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Poetry.

Gentle Words—Loving Smiles.

The sun may warm the grass to life,
The dew the drooping flower,
And eyes grow bright and watch the light
Of Autumn's opening hour—
But words that breathe of tenderness,
And smiles we know are true,
Are warmer than the summer time,
And brighter than the dew.

It is not much the world can give,
With all its subtle art,
And gold and gems are not the things
To satisfy the heart:
But oh, if those who cluster round
The altar and the hearth,
Have gentle words and loving smiles,
How beautiful is earth!

A MOMENT.

From Charles Swain's "English Melodies."
'Tis the breath of a moment—which no one re-
gardeth—
That holds the key to each secret of life;
'Tis a "moment" that oft our long watching
rewardeth,
And calms the dark waters of sorrow and
suffering.
Its breath may seem nothing—but 'tis ex-
tending
A power the sublimest our being can know:
A moment may yield us a bliss without ending—
A moment consign us to darkness and woe!
Its circle may flash with a beauty that ages
May crown as immortal and hallow its birth;
A moment may question the wisdom of sages,
And change the whole system of science and
earth.

A moment—the soul of the painter can feel it—
It thrills through his frame with a spirit-like
fire;
A moment—Oh! once let the gifted reveal it,
And Heaven is hallowed of the height 'twould as-
pire.
Go, ask of the hero when victory soundeth,
What glory a moment of time may command,
Ask the home-seeking sailor, while fast his heart
boundeth,
How sweet is the moment he views his old
land;
Ask the lover, when whisper to whisper repli-
eth
In accents that tremble lest lips be overheard;
And oh, they will tell you each moment that
dieth,
Hath crowded eternity off in a word!

Miscellaneous.

Beautiful Region of Country near the Isth- mus of Panama.

The productions of Central America
are as varied as the climate, which, ac-
cording to the level selected, may ap-
parently be adapted to all wants. On the
higher table lands wheat, barley, and the
rare fruits and vegetables of Europe may
be grown abundantly, as well as Indian
corn, and in some parts rice. In the
lower plains and valleys the soil yields an-
nually two crops of Indian corn, and the
sugar cane, bananas, mandioca, pine-apple,
cocoa nuts, sapots, and sweet potatoes
are all raised or grow naturally. Indigo,
cochineal, tobacco, vanilla, cotton, cocoa,
sugar and coffee, are also, according to the
district, capable of the finest cultivation.—
Of the various small states into which
Central America is now divided; Nic-
aragua, in point of natural gifts, is de-
scribed to be the richest. Commencing
the route from the Gulf of Nicoya, on the
Pacific, we find that at this point pearls
are fished, and that a shell fish is found
which yields a bright red dye. Here al-
so is the mountain Aguacate, in which the
few geologists who have visited Central
America have asserted immense wealth
has been buried, the localities of which are
most evident. Passing on towards the
plain of Nicaragua, the fields are covered
with high grass, studded with noble trees,
and herds of cattle. Cocoa, indigo, rice,
Indian corn, bananas, and cotton are here
produced, and mahogany, cedar and pine
abound in the forests. Proceeding across
to the eastern side of the lake there are
cattle farms, on which are herds of from
10,000 to 40,000 oxen, bulls and cows.
Horses and mules are bred for riding and
for burden. Sheep are reared on the up-
per plains, and swine are kept for flesh.—
Indigo can be raised for 25c. per pound.
The cochineal plantations in some parts
yield two crops each season. The capital
of the State is Leon, near the small lake
of that name, which communicates with
Lake Nicaragua. The plain near this
city is said to be characterized by a rich-
ness of soil not surpassed by any land in
the world, yet it remains in primeval de-
sertion. With regard to the neighborhood
of Lake Leon, Mr. Stephen's misgiving is
that it would prove too beautiful for Brit-
ish or American energies not to relax be-
neath its influence. 'It may be question-
ed,' he observes, 'whether, with the same
wealth and climate, wants few and easily
supplied, luxuriating in the open air and
by the side of this lovely lake, even the
descendants of the Anglo-Saxon race would
not lose their energy and industry.'
Leaving the lakes and descending the

river San Juan to the Atlantic, each bank
is covered with valuable wood of all sizes
and descriptions, and the land is of prodi-
gious fertility. Amongst other products
this river abounds with manatees, an ani-
mal between a quadruped and a fish, af-
fording excellent food and strikingly effec-
tual as a speedy cure for scrofulous or scro-
fulous disorders. 'The blood is said to be-
come purified and the virulence of the
complaint, thrown to the body, quickly
disappears.' The length of the animal is
from eight to twelve feet, and it weighs
500 lbs. to 800 lbs. The harbor on the
Atlantic in which the river San Juan dis-
charges itself, is the best for large vessels
on the whole range of coast. The cli-
mate of Nicaragua, generally, is consid-
ered very healthy, and there are no epi-
demic diseases peculiar to it.

From these details it would appear the
country has but one want, and that is that
it should become the seat of enterprise.

THE ESCURIAL.

The Escorial is perhaps the most celeb-
rated palace on the continent of Europe.
It is situated among the wild, sombre scenery
of the old Castilian mountains, about
twenty-two miles from Madrid. This
enormous palace, seven hundred and forty
feet in length, by five hundred and eighty
feet in breadth, was reared by Philip II, in
the middle of the sixteenth century, at an
expense of about fifty millions of dollars.
Philip, austere, gloomy, fanatical, selected
this wild and gloomy fastness as the site
of his palace, and reared the regal man-
sion in the form of a gridiron in com-
memoration of the instrument of the mar-
tyrdom of St. Lawrence. The embellish-
ments of modern kings, and the luxuriant
foliage of trees and shrubbery, have now
invested even this uncouth order of archi-
tecture with a kind of venerable beauty.—
Four towers at the angles represent the
legs of the gridiron. The Spanish descrip-
tion of this structure forms a large quarto
volume. It is stated that there are eleven
thousand doors. This may be an exagger-
ation, and yet the enormous edifice, with
its cupola, its domes, its towers, its chap-
el, library, painting gallery and college,
mausoleum, cloisters, regal saloons, apart-
ments for domestics and artisans, its parks,
gardens, walks, and fountains, constitute
almost a city by itself. A statue of St.
Lawrence is over the grand entrance, with
a gilt gridiron in his hand.

Spacious reservoirs, constructed upon
the neighboring mountains, collect the wa-
ter, conveyed by aqueducts, to supply
ninety-two fountains. A very beautiful
road, about a mile in length, fringed with
lofty elms and lindens, is the avenue to this
magnificent palace, and a subterranean cor-
ridor of equal length, arched with stone,
connects the edifice with the neighboring
village.

Underneath the building is the subter-
ranean chamber called the Pantheon, the
burying place of the royal family. It is a
very magnificent apartment, circular in its
form, thirty-six feet in diameter, its walls
encrusted with the most beautiful and
highly polished marble. Here repose the
mouldering remains of the Spanish mon-
archs. Their bodies lie in marble tombs,
one above another. A long arched stair-
way, lined with polished marble, beauti-
fully veined, conducts to this mausoleum,
far below the surface of the earth. A mag-
nificent chandelier, suspended from the
ceiling, is lighted upon extraordinary occa-
sions, and sheds noontide brilliance upon
this grand yet gloomy mansion of the dead.
The labor of many years was devoted to
the construction of the sepulchre.

For nearly three hundred years, the
domes and towers of this monument of
Spanish grandeur and superstition have
withstood the storms which have swept
the summer, and wrecked the winter's sky.
Many generations of kings, with their ac-
cumulated throng of courtiers, have like
ocean tides, ebbed and flowed through
these halls. But now the Escorial is but
a memorial of the past, neglected and for-
gotten. Two hundred monks, like the
spirits of dead ages, creep noiselessly
through its cloisters, and the pensive mel-
ody of their matins and vespers floats
mournfully through their deserted halls.
Here have been witnessed scenes of revelry
and scenes of fanaticism—the spirit of sin-
cere though misguided piety, and the spir-
it of reckless and heaven defying crime,
such as few earthly abodes have ever ex-
hibited. The fountains still throw up their
beautiful jets, but the haughty cavaliers
and the highborn maidens and dames who
once thronged them have disappeared, and
the pensive friar, in sackcloth and hempen
girdle, sits in solitude upon the moss-grown
stone. The blaze of illuminations once
gleamed from those windows and corri-
dors, and night was turned to day, as songs
and dances resounded through hall, and
bower, and grove. Now midnight comes
with midnight silence, and solitude, and
gloom; and ought is to be seen but here
and there the glimmer of some faint taper
from the cell where some penitent monk
keeps his painful vigils. The jewelry and
the flaunting robes of fashion, and the
merry pearls which have ushered in the
brilliant party, have passed away, and now
the convent bell but calls world-renounc-
ing, joyless hearts to the hour of prayer,

or tolls the knell, as, in the shades of night,
the remains of some departed brother are
borne, with twinkling torches and funeral
chants, to their burial. And yet how many
are there, weary of the world, with
crushed hearts and dead hopes, who would
gladly find, in these dim cloisters, a re-
fuge from the storms of life. Here, soon
beneath this marble canopy, the body of
the hapless Isabella will moulder to the
dust.—Abbott's Kings and Queens.

SOUTHERN FLORIDA.

The *Mobile Tribune* has a letter de-
scriptive of Southern Florida, from which
we make the following extracts:

The 'Keys,' or almost innumerable
islands of the coast of Florida are of soft
lime rock of the tertiary formation, it be-
ing of the same age and the same belt
which crosses the Tombigby at or about
St. Stephens and the Alabama in Clark
and Monroe Counties, whence it stretches
through Butler and Conecuh Counties into
Florida, where it pervades nearly the
whole State either as the sub stratum near
the surface of the earth, or, which is too
often the case, it forms the superior stratum
when it gives the country the appearance
of almost hopeless sterility; a few
stunted pine trees, or a few other trees or
shrubs merely struggling for existence
among the limestone 'heads' which fre-
quently rise to the height of ten feet, though
no larger than a man's body. The Bahama
Islands are of the same rock formation,
likewise a part of the Island of Cuba, and
nearly the whole Peninsula of Yucatan.

The 'Keys,' have but little soil on them
of any kind, but what there is contains,
much to my surprise, no sand—it being
composed of the detritus of rotten lime-
stone alone. There are some exceptions
to this, such as Pine Island and Cay Bis-
cayne, where there is a little sand mixed
with the soil, and in such places the pine
in a dwarf state usually appears. Many
of the 'Keys,' are thickly covered with
vegetation, such as mangrove, &c.; a few
such as Key Vacas and Key Largo, have
large trees on them, and of a kind, too,
that will be useful in ship-building, among
which are the wild Tamarind (a species
of locust) and the 'Dog Wood,' which
closely resembles the East India Teak.

On most of the 'Keys' or Islands there
are no inhabitants: the only exceptions, I
believe, are the Tortugas, Key West—one
house on Saddle Key, ten or twelve miles
from Key West; a few families of Bahama-
nians on Key Vacas; some four families
on Indian Key, a beautiful circular island
of less than an hundred acres, and one
family at Cape Florida (Cay Biscayne),
who keeps the light house. On the main
land are some five families in the vicinity
of the Miami river, which empties into
Biscayne Bay, some ten miles north of
Cape Florida. Key West has a popula-
tion of about 3000, more than half of
which are from the Bahama Islands, they
being the descendants of refugees from
North Carolina, who fled to those islands
during the Revolution. This class are a
quiet, orderly race—catchers of turtle,
fishermen, wreckers and divers, but with
too much Rip Van Winkleism in them ever
to do a great deal toward developing the
resources of the land.

The remainder of the population, the
greater share of which are from Northern
States, are mostly engaged in the same oc-
cupations, but principally at wrecking and
business therewith connected. The morals
of Key West are said to have been im-
proved much within the last four or five
years. This, I presume, is the case, for
at present there are very few towns that
have as little drunkenness and vice, or that
attend more to the courtesies or civilities
of life. But from some cause, which it would
be well to inquire into, none of the people
there seem to endeavor seriously to reap
any other harvest from the country except
such as Providence at intervals scatters
along the reefs. There is a salt work on
the Island which is carried on in a limited
manner. It makes the best salt for pack-
ing pork in the world. But while there is
abundance of capital for purposes connected
with wrecking, there has not yet been enough
applied to the purpose of improving the
salt ponds, to scarcely test their capabilities
of making that staple article. I do not
think, however, that it is altogether from
the lack of capital that the salt ponds are
so little worked—they lack the right kind
of labor. The present proprietor told me
that last Fall a large pond was crystalized
ready for 'raking' immediately before the
hurricane season was at hand. The pond
had to be raked or the winds would drive
in the water and dissolve the salt. His
own negroes were otherwise employed and
to save the salt he offered enormous wages,
but he got but few negroes from their
masters.

The American part of the town is built
up in a very creditable manner and many
of the houses have yards filled with beau-
tiful shrubbery, and there are perhaps a
hundred cocoa nut trees growing in a most
thrifty manner. They have however been
planted for ornament, not profit, and it is
strange from the ease with which they are
cultivated, the large amount of waste land
and value of the tree after it begins to
bear, that there should not now be more
thousands of trees on the Isle than there

are single trees. They bear in seven years
from planting and it is estimated that each
tree will produce at least three dollars'
worth of fruit yearly. Frosts are not
known on Key West or any of the Keys,
and there are lands on Key Vacas and Key
Sago with soil sufficiently deep to cultivate
not only cocoa nuts but every description
of tropical fruits, yet there has not been
any progress made to raise fruits either
for market or home consumption.

On the main land from Cape Sable to
the head of Biscayne Bay, between the
Everglades and the sea, there is but little
good land. The principal part of it has
little and in some places no soil above the
lime rocks. Where there is a soil there
are a few pine trees scattered over the
land, and here the 'coonty' (the plant
from which the arrowroot is made) grows
I believe, in its great profusion. There
are, however many hammocks covered
with live oaks and other trees of like kind,
on which, the soil is sufficiently deep to
grow any of the tropical fruits. These
hammocks are scattered along the coast at
intervals of a few miles, and I was inform-
ed by a gentleman that I met at the mouth
of the Miami, who had been exploring,
that he saw a few thousand acres of land
near Cape Sable, which he had no doubt
would make the very best of sugar lands.
From this account they resemble some of
the prairie lands near the Gulf, in Texas.

The only business now pursued on the
Miami River is making the 'coonty' into
arrowroot. Hitherto this root has been
used to a limited extent on the coast for
that purpose, but it was ground by hand
and impure well water used for washing,
but this establishment uses machinery for
reducing the root to a pulp, and the pure
water at the edge of the Everglades for
separating the 'starch' from the fibrous
part of the root, and is now turning out an
article which will in every way bear a
comparison with the Bermuda arrowroot.
This business might be carried to any ex-
tent desirable, as the supply of the root is
inexhaustible, and grows spontaneously on
the very poorest lands, but being rather
thinly scattered over the patches of soil,
it is somewhat expensive gathering the
root. The proprietor of this establishment
gave great preference to negro labor, and
said that he could not continue the business
with white help alone.

USEFUL RECEIPTS.

BAKED CUSTARDS.—Boil one pint of
cream with some maize and cinnamon, and
when it is cold, take four yolks of eggs, a
little rose water, sack, nutmeg and sugar,
to the taste; mix them well and bake them.
The rose water may be omitted without
injury to the custard.

ALMOND CUSTARD.—Blanch a quarter
of a pound of almonds—beat them very
fine, and then put them into one pint of
cream: sweeten it and put in the yolk of
four eggs; stir them well together, till it
becomes thick, then pour it into cups.

YANKEE PUDDING.—Take one pint of
scalded milk, one half pint of Indian meal,
one tea cup of molasses, a tea-spoonful of
salt, and six sweet apples cut into small
pieces. It should be baked not less than
three hours. The apples will produce an
exceedingly rich jelly.

TOMATO CATSUP.—Take one gallon of
skinned tomatoes, four table spoonfuls of
salt, four of black pepper, one half table
spoonful of Alspice, eight pods of red pep-
per, three table spoonfuls of mustard, the
spices ground fine, and simmers slowly
in sharp vinegar three or four hours, then
strain it through a wire sieve and bottle
close. It may be used in two weeks, but
improves by age. Those who like the ar-
ticle may add (after the simmering is over
and the mixture cooled) two table spoon-
fuls of the juice of garlic. As much vine-
gar must be used as to have one half gal-
lon of liquor after the process is over.

DEATH OF A SISTER OF CHARITY.—
The superior of the Catholic Orphan Asy-
lum at Mobile, Sister Martina, died on the
7th of August. The *Mobile Herald* says:
The deceased was a native of Philadelphia,
and at the early age of seventeen, in the
possession of great personal beauty, and
with the most captivating and persuasive
manners, joined the Sisters of Charity, and
to their mission of love devoted her life.
She first joined the sisters at Emmetsburg,
Maryland, and then served in the asylum
hospital at Baltimore; subsequently, she
went to St. Louis, and was one of the found-
ers of the celebrated hospital of that city;
and finally, in 1841, came to Mobile, and
took charge of the orphan asylum, where
a few days since her noble career was ed-
ded. To praise her deeds is superfluous; it
is sufficient to record them. The world
knows what gentleness, and faith, and love,
and heroic endurance are attributes of the
sister of Charity.

THE SEARCH FOR SIR JOHN FRANKLIN.
—Sir George Simpson returned on Mon-
day last from his annual tour of inspection
through the Hudson's Bay Territories and
North Western settlements of this Conti-
nent. We learn with regret from him,
that no clue had been obtained to the
whereabouts or the fate of Sir John Frank-
lin and his gallant companions. Sir John
Richardson, indeed, is on his way back

from the frozen regions, and may be ex-
pected in Montreal early in September.—
His exploring party will, however, con-
tinue their search under the orders of Dr.
Rae, of the Hudson Bay Company. Sir
John's second in command, throughout the
summer. Although it would be almost
criminal to abandon hope in such an enter-
prise, it is impossible to conceal from our-
selves the unwelcome truth, that the chances
to a successful issue become fearfully di-
minished by the lapse of time.—*Montreal
Courier, Aug. 16.*

WOMAN HOOKED.—A singular incident
(says the Lowell Courier,) is told as hav-
ing occurred in this city a day or two since.
A female was flying about the shop, scold-
ing a gentleman and making a most extra-
ordinary free use of her tongue, when she
went to the window for the purpose of clos-
ing it, and preventing her being heard.—
In doing this, she caught her lip on a large
fish hook which hung down from the top
of the window, and there was almost sus-
pended like a brim at the end of a line.—
It was almost impossible to remove the
hook except by cutting away the lip, and
the pain of the operation may be imag-
ined. Whether this was a visitation for
making too free with her tongue, or not,
it certainly was a most singular occur-
rence.

The recent discovery of a French artist
by which he is enabled to prepare Bank
and other paper in such a manner as to
defy the possibility of its being imitated,
has been submitted to a severe test before
the Parisian Academy of Sciences. There-
sult has been of the most satisfactory char-
acter, and a report in favor of the inven-
tion, which is called the *Grimpe & Coates*
invention, has been published in the
Compte Rendu. The Paris correspondent of
the N. Y. Journal of Commerce, speaking
of this publication, says: 'The priority of
the processes and result is pronounced pos-
itively; the note is particularly described,
and cannot be too soon known in New
York.'

The correspondent of the Philadelphia
News states that the journey of the Pres-
ident from Bedford Springs to Somerset
was marked by continued demonstrations
of public admiration. He says that—'At
every town, village, cross-road, hamlet and
tavern, they have turned out en masse—
men, women and children—and greeted
him as no man was ever before greeted,
at least in this part of the country.'

The party stopped to dine at a small
roadside tavern in the mountains, and af-
ter dinner it appears General Taylor en-
tered into conversation with a red hot Lo-
co Foco, which is thus reported:—

Loco—[Walking up to the President.]
General, how d'ye do? I'm glad to see
ye, but I didn't vote for ye, 'cause I'm
a Democrat.

Gen. Taylor—I'm just as glad to see
you for all that; I come here to see Whigs,
Democrats and Natives, and all, and am
glad to see you.

Loco—You said you should be the
President of the people, and not of a party,
and that you wouldn't be proscriptive; but
you've turned out the Democrats and no-
body else!

Gen. Taylor—Who else could I turn
out? Nearly all the office holders were
of your party, and I, of course, desire an
equalization. If I should let your friends
have all the places, and the Whigs none,
it would be proscribing the Whigs!

Loco—You're right General; I never
thought of that. I believe the Democrats
did have all the places—that's a fact!

Gen. Taylor—Yes, my good friend,
they've had possession of them for nearly
twenty years; and they ought to be satis-
fied with their half hereafter.

This argument satisfied the Loco, and
he opened up. The whole affair ended in
a general laugh, and shaking the General
by the hand, he exclaimed, 'You're right,
General,' and repeated it until the carriage
rolled away.

It is said that steady progress is making
in the construction of the Smithsonian ed-
ifice at Washington, and that all things
are prospering under the direction of the
Principal Secretary, Professor Henry.

A LARGE PIC NIC.—The Lowell (Mass.)
Courier states that 650 men, women and
children, belonging to the M. E. Church-
es of that city, were out upon a picnic on
Thursday last.

LAWNS!—Lawns and Gingham Lawns,
to close out the stock, will be sold at
cost price, at
NUSBAUM, BROTHERS.
Lewistown, August 4, 1849.

ITALIAN Soap for removing Freckles and
any eruptions of the skin, for sale by
Dec. 23, 1848. **E. ALLEN.**

GINGHAMS!—Good Manchester Ging-
hams, at only 6½ cents per yard, to be
had at the only cheap store in town, i. e.
July 28. **NUSBAUM, BROTHERS.**

GOOD CALICOES and MUSLINS,
for 6½ cents, selling at
JONES' New Cheap Cash Store.
August 18, 1849.

GEO. W. ELDER,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
Lewistown, Mifflin County, Pa.
OFFICE two doors west of the True Demo-
crat Office. Mr. Elder will attend to any
business in the Courts of Centre county.
August 25, 1849—4f.

W. H. IRWIN,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
HAS resumed the practice of his profession
in this and the adjoining counties.
Office in Main street, Lewistown, opposite
to the Town Hall. Jan. 20, 1848—1f.

W. J. JACOBS,
Attorney at Law,
WILL attend promptly to business entrus-
ted to his care in this and adjoining
counties. Office one door west of the Post
Office. June 16, '49—1y.

MAGISTRATE'S OFFICE.
CHRISTIAN HOOVER,
Justice of the Peace,
CAN be found at his office, in the room re-
cently occupied by Esquire Kulp, where
he will attend to all business entrusted to his
care with the greatest care and despatch.
Lewistown, July 1, 1848—1f.

M. MONTGOMERY,
Boot & Shoe Manufacturer
MARKET STREET LEWISTOWN.

CONTINUES to manufacture, to order,
every description of BOOTS AND
SHOES, on the most reasonable terms.—
Having competent workmen in his employ and
using good stock, his customers, as well as all
others, may rely upon getting a good article,
well made and neatly finished.
January 22, 1848—4f.

PAMPHLET LAWS.
NOTICE is hereby given, that the Laws
passed at the last Session of the Legisla-
ture have been received, and are ready for dis-
tribution to those entitled to receive them.
Z. RITTENHOUSE, Prothy.
Lewistown, August 11, 1849—4f.

NOTICE.
Mifflin County ss.
In the case of the Estate of John Riden, dec'd.
In the Orphans' Court of said county.
WRIT OF PARTITION.

NOTICE is hereby given to all the heirs
and devisees, &c. of JOHN RIDEN,
Sr., late of Derry township, Mifflin county,
Pennsylvania, deceased, that a Writ of Part-
ition and Valuation has been issued out of the
Court aforesaid to the Sheriff of said county
directed, commanding him to summon a Jury
of twelve men, to value and appraise the lands
and tenements of the said John Riden afore-
said, deceased, situate in said township of Derry,
containing 40 acres, more or less. And in
pursuance of an order made by the Court afore-
said, I do hereby give public notice to all such
heirs and devisees as reside out of the county
of Mifflin, that I will hold an Inquest on the
said premises, and execute said writ of Part-
ition as therein I am commanded, on THURS-
DAY, the 4th day of October, A. D. 1849,
at which time and place they and every one
of them may attend, if they think proper, at
2 o'clock in the afternoon of said day.
D. McK. CONTNER, Sheriff.
SHERIFF'S OFFICE.
Lewistown, Aug. 23, 1849. § 5t.

WANTED.
A COMPETENT lady, to take the
dwelling of the house at JONES'
STORE for a *Boarding House*. 5 or 6 per-
manent boarders can be had if application is
made soon. A rare chance for a person wish-
ing to engage in the business or any one want-
ing to change location. Apply to
C. L. JONES'
New Cheap Cash Store.
Lewistown, August 18, 1848

More New Goods
AT JONES'

RECEIVING this week, a lot more of Nec-
die Worked Collars, for 12½, 18½ and 25
cents and upwards, to the finest French Work
to be had. Also, Linen Cambric Handker-
chiefs, for 6½ cts., and mourning Linen Cam-
bric Handkerchiefs. A splendid assortment of
Ginghams of the newest and most desirable
styles. Cold Thulle, Fig'd Bk. Net, and a
splendid assortment of fall Bonnet and Cap
Ribbons. Also, another supply of Black, Cold
and Fancy Dress Silks, as cheap or cheaper
than ever.
C. L. JONES'
New Cheap Cash Store.
Lewistown, August 18, 1849.

Glass and Queensware.
WHITE Stone Ware Tea Sets, flowing
Blue, mulberry, &c., &c., large size
Wash Bowls and Pitchers, Mantle Or-
naments, Decanters, Stone Jugs and
Jars, Demijohns, Pudding and Pie Dishes
of yellow ware to stand the fire. Glass pre-
serve Dishes of various patterns, Cup Plates,
Tumbler, Wine Glasses, common Cups and
Saucers, &c., &c. The stock and assortment
of the above goods is very large, and offered
for sale at a very small advance on the cost
prices.
C. L. JONES,
Aug 25. New Cheap Cash Store.

BONNET RIBBONS.
JUST received, a large assortment of desir-
able Bonnet Ribbons, embracing every
quality of the *newest styles*. The at-
tention of Milliners is requested to this
splendid assortment of fall Bonnet and Cap
Ribbons. Also, another supply of Black, Cold
and Fancy Dress Silks, as cheap or cheaper
than ever.
C. L. JONES'
New Cheap Cash Store.

HILES' Embrocation for Horses for sale
at GREEN'S Medical Depot, No. 11.
Lewistown, August 18, 1849.