FROM CALIFORNIA.

The Juniata Company.

Quite a number of letters have been received in town from members of the Juniata Company announcing, with a single exception, their safe arrival in the land of golden promise. LOUIS P. FRANCISCUS, we regret to learn, died on board the Schooner Swallow on the Pacific Ocean, on the 20th June, after having safely traversed a long and tedious journey from Vera Cruz to San Blas, where the party took shipping for their port of destination. Of the letters received, Mr. Kelly's, addressed to our neighbor of the True Democrat, embody more general information than any others, and we accordingly transfer them to our columns:

SAN FRANCISCO, July 11, 1849.

H. J. WALTERS, Esq.

Dear Sir:—I promised you on the eve of my departure from Lewistown, that I would write to you upon the arrival of the Juniata Company in California. I shall now endeavor to fulfil that promise, and give you such information as may not be devoid of interest.

We arrived in this city on the 8th inst., having been four months and one day on our journey, taking as you doubless are aware, the rout by way of Vera Cruz, Jalapa, Puebla, Mexico, Queretaro, Salamanca Guadalajara, Tepic and San Blas, and from there by Sea to this port. Like every other route, to this land of promse, this one had its difficulties and its privations, though we now all think it decidedly preferable to any other one, except that by way of Chagres and Panama. The expenses of the journey from Lewistown to this city, were not more than about $300 or $325 for each person. And we have found that with the above exception, it requires less time to perform the journey than it would to go any other way. None of the companies from Independence or Fort Smith have arrived, and none of those coming around Cape Horn, except those which left the States in December, and January. And then we travelled through a country which has become, since the late war, full of absorbing interest to an American. We stood upon the battle grounds of Vera Cruz, Cerro Gordo, Chapultepec and Molino del Rey, spots which have become almost classic ground, and will ever remain enduring monuments of the skill and bravery of the gallant Scott, and his no less gallant army. We saw the missiles of warfare lying neglected on those battle fields. Indeed there are many tons of cannon balls, grape shot and musket balls lying by the wayside at the base of Cero Gordo, which were fired when that battle was fought. My only wonder is, that the Mexicans have not collected and sold them for old iron. We stood, too, upon the graves where lie buried the almost forgotten brave of the American army, who fell in those terrible conflicts subdued and saddened when we thought of the ravages of war, and of the emptiness of earthly renown—of those who were untimely slain, and those who were left to mourn their fallen kindred. Such scenes as those give an interest to this route which no other one posesses—and then we have moreover learned a great deal about the manners and customs of the Mexicans, which we would not otherwise have known. This knowledge of the Mexican character has, however, not given us a favorable opinion of them. They are, with but few exceptions, a despicable, treacherous and degraded people. This is not my own opinion only, but that of every member of my company, and I do assure you that often, very often, we possessed even a stronger desire than even Mr. Clay did, to get into "*some nook or corner where we might slay a Mexican.*" Among the lower orders of the Mexicans, (and that is by far the greatest number) there is still a strong antipathy to the Americans, caused, doubtless, by the late war. Two or three times stones were hurled at us by the boys as we passed along the streets of towns and villages, but a rifle pointed or a pistol presented, we found, was a very effectual way to convince them that we were determined to protect ourselves from insult and injury. And I assure you that they have now as much dread of the American rifle and the American citizen, as they had when our armies covered their land.

As soon as we landed in Vera Cruz we assumed a military organization, both of our own and other companies that travelled with us. I had the honor to be elected Captain of the whole. We generally encamped, pitched our tents and kept our guard through the night—and it was well we did so, for without these precautions it is altogether unsafe to travel through the country, infested as it is with robbers.—We got through without accident. One of the companies, however, that travelled with us, lost one man, who remained behind a day at Vera Cruz and took the dilligence. The coach was attacked by robbers, and he was shot in the hips with three back shot, which entered his groin. On the following morning he overtook us, suffering the most excruciating pain from his wound. I gave him my mattrass to lie upon, and we advised him to go on in the dilligence. He went a few miles, but was at length compelled to stop at Plan del Rio, within three miles of Cero Gordo, at which place he died. We buried him in the woods, beside a number of Americans who died from wounds received in battle. The Alcalde would not permit a heretic, as he termed him, to be buried in consecrated ground. The man who was killed was CHARLES M. BUGBEE, from Boston. He had been one of Kendall's reporters during the war. The dilligence was robbed about a dozen times whilst we were in Mexico—over not more than two miles in advance of our party. It was near Rio Frio where we expected an attack ourselves, as we were told that the robbers, numbering about thirty, were lying in wait for us.—Of course there was great excitement in our little band, but no one faltered in the least. We closed our lines and examined our arms, and then slowly but steadily advanced. On arriving at the place of expected attack we discovered no traces of the robbers, but learned afterwards from the coachman that a French lady was robbed of her cloak, and a man of his coat. As they were about to strip him of his pants, the driver told them that a party of Americans was at hand, when they at once fled to the woods without waiting to complete the robbery. There is no danger, whatever, of ten or twelve well armed Americans being attacked, either travelling as we did, or going in the dilligence, provided they keep close together, and a strict watch.

If I had more space in this letter, I could give you some other items of interest, which I am now compelled to omit. Suffice it to say, that we all arrived here safely and in good health, except Mr. FRANCISCUS, who died on the Pacific Ocean on the 20th June. I have written to his father in Lewistown, conveying to him the melancholy intelligence.

If I can find leisure before we go to the mines I will write you something in relation to the strange state of affairs existing here, although I am half inclined to think that I will not be believed. Meanwhile allow me to subscribe myself,

Truly yours, &c.,
JAMES K. KELLY.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 12th, 1849.

H. J. WALTERS, Esq.,

Dear Sir:—Yesterday I gave you a hastily written, and imperfect account of our journey across Mexico to this place, and in my letter I stated that if I had a leisure moment before going to the mines I would write you again, and give you some items of California news. The accounts we received in the states before I left certainly bordered hard upon the marvellous, and many there were who considered them of the Munchausen order. I was credulous enough to believe them, and on the faith of those representations I resolved to make a pilgrimage to the El Dorado. And now, that I am here, I see no reason to change my belief, or to doubt even the most extravagant and highly colored accounts which I had read before I left home. It is true, I have not as yet been at the mines, and cannot speak from personal observation. Yet I have seen many persons here of the highest integrity, and of undoubted veracity, who have been there, and who have told me that even the most exaggerated accounts are literally true. And then I think a man is justified in believing these accounts, when he takes into consideration the apparently exhorbitant, certainly extravagant prices, paid for most kinds of goods. You can scarcely see a man in the streets who has not his pockets filled with silver and gold, and if you look into nearly every alternate house you will see one of those gambling hells, which are a curse to this, as well as any other land. These gambling houses are filled with persons, mostly miners, who gamble night and day, staking often as high as $500 and $1000 on a single card. I presume there are at least fifty or sixty of these gaming tables in San Francisco, with high piles of silver and gold to tempt the weak and unwary. I have seen more silver and gold here than I ever did before in the same time, and it is very certain that the supply must be abundant from some source. And then the prices of labor, &c., indicate the same thing. The wages of an ordinary laborer is $10 to $12 per day, and laborers hard to be had at that price. Mechanics get from $12 to $20, and find constant employment. Yesterday WM. SCOTT of our company was offered $14 a day, to work at the building of a new Baptist church, (the first protestant church in California) and promised constant employment at those wages until the building was completed; but we wish him to go with us, and he was therefore compelled to decline the offer.

The prices of goods varies with the demand for them, rising and falling like the mercury in the thermometer. Owing to the vast amount of flour, pork, ready-made clothing, &c., in the market, these things are cheap. Flour is $8 00 per bbl. here, $80 at the mines. Pork from $18 to $20. Fresh beef, the best kind, 12½ cts., per pound. Ready-made clothing is as cheap as in Philadelphia or New York. The market is glutted with it, and the price of storage is too high to keep it on hand, being $3 per month for a barrel or a package of that size. On the other hand, things made by labor in California are extravagantly dear. I saw a wagon and two pairs of harness sold for $600,—in the States they would be worth about $40 or $50. Wheelbarrows sell for $22 each. Picks weighing 4 pounds $4. Shovels $3. The price of boards here is $300 per thousand feet. I saw yesterday a receipt given for 200 feet of boards at 37½ cts., per foot, board measure. At the mines it is said they sell for $1500 per thousand feet, and yet timber is abundant in the mountains. Where is Sam Hopper? These prices of course cannot last long, as I presume saw mills will be built or boards shipped from the States. If our merchants had sent boards or bricks here, instead of flour and clothing, they would have taken away a greater amount of our gold. Butter sells for $1 50 per lb., at least it did this morning when we bought a little; milk $1 per quart, and yet there are thousands upon thousands of wild cattle of the finest kind within a few miles from here. Boiled eggs are 50 cts., a piece. For pies I paid yesterday 75 cts. apiece. To-day they are down to 62½.—For a common ginger cake 25 cts.—Wouldn't —— —— flourish here? Ned Smith said to a shrewd Yankee, who was vending his ginger bread, that it was too dear, that at home it was only a penny.—He replied in true Yankee style, "Oh, but you must recollect you are not *to hum!*" Boarding without lodging, at the principal hotel, is $21 per week: with lodging, $41. J. M. DUNCAN, of our company, paid for his supper the first night after we landed, $2 75, and had only bread, butter, beef steak, two eggs and coffee. This hotel (Parker's) is a two story frame house, about the size of the old tavern house of Mr. Turner in Lewistown, and the landlord pays an annual rent of $90,000 (ninety thousand). He, has however, leased out one room to four gomblers, who pay him a rent of $30,000 a year. The smallest coin in use here, (except at the Post Office,) is dime or 12½ cent piece. Nor can one buy the most trifling article for less than a bit (12½).

When this state of things will end I know not. In every other country men can make some calculation in money matters and market prices. Here it is folly to attempt it. I am inclined to believe that persons from the States will not risk sending their vessels here, as they run a great risk of having them deserted, and left in the harbor. Two days ago I counted 137 ships at anchor in the bay, many entirely deserted by the crew who have gone to the mines. Although the wages of sailors are $150 per month, they cannot be induced to remain faithful to their engagements.—Ships are now offered for sale here at one half their value in the States, but no one wishes to buy.

Although there is no organized government here the people appear to be very orderly, and goods of great value are left in the streets without danger of being stolen. I have been told that thefts at the mines are punished in a very summary manner. The first twelve person who meet together form self-constituted judges, jurors and executioners. If the offence is of an aggravated character, the thief, if found guilty, is shot. If a minor offence, he gets notice to leave the "diggins" within a specified time, and if found there after the expiration of the allotted time he is shot. This is a very sanguinary criminal code, though it is said to be very efficacious in preventing crime.

The good citizens of California are very indignant at the course pursued by the late Congress, in extending the revenue laws over the territory, thus taxing the people without giving them the benefit of a civil government in return. Gen. Riley, the Governor of the territory, has issued his proclamation calling upon all the male citizens of the United States, residing in California, being 21 years of age, to assemble on the 1st day of August next and vote for delegates to form a State Constitution. I hope we shall shortly have a regularly organized government, for indeed we have much need of it. If Congress neglects to act in the premises, the people must do it themselves.

There is at present a very strong and hostile feeling existing against the Chilians, Peruvians, Mexicans, and other foreigners, who are digging and carrying away the gold from the mines. They are about seven or eight thousand in number, and have established themselves at some of the richest *placers*. They will be driven off before long if they do not leave peaceably. At present the Americans are not sufficiently strong to expel them, but the tide of emigration is begining to come around the Horn, and soon the column will pour in from across the plains, and then the foreigners will be notified to leave within a given time. If they should not heed the notification they will unquestionably be killed. If they had come with the intention of becoming citizens, this feeling would not be so hostile against them, but now they are viewed as interlopers, and will be treated as such. It is not improbable, therefore, that we shall be called on to play the soldier instead of the digger. I hope, however, this will not be the case. I should regret very much to see a civil war raging here, much more to be a partaker in it.

In a day or two we shall go to the diggins, and it will probably be some weeks before I shall be in San Francisco. If, in the meanwhile, anything worthy of note should occur I shall write you.

Truly yours, &c.,
JAMES K. KELLY.

THE MARKETS.

Lewistown, Sept. 22, 1849.

	Paid by Dealers.	Retail.
Flour - -	$4 25	$5 00
Wheat, white -	103	1 15
red -	98	1 10
Rye - -	50	60
Oats - -	30	30
Corn, - -	50	60
Cloverseed - -	3 50	4 00
Flaxseed - -	1 00	1 25
Timothyseed - -	2 00	2 50
Butter, good - -	12½	12½
Eggs - -	8	8
Lard - -	6	8
Tallow - -	8	10
Potatoes - -	50	62½
Beef, - -	4 00	
Bacon, per lb.	7	7
Pork - -	0 00	0 00
Wool, per lb. - -	28	—
Feathers - -	45	45

The *Lewistown Mills* are paying 95 to 100 cents for good wheat, 50 cents for Rye, 50 cents for Corn, and 30 cents for Oats.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 20, 1849.

FLOUR.—There is very little movement in the flour market, and prices are barely sustained; sales of common Western brands fresh ground at $5. Extra and fancy brands are held at $5½ a 5¾. *Rye Flour* is worth about $3. Corn Meal—Penna. is selling at $3⅛, and Brandywine at $3¼. Wheat—Prime Pennsylvania reds are at 105 a 106, and white at 112 a 113. Corn—Yellow is held at 65c; white 61 a 62c. Oats—Southren are worth 29 a 30; Penna. 35 a 36.

BALTIMORE, Sept. 20, 1849.

FLOUR.—We note sales yesterday of 600bbls. Howard street flour at $5. To-day holders were more willing to operate, and sales of 1500 bbls. were made at the same rate. We note sales of 500 bbls. City Mills Flour at $5. GRAIN.—The supply of wheat to-day was rather light. Sales of good to prime reds at 95a 102 cents, and two or three choice lots at 103a 104 cents. We quote white wheats 100 a 105 cts., and family flour white at 106 a 110 cents.

Sales of corn at 58 a 60 cts. for yellow, and 56a58 cts. for white. Parcels of mixed, and Virginia heated white, sell at 55a56 cts.

THE GAZETTE.

LEWISTOWN, PA.

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 22, 1849.

TERMS:

ONE DOLLAR PER ANNUM,

IN ADVANCE.

For six months, 75 cents.

☞All NEW subscriptions must be paid in advance. If the paper is continued, and not paid within the first month, $1.25 will be charged; if not paid in three months, $1.50; if not paid in six months, $1.75; and if not paid in nine months, $2.00.

Democratic Whig Nominations.

CANAL COMMISSIONER,

HENRY M. FULLER,

OF LUZERNE COUNTY.

ASSEMBLY,

JOSEPH HEFFLEY, ESQ.,

of Union township.

COMMISSIONER,

ELISHA BRATTON,

of Oliver township.

TREASURER,

GEORGE CARNEY,

of Lewistown.

AUDITOR,

AUGUSTUS M. INGRAM,

of Decatur township.

OURSELVES.—We had some hopes of being able to take part in the political campaign now raging, but continued "debility" warns us that hands barely able to hold a pen, must lay aside all thoughts of political warfare. Our friends in the country, however, can be up and doing, and when the day of battle comes round, make good report of themselves.

During our sickness we have had many proofs of kindness, from friends both in town and country, which we shall long remember, and at some future day endeavor to repay.

Our subscribers must have patience—for some weeks to come, at least, we shall not be able to pay much attention (if any) to the paper, and as the entire labor of the establishment falls upon somewhat inexperienced hands, they will, we trust, make allowance for the limited quantity of matter furnished.

Notices of Advertisements.

T. W. & J. MOORE again offer to the public a lot of young fruit trees. Persons desirous of raising fruit, can not do better than by purchasing at this Nursery, as the variety is at present unusually large.

Our readers are referred to the advertisement of Messrs. SITER, JAMES & Co., Flour and Grain Factors, &c. This being an old established firm, and having the advantage of an extensive business acquaintance, our merchants and others would probably do well to give them a call.

JOHN STONE & SONS offer an assortment of fall Millinery Goods.

Persons wishing to buy cheap Confectionaries, are referred to JOSEPH R. MANN'S advertisement.

Artists, Painters, and Daguerreotypists can be supplied with articles needed by calling on WM. A. WISONG.

TYNDALE & MITCHELL advertise an extensive variety of China, Glass and Queensware.

ADAM GREER wants an owner for a stray Steer.

JOHN CARNEY publishes a caution.

ADJUTANT GEN. IRWIN.—This gentleman recently paid a visit to Philadelphia on business, and while there was attacked with severe pains in the hand wounded at Molino del Rey, which threatened serious consequences. Dr. BRINTON, the General's brother-in-law, on hearing of his indisposition, hastened to Philadelphia, and at his suggestion a medical consultation was held, which resulted in an operation on the back of the wounded hand on Monday last, with, we are pleased to say, the happiest consequences. The General, at the last accounts, was so much improved in health that he expected to return to his family to-day or to-morrow.

FATAL ACCIDENT.—We regret to learn that on Saturday evening last, a boy about 15 years of age, name JOSEPH RUSH, son of Peter Rush of Ferguson's Valley, had his scull horribly shattered, by the kicking of a horse attached to the wagon in which he was returning home, from the effects of which he expired in a few hours. A young lady, who was also in the wagon, had several teeth knocked out, and her face otherwise seriously bruised.

We observe by the Democratic Whig, that a serious fire occurred in Bellefonte, on the night of the 13th inst., which consumed a lumber yard and quite a number of stables, among which were those of Messrs. McCallister, Gilliland, Stewart, Vandyke, Montgomery and Hoover, Sheriff Musser, H. N. McAllister, Esq., and Miss Miles. The total loss has not yet been estimated, but will doubtless be very heavy, of which, we understand, but $800 are insured.

MORE ROGUES.—Two men, named Samuel Earles and —— McKee, were arrested and lodged in the county jail, on Monday last, for palming counterfeit notes upon several of our citizens.

Wm. B. Foster, Jr., has been appointed by the Canal Commissioners engineer for the construction of the extension of the North Branch Canal. He is at present engaged on the Pennsylvania Railroad.

A young man, aged 17 years, and a young girl, aged 13, belonging to Providence, Pa., were married last week.

FROM CALIFORNIA.

The steamer Empire City arrived at New York on the 13th inst., bringing dates from San Francisco to the 3d of August. The news brought by her, although interesting, is not of a very important character.

The accounts relative to the gold mines in California continue to be as numerous and exorbitant as ever, and it is said that no estimate can be made of the abundance of the gold, as new "diggings" are continually being discovered, many of which prove even richer than those now worked.

An organised body of lawless fellows in San Francisco, who call themselves "Hounds," on the 16th of July made an unprovoked attack upon a party of Chilians, destroying their tents, stealing and damaging their property, and in many instances firing upon and otherwise maltreating them. The citizens immediately formed themselves into a police, and arrested a number of the villains. They were tried on the next day, and most of them found guilty of a part or all of the several crimes of conspiracy, riot, robbery and assault with intent to kill.—They were respectively sentenced according to the enormity of their offences, and measures immediately taken for carrying these sentences into execution.

At the "diggings" the miners from Oregon have almost entire control. They usually take the responsibility of enforcing law and order, and are fully supported by the great body of the miners. Persons convicted by a jury of *theft* are invariably and instantly hung; and drunkenness and other minor offences meet with an equally summary punishment. Generally speaking, quiet and good feeling prevails, though their existed some ill will against foreigners, especially South Americans, many of whom were leaving.

The tide of emigration to the gold region is still stupendous. During the month of July, no less than 3614 persons arrived at San Francisco, 3000 of whom were said to be Americans.

Difficulty with France.

We have intelligence from Washington, that the Government has notified M. Poussin, the French Minister, that his passports are ready for him—or in other words, that he has been dismissed. It has for some weeks been hinted that some difficulty was likely to arise from the reluctance of the French Government to receive Mr. Rives, the recently appointed American Minister to that Republic; but the difficulties at Washington did not arise solely from this. It appears that M. Poussin, addressed a note, on another subject, to Mr. Clayton, Secretary of State, some weeks since, which from its phraseology was deemed highly impertinent. The President at once directed that the offensive letter should be forwarded to the French Government, but that Government not having noticed the demand, and sufficient time therefor having elapsed, the President has caused M. Poussin to be informed that his passports are ready for him.

OUR PROSPECTS.—The Huntingdon Journal says "that many of the honest, tax paying members of the Locofoco party, whose only object is the public good, declare their intention of voting for HENRY M. FULLER for Canal Commissioner. They say they will never give their votes in favor of electing the entire board from one party. A Locofoco of this kind remarked to us the other day, that he would vote for FULLER, "because," said he, "I believe there will be more honesty in the Canal Board when both parties are represented, than when it is composed exclusively of members of one party." We think he is right, and no doubt there are scores of honest Locofocos who entertain the same opinion."

ABANDONING THEIR FLAG.—It seems that the Locofoco leaders have become so conscious of the rottenness of their cause and of its odiousness in public estimation, that they consider an open, fair field fight altogether hopeless; and have hence determined to change their tactics and try the Guerilla system. In Blair county they declare they will offer to the people neither regular nominations nor volunteers, at the approaching election! In Adams county, ditto. In Lancaster county the chairman of their County Committee officially announces that no ticket will be settled by the party this year.

The following patriotic sentiment, expressed by a prominent individual in regard to supporting the regular nominations, we hope will meet the hearty co-operation of every whig in Mifflin county:

"When nominations have been made—no matter how much we may be disappointed—we must all, with one voice, harmonize, and, as a Spartan band, ensure victory by emulating and vieing with each other, who can give the strongest evidence of his patriotic devotion."

The editor of the Washington Commonwealth in a late number of his paper, says:

A late number of the Washington Union has an article headed '*The Butchers Grinding their Knives.*' 'This frightful caption induced us to suppose that some great and terrible onslaught was about to take place. We were, however, agreeably disappointed on reading the whole of the Union's article, to learn that the object was merely to slaughter a lot of *calves* that have been *fattening* at the public *crib.*'

HERR RYNINGER.—This somewhat noted individual gave an exhibition of his hazardous feat of walking a distance of 300 feet on a single wire, suspended from the top of Wayne's Hotel, on Monday afternoon last. He appeared to feel perfectly at home on the wire, and maintained his equilibrium with remarkable ease.

Spaulding & Rogers' Circus paid Lewistown a visit on Saturday last, and successfully *disappointed* the expectations of those who visited their performances. In fact, many pronounced it a perfect *humbug*, from beginning to end, the famous Appollonicon not excepted.

The State Senate of Alabama contains one Whig majority. This is the first time that ever the Whigs secured either branch of the Alabama Legislature.

A Temperance Incident.

The Boston Chronotype mentions among other incidents of Father Mathew's visit that a care-worn woman, yet young, with two children by her side, plain but neatly dressed, came into the circle, kneeled, and by the movements of her lips, seemed praying. She then rose and backoned a forlorn looking man, wrecked by intemperance—he rejected the invitation.—She again kneeled, again prayed, and again urged her unhappy partner into the circle.—He yielded, and there with clasped hands and tearful eyes, she heard her husband respond to the hopeful words of the pledge—a pledge that if kept sacred, will introduce the sunshine of life again into the heart and make her domestic circle glad with the blessings and abundance that temperance never fails to secure.

Joseph Ambruster having been convicted of murder in the second degree, at Easton, a few days ago, effected his escape a night or two after, from the jail at that place, by cutting a hole through a door, and getting into an adjoining room, then forcing back the lock *with an iron bar*, and next making a hole through the floor to a room below, and walking off. He was confined in an upper room with two other persons. Nobody heard him do all this work, and nobody has heard anything of him since. The immense reward of $75 is offered for his arrest! No wonder they talk about building a new jail there. —*Germantown Telegraph.*

SORE THROAT.—Nearly all the children, and many adults, in Doylestown, Bucks county, Pa., and vicinity, have had the 'sore throat,' a disease that has slain hundreds. It is, however, easily managed if promptly and properly treated. Dr. Hendrie, we understand, has treated nearly two hundred cases. It manifests itself in the form of ulcers in the throat, with little or no sickness for several days; but if not soon attended to, is generally fatal.

Mrs. Mary Myers, convicted of the murder of her husband in 1848, and who has been confined ever since in the Venango county jail, was released from her confinement and set at large, at the August term of court for that county.

Cassius M. Clay, who, it will be remembered, was seriously wounded in a rencontre, a short time since, is gradually recovering from his wounds.

Diseased potatoes should not be eaten. As many as twenty one persons recently died at a farm in Ohio, and it is believed from no other cause than eating diseased potatoes.

Queen Victoria, it is said, will show her Canadian subjects the light of her countenance next summer.

BE UNPREJUDICED.—Let no foolish persons be so prejudiced against this now truly celebrated medicine as to despise this advice; let it be used immediately on pain being felt: no matter where it may be, whether in the head or feet, whether it be in the back or abdomen, whether arising from external or internal cause, use the Brandreth's Pills, and rely upon it, that the pain will go, the body will be restored to health as soon as nature has received sufficient ASSISTANCE from their effect.

The quantity of impure humors discharged from the body by the action of the Brandreth's Pills, is replaced in the course of a few hours with new and pure blood, by the digestion of a moderate meal. By purging the body with this medicine the whole mass of blood becomes entirely purified and regenerated.

That the blood is the life of the body, I presume is undisputed, therefore I shall say that it being the SEAT OF LIFE, it must also be the seat of disease. If disease be in the blood, we should abstract the disease only, not the blood. It is the impurities which must be removed by purgation to secure our health, in all states of the weather, in all situations, and in all climates. The blood, like a good spirit, is always trying to benefit the body by its struggles to expel impurities. But it is not capable to effect its own purification at all times: to do this it must often have assistance. When the blood is loaded with impurities, especially in this climate, the consequences may be fatal, provided the blood is not purified at once, and this is sure to be effected if Brandreth's Pills are used.

Purchase the genuine medicine of the following agents: JOHN A. STERETT, Lewistown; *William Hardy*, McVeytown; *Jones & Simington*, Huntingdon; *Moore & Swope*, Alexandria; *A. & N. Creswell*, Petersburg; *Hartman, Smith & Co.*, Manorhill; *T. M. Owens*, Birmingham.

DIED.

In this place, on the 12th inst., MARY MILLIKEN, daughter of Lawrence J. and Charlotte P. Elberty, aged 4 years, 5 months, and 18 days.

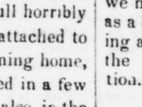
At his residence in Oliver township, on Monday last, GEORGE SUTTLE, in the 59th year of his age.

On Wednesday morning last, Mrs. SOPHIA ANDERSON, (colored,) in the 57th year of her age. The deceased was in conversation with two of our Attorneys, relative to some business connected with the death of her son, who died at Huntingdon some time ago, when she suddenly fell forward upon a table, and on being raised up and conveyed to a bed, she was found to be a corpse.

FRUIT TREES.

A LARGE assortment of choice and splendid young Fruit Trees, consisting in part of Apple, Pear, Plum, Peach, Cherry, Nectarine, Apricot, &c., &c., are now offered for sale at the

Lewistown Nursery,



where purchasers may rely on being supplied with trees of the best and most approved varieties of fruit, on moderate terms. These trees are not inferior to trees grown in any other nursery in the State; and all persons wishing to purchase are invited to call and judge for themselves. For further particulars see Catalogues, which will be furnished gratis to all post paid applicants, and all orders, directed to the subscribers, at Lewistown, Mifflin county, Pa., will be promptly attended to.

T. W & J. MOORE.

Lewistown, Sept. 22, 1849—2m.

ESTRAY.

CAME to the residence of the subscriber residing in Brown township, on the 14th instant, a RED STEER. The owner is requested to prove property, pay charges, and take him away; otherwise he will be disposed of according to law.

ADAM GREER.

Reedsville, Sept. 22, 1849—3t.

7 CENTS REWARD.

RANAWAY from the subscriber, residing in Armagh township, on Thursday, the 20th instant, an indented apprentice to the farming business, named GEORGE W. BARE. The above reward, but no thanks, will be given ror his return; and all persons are hereby notified not to harbor or trust him on my account.

WILLIAM T. CLOSE.

September 22, 1849—3t.

DR. S. P. TOWNSEND'S SARSAPARILLA, for sale at Green's Medical Depot No. 11 Lewistown, Pa. Sept.15.