fever, being no other than the rubbing the patient thoroughly with fat bacon. We have since at different times received assurances from parties, whom the notice led to make a trial of it, of the entire success of the experiment. Others are just now sending us testimonials of the astonishing and speedy cures recently wrought by it. We mention the matter, that others may, "go and do likewise."—Ex. Paper.

MEN WITH TAILS.—The old story of the discovery of a race of men with caudal appendages, in Africa, is again revived in France, and it is asserted that evidence in substantiation of the statement has been produced. The tails are said to be from twelve to fifteen inches long. We hope the Geographical society of Paris will offer a reward for one of the interesting gentlemen: we shall then have a "prize tail" worth talking about.—Mrs. Swissheim.

A WISE ONE.—A writer in the London Daily News shows his intimate acquaintance with the United States by calling "Philadelphia the capital of a slave State," and says that "to argue with them on the subject of slavery is impossible."

In England an editorial notice of half dozen lines is charged at the rate of about twenty times the price of the advertisement to which it refers. Here it is demanded as a something to be thrown into the bargain.

The California Emigration.

Some idea of the rush to California, and of the crowds who throng the Isthmus awaiting a passage may be formed from the fact that the steamship Golden Gate, which left Panama on the 12th ultimo for San Francisco, took up thirteen hundred passengers! The New Orleans, on the same day, took up six hundred. A large number also took passage by sailing vessels, between the 1st and 16th of February, and there yet remained at Panama between four and five thousand persons awaiting a conveyance to California.

The telegraph reported that the steamer McKim, bound up from Panama, had put into San Diego, with her passengers dying from starvation, having been sixty-four days from Panama. The only additional account we can find of this melancholy affair is the following, which is derived from the report of the officers of the steamship Tennessee, at Panama:

"The steamer McKim was at San Diego, having been 64 days from Panama.—When she started she had 200 passengers; about thirty died at San Diego. The Captain turned the whole party ashore, refusing to have any thing more to do with them. He obtained some provisions, however, and took them all back, sending fifty into the forest to cut wood for fuel to enable them to reach San Francisco. They are probably at this time engaged in cutting wood."

The unexpected accession of some four or five thousand individuals to the population of the Isthmus has produced a scarcity of provisions. Pork was selling at from \$60 to \$70 per barrel, and beef at \$50 a barrel. This, and the crowded state of the Isthmus steamers, must occasion great suffering to the California emigrants.—National Intelligencer.

THE LATE ROBBERY AND MURDER IN NEW ORLEANS.

—All the parties under arrest for the robbery of Mr. Chevillon's house on Sunday evening, 15th ult., and the murder of his slave Mary, have confessed their guilt and disclosed the whole plan of the dreadful crime. There were three brothers named Delisle and a man named Jean Adam engaged in it. They conspired to rob the house six days before, and if necessary murder the negroess, and carried the plan into execution at the time appointed, when it was known the family would be at church, and there would be no one in the house but the negroess. The house being on a corner, one engaged her in conversation at the street door, whilst the others got over the fence on the other side, into the yard. They had broken open the armour, and were carrying off the money, upwards of a thousand dollars, when she, hearing the noise, rushed in, was instantly grappled by one of the villains, who held her whilst another cut her throat with a razor with which they had provided themselves, and left her dead on the floor. They all returned to Adams' room, some distance off, and there divided the money. One of the Delisles, named Louis, who assisted at the murder has not been arrested yet.

Talking about women voting, the Burlington Sentinel says:—Cradles be the ballot boxes for women, in which they should deposit, not votes, but voters.—That makes a Warwick of every mother of 'em.

HOOFLAND'S GERMAN BITTERS.—These celebrated Bitters prepared by Dr. C. M. Jackson, 120 Arch street, Philadelphia, are performing astonishing cures throughout the whole country. We can bear witness to their curative powers in the case of a friend of ours who had the Liver complaint, and who had tried almost every other medicine, but without effect. After taking a few bottles of these Bitters he was entirely cured. To those who are similarly afflicted we recommend them to take the preparation, knowing that they will cure the disease spoken of and many others to which "flesh is heir to." There is a spurious article in Philadelphia. The only place to get the genuine article is 120 Arch street, Philadelphia, of Dr. C. M. Jackson, or his agents throughout the country.

PRICES CURRENT.

PHILADELPHIA, March, 10, 1852.	
Flour per bbl.	\$4 50
White Wheat per bushel	1 02
Red do	92
Rye	72
Corn	65
Oats	40
Cloverseed	4 94

Public Sale.

Will be sold on Saturday, March 20th, at 2 o'clock P. M., a two story frame building, 18 by 24 feet, situated below the wood and water station, on the Penna. R. Road, in the borough of Huntingdon, now occupied by Col. John G. Stewart, as a marble workers shop.

THO. BURCHINELL.

March 11, 1852.—2t.

A Tenant Wanted.

I wish to lease for one or more years the farm situated at the mouth of the Raystown Branch, three miles below Huntingdon formerly owned by Dr. Henderson and sometimes called "Stikonia." The farm has been lying idle the last year and will afford a good chance for an industrious tenant—one with a small family will be preferred, as it may become necessary to quarter boarders with him. Immediate possession will be given.

DAVID BLAIR.

Huntingdon, March 11, 1852.—3t.

Auditor's Notice.

The undersigned Auditor, appointed by the Court of Common Pleas, of Huntingdon county, to make distribution of the proceeds of the Sheriff's sale of the personal estate of Joseph Vance and James Alexander amongst those entitled to receive the same, hereby gives notice, to all interested, that he will attend for the purpose aforesaid, on Tuesday the second day of April next, at ten o'clock A. M. at his office in the borough of Huntingdon, when and where all persons interested may attend if they think proper.

JOHN REED, Auditor.

\$1,000,000 Saved Yearly by Purchasing SILVER'S MINERAL PAINTS

The wonder of the age, nature's own productions. These Paints differ from all others in the market; they are not clays; they require little Oil, flow easily, and cover with a heavier body than white lead. They neither crack nor peel, and dry readily, making an EXAMINE or STOVE.

Colors.—We have seven different colors, viz: three Browns, two Choccolates, Black and Yellow, and by combination make every variety and shade of color.

Bony.—These Paints are superior in body (or covering property) to any yet discovered, and pound for pound will cover double the surface of white lead, zinc, or other metallic Paints.

1858.—To Iron they furnish a perfect protection against rust, for they contain no metal, whilst like white lead acts destructively on the iron; in fact this Paint makes iron doubly valuable for building purposes.

BRICK WORK.—They give to house walls a much heavier coating than other paints, and if sanding is required, nothing holds so firmly or finishes so well with it.

OLD ROOFS.—Give us a roof, never so old and leaky, Silver's Mineral Paints will make it cheaply new and more enduring than it ever was.

SHIPS using this extraordinary Mineral as we prepare it for them, will be proof against the action of hot suns, worms and salt water.

CAPITALLERS and BUILDERS are invited to make strict scrutiny into the merits of these Paints. They will find a very great reduction might be made in the cost of painting. These Paints are purely mineral; all clays and other impurities are washed out in preparing them for the market. They cost but half the price of white lead, and the same quantity will cover twice the surface, and last six times as long, which in fact reduces the price to one-twelfth. Climate has no effect on this Paint, and is equally valuable in the cold Canadas or our sunny Florida.

DIRECTORS.—Use Linseed Oil, mix as thick as you can, and use as other paints. These Paints need little tarry, and for priming and second coating in all hotterwork they will be found far cheaper and more durable than lead.

Dealers and consumers can procure this Paint wholesale and retail of:

F. H. BELL & CO., 10th and Market Streets, Phila.
General Wholesale Agents; also Importers of Plate and Colored Window Glass, Dealers in Drugs, Paints, &c.
March 11, 1852.—3m.

BELL, JOHNSTON, JACK, & CO.
(LATE BELL, JOHNSTON, & CO.)
OFFICE OF
Deposit, Discount & Exchange,
At Hollidaysburg, Pennsylvania.

James M. Bell, Robert B. Johnston, and William Jack are the ACTIVE PARTNERS, who alone transact the business of the firm.

THE OTHER PARTNERS ARE

A. P. Wilson, Wm. Morris, J. Wm. P. Orison, of Huntingdon; T. C. McDowell, Wm. M. Lloyd, James Dennison, R. M. Lemon, Geo. R. McFarlane, Samuel W. Rhodes, Samuel Calvin, Thaddeus Banks, John Cresswell, Jr., David Watson, Joseph Smith of Hollidaysburg, Alex. M. Lloyd, Baker of Hollidaysburg, John Miller, of Temperanceville, Blair county; E. Shoemaker, of Elensburg; Thomas White, of Indiana; S. H. Smith, Jno. Crouse, of Johnstown; John K. Neff, Samuel Dean, Jas. M. Johnston, of Williamsburg, Pa.

OTHERS MAY AND WILL BE ADDED.

Collections made in all parts of the United States. Drafts furnished on Philadelphia, Pittsburg, &c. &c.

The usual rate of Interest, in such cases, paid on Deposits for 3, 6 and 12 months. Other Deposits received payable on demand.
Hollidaysburg, March 11, 1852.—4t.

Cassville Seminary.

Sealed proposals will be received by the undersigned Trustees, at the office of David Clarkson, Esq., in Cassville, Huntingdon county, Pa., until 2 o'clock P. M., of Saturday the 27th inst., for the erection of a brick building, to be occupied as a Seminary.

Plans and specifications can be seen at any time at the office of David Clarkson, Esq., in Cassville, Huntingdon county, Pa.

ADAM KEITH,
DAVID CLARKSON,
JOS. P. CUFFMAN,
GEO. W. SPEER,
GIDEON ELIAS,
NATHAN BAKER,
Cassville, March 11, 1852.—3t.

KING & MOORHEAD,
WHOLESALE GROCERS
AND
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

AND DEALERS IN
BACON, PRODUCE, AND PITTSBURGH MANUFACTURES;

No. 23 WOOD ST. PITTSBURGH.

Particular attention paid to the sale of Blooms and Pig Metal. CASH advances made.
March 4, '52.—6m.

MILNWOOD ACADEMY.

The summer session of this Institution will commence on the last Wednesday of April, and will continue five months. There will be no intermission in July as heretofore. It is important that students come before Wednesday, as it is our rule to begin the exercises of the school punctually on that day.

The terms are very low; the whole expense, including board, washing, tuition, &c., not exceeding \$45 per session. Catalogues containing particulars can be had by addressing:

J. H. W. MCGINNIS, Principal.

Shade Gap, March 4, 1852.—6w.

EXHIBITION.

The semi-annual exhibition of the students of Milnwood Academy will take place on Tuesday the 30th of March. The exercises will commence at 1 o'clock P. M.

The anniversary address to the Literary Societies will be delivered on the same day at 10 o'clock A. M.

The parents and friends of the students particularly, and all interested in the Institution, or in the cause of education generally, are respectfully invited to attend.

J. H. W. MCGINNIS.

Shade Gap, March 4, 1852.—11t. ex.

NOTICE.

Having concluded to leave Huntingdon, I have placed in the hands of Col. S. S. Wharton all my professional papers, in whose ability and integrity I have full confidence, and have also transferred and assigned to him all my notes, and accounts, for his own use.

A. K. CORNYN,

Huntingdon, Feb. 26, 1852.

MAHOGANY and Walnut Veneers, for sale at the new store of

BRICKER & LENNEY.

A LLENS REVOLVERS, and various other kinds of Pistols, at the lowest prices, at Scott's Place, London Street.