

brand from the hearth, and issuing forth, waved it above his head.

The horseman was now close to the cottage, and the savages were not far behind. With unerring haste, Richard plunged the brand into the grass, and trailed the fire in a long line across the horseman's path.—There was a strong wind blowing towards the savages, and the dry grass of the prairie caught the flames like powder. The flying horseman leaped his steed over them at the moment they started up, and sank with the exhausted animal to the ground.

In an instant, a broad sheet of flame shot upward and swept across the prairie, growing fiercer and larger as it flew careering over the earth. The savages saw their danger and wheeling their horses suddenly about struck out in a broad circle to avoid the raging flames.

Half an hour afterwards, all that broad expanse of prairie was seen either black and bare or burning, and far away to the right, at a distance the eye could scarcely attain, might have been seen two dark specks moving slowly along the earth. These were the two who had barely escaped the fire.

But to return to the horseman.

At the moment his horse overleaped the flames, both fell, as said before, to the ground. In a moment Richard was by his side, and to avoid the flames that began to creep through the crackling grass against the wind, dragged him to a space of furrowed ground that surrounded the squatter's hut.

At the moment Ford and his companions came up, Richard was assisting the fallen man to arise; and notwithstanding the exciting scene they had just witnessed they had not forgotten to seize their escaped prisoner.

"Murderer!" exclaimed Ford, grasping him by the throat, "I have you now!"

He had scarcely spoken when a strong hand dashed him aside.

"Hands off!" cried a well-known voice, "for he is not a murderer but my deliverer!"

The astonished lynchers looked at the man who had now recovered from the shock of his fall.

It was George Moxon.

Mary was awaiting in terrible suspense the return of the lynchers. She had a faint hope that her lover might by some interposition of providence, escape—nay, it was rather the dim shadow of a hope.

At the moment she was expecting the awful intelligence that Richard was dead, who should bound into the cottage but her brother George! In an instant she was in his arms; but the joy of seeing him again was turned to bitterness by the reflection that Richard had probably suffered for his supposed murder.

The next instant, however, her fears were at an end—Richard was before her! With a shriek of delight she sank from her brother's arms upon the bosom of her lover.

We need not attempt a description of the joy occasioned by this meeting—the joy of the two young men who had been enemies, but now were friends—of Mary, and of the stern old man, her father.

George corroborated all Richard had said concerning their last interview in the woods and their quarrel, and gave a full explanation of his disappearance. He had been captured by a band of savages, which had been prowling about the neighborhood for several days, and from whom he had escaped by breaking his bands and mounting one of their horses when they were least expecting such a bold attempt.

When he had finished his narration, he placed the hand of Mary within that of Richard, declaring that nothing would please him so well as to see his friend his brother.

Let the reader imagine the rest.

### Latest Foreign News.

The steamship Cambria, Capt. Leitch, arrived at Halifax on Monday at 2 P. M. She brings intelligence from Liverpool to the 13th of April.

The English Ministry having been defeated in Parliament on one or two minor questions, gives credence to the general belief that the ministry will be forced to resign.

D'Israeli, the leader of the opposition, having recovered his health, has been re-inspired with renewed courage.

The Greek question has not been adjusted, and in the event of the failure of the friendly offices of France, there is every reason to apprehend serious difficulty between England and Russia, as the former, in the event stated, has given Admiral Parker express orders to enforce a complete blockade of the coast of Greece, and should he do so, the Emperor of Russia has given positive assurances of his intention to advance to the assistance of King Otho.

Accounts from the manufacturing districts exhibit but little improvement. The prices of manufactured goods do not keep pace with the advance of the raw material. Short time has been resorted to.

From the continent, the political news on the surface is unusually quiet. The violence of action, and the near approach of the election give rise to fears for the continuance of the present calm.

The Washington Union asserts, in the most direct and emphatic style, that "We have been sold to the British." If the "we" is used editorially, the British will have the worst of the bargain.

THE CHESAPEAKE FISHERIES.—We learn from Havre de Grace, that all the fishermen at the head of the Chesapeake Bay, except one or two, have been for several days catching unusual quantities of the flabby tribe. From fifty to five hundred barrels of herring are frequently caught at a haul.

## THE GAZETTE.

LEWISTOWN, PA.  
FRIDAY EVENING, MAY 3, 1850.

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, \$1.35 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.

### Renew your subscriptions.

The present issue of the Gazette closes the year for a large number of subscribers. Those who wish to take advantage of the advance terms, had better send on their money, as a DOLLAR will now pay for a year—a fact worth remembering.

A. SIGLER & Co. having purchased the extensive stock of C. L. Jones, at a heavy discount from first cost, are now selling it out at Philadelphia wholesale prices—a rare chance for bargains.

A. W. GRAFF & Co., at Parker's old stand, have opened a new and elegant assortment of goods which are offered very low.

J. THOMAS has replenished his stock with a new supply, which will be run off lower than ever, and no mistake.

FOSTER & RUTTER, who are erecting a new Tannery at Perryville, want a supply of Bark. WATTS & JACOB have received a supply of Shad, Mackerel, and Herring.

THE WEATHER still continues changing from warm to cold—in fact sometimes too cold for comfort at this season. Fruit has thus far we think sustained but little injury, and if not nipped by frost, will yield well. The GRAIN in this and adjoining counties looks remarkably well, and promises a more abundant Wheat crop than we have had for years.

THE GALPHIN CLAIM.—We learn from Washington that the evidence in this case has been closed, and a report will soon be made, when we shall see whether those who were so industrious in circulating idle rumors, got up by unprincipled political opponents or disappointed office-seekers, will be as ready to give their readers the facts.

AGENCY AT HOLLIDAYSBURG.—We learn from a correspondence in the Blair County Whig that R. R. BRYAN, Esq., is about to organize a Bank of Discount and Deposit at that place, and that fifty-nine individuals and firms pledge themselves to support it. Mr. Bryan was Cashier of the Agency of the Farmer's Bank of Lancaster, recently established at that place, but some individuals thinking they had a right to do all the business of that kind themselves, procured the insertion of a section into the general bank bill prohibiting any Bank from having an agency at any place. From the turn things have taken, we should think there has been a good deal of labor lost.

THE QUESTION SETTLED.—The question of Sunday travel on the Pennsylvania Railroad, which by resolution was submitted to a vote of the stockholders, has been determined, after a full and fair expression of opinion, in favor of daily lines, by a majority of 421 stockholders, and 5,159 shares. The vote for the thirty-one days, showing the number of stockholders voting, and the shares represented, gives the following total:

STOCKHOLDERS.	SHARES.
For, 1,125	704
Against, 704	17,822
Total vote, 1,125	12,663
Majorities, 421	5,159

A number of German Moravians, from near Lancaster, Pa., were on board the Belle of the West, recently destroyed by fire on the Ohio river, and many of these lost children, and other relatives.

An official statement of the loss of this boat gives the following list of

LOST OR MISSING AND INJURED  
Jeremiah Bumberger, Dauphin county, Pa.  
John Anders and wife, from Marietta, Ohio, (in care of son.)  
Frederick Bretze, wife and three children, (two children, aged 5 and 2 years, saved.) Lancaster county, Pa.  
Mr. Kellor, (wife saved.) Pa.  
Mr. Dewey, wife and three children, Pa.  
Amos Yordy, Lancaster, Pa.  
Lady, cabin passenger, name not known.  
Mrs. Yordy and six children, name not known, St. Mary's Landing, Va.  
Three children of Mr. Waggoner, Pa.  
Two Germans, deck passengers, names not known, took passage at Cincinnati.  
A family, consisting of two men, two women, and four children, names not known, Cincinnati.  
Bernard Spavally.—John Bumberger, Dauphin co., Pa.; Levi Yordy, Lancaster co., Pa.; hopes are entertained that both will recover.  
BURNED SLIGHTLY.—Miss Yordy, Lancaster co., Pa. Some three or four others very slightly burned—not reported.  
SAVED.—Among the names of the saved are these: George Geyer and family, (7) Pa.; Jacob Tullman, do; Henry Gyger, do; Hiram Stevenson, do; Perry Stevenson, do; John Shugar, do; Wm. Bond and lady, do; A. J. Bond, Springfield, do; Charles Fide, do; Daniel Reubens and family, (6) do; Mrs. Kellor, do; Fred. Blessing and family, (6) do; Jonathan Mothers, do; Wm. Hunsucker, do; Wm. Green and lady, do; Mrs. Green, do; Abraham Funk and family, Dauphin co., do; Peter Yordy and family, Lebanon co., do; Jacob Hikes, Cumberland co., do; Mrs. Phelps, Hollidaysburg, do; Edward Dorsey, Pittsburgh, do; George Rupard and family, do; J. Walton, do; John Neding and lady, do.

### Clay, Webster, Cass, and the Nicholson Letter.

The opposition press has been crowding considerably of late because, as they allege, the doctrine advanced by Gen. Cass in his Nicholson letter was adopted by Clay, Webster, and other prominent whigs. The New Castle Gazette calls attention to this matter, and clearly shows that the locofoco press is leading its readers into error as to the views advanced by Gen. Cass in that letter, which in reality conceded everything that the slavery propagandists desired, viz: the extension of that peculiar institution into the new territories.

The first reason advanced by Gen. Cass against the Wilmot Proviso, (or rather Jefferson, for Thomas Jefferson was in reality the author of the ordinance of 1787, prohibiting slavery in the territories of the United States), is that it is unconstitutional.

The second is, that no treaty could be ratified in the Senate, making an acquisition of Mexican territory, with such a restriction, because such a principle would be viewed "as an exclusion of the citizens of slave-holding States from a participation in the benefits acquired by the treasure of all, and which should be common to all."

The last reason we will quote in full: "But there is another important consideration, which ought not to be lost sight of, in the investigation of this subject. The question that presents itself is not the question of the increase, but of the diffusion of Slavery. Whether its sphere be stationary or progressive, ITS AMOUNT WILL BE THE SAME. The rejection of this restriction will not add one to the class of servitude, nor will its adoption give freedom to a single being who is now placed therein. The same numbers will be spread over greater territory; and so far as compression, with less abundance of the necessities of life, is an evil, so far will that evil be mitigated by transporting slaves to a new country, and giving them a larger space to occupy."<sup>(1)</sup>

Here, then, is what the locofoco press calls "the very sheet anchor of our country," and is as far from the views entertained by Messrs. Clay and Webster as can well be.

THE correspondent of the North American charges that the editors of the Washington Union—the principal organ of locofocoism—lately rendered a bill of \$40,000 for printing 10,000 copies of the Decision of the Supreme Court in the Passenger Cases, a pamphlet containing 181 pages. Objection being made to this enormous charge, Ritchie finally agreed to take \$12,500, which sum was actually paid him by a locofoco office holder. At the old congressional prices this work ought not to have cost more than \$3000, yet this brawler against General Taylor's administration makes no scruple to take four times that amount. Our readers can judge for themselves respecting this matter by calling at any book store, where they will find a large number of books containing from two to three hundred pages, any one of which can be bought at retail for 25 cents. It seems to us that men who are so ready to charge the whigs with dishonesty in paying just claims, ought first to clear their own skirts of speculation, &c.

### Effects of California Emigration.

The immense emigration to California from the interior and Western States, begins to be seriously felt by the merchants of New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, &c. A very large proportion of the money which under other circumstances would come East to pay for goods, to be consumed at the West, now is expended on the Western frontier in purchasing mules, provisions, wagons, &c., for persons on their way to California. The amount of money thus diverted from its channels, says the York Courier, can only be roughly computed at; but even such an estimate shows that it must be very large. All accounts concur in stating that at least 100,000 persons will leave the Western States for California during the coming season. No one can go without an outfit worth, at least, \$250, and this gives an aggregate of \$25,000,000 to be expended in this way. Its true money does not go to California. But it goes to the extreme Western frontier of the country, to Independence and other frontier towns, and comes back only after a long time, and by a circuitous route. Those who formerly stayed at home, and consumed goods bought in Eastern Markets, now go West, and their places are not supplied. Trade here, therefore, suffers to that extent, and it is larger than it would at first appear. Many at the West are selling their farms, which they have brought into a state of partial cultivation, at very low prices, to raise the means of going to California. The country has never before seen any event which affected business in the same way, or to the same extent with the emigration to California. And its effects are just making themselves apparent.

The Blair County Whig is now published by GEORGE RAYMOND, Esq., Mr. WILSON having retired from the business, and appears in an enlarged and improved form. It deserves success.

### Pennsylvania Legislature.

In looking over the proceedings of our wisecracks at Harrisburg during the past week, we find but little of interest to the people—the bank-hating locofocos being engaged in passing bank bills as fast as they can. In the House, on Saturday last, when the bill to re-charter the Eastern Bank was up on second reading, Dr. Burden gave his reasons at length, why he would vote against further prolonging the life of this Bank, and in doing so, he took a retrospective view of banking in this State, and enumerated the evils which had always characterized it. He contended that there was not banking capital enough in Pennsylvania—that in consequence thereof, the little Yankee State of Rhode Island, and others East of New York, by reason of their great banking facilities, had constantly kept good old Pennsylvania flooded with their paper. He next expressed his views of free banking, which system he extolled, and regretted that it did not meet the favor of this Legislature, whilst, he at the same time, hoped it would meet the approval of the people of the Commonwealth. The present system was a bastard Locofoco system, and the Locofoco party would turn around and deny their own offspring in less than a twelve-month. Notwithstanding the unanimity with which Locofoco members were sustaining all these Banks, we should have the same blazing hand-bills posted up at the corners of the streets and at the road-crossings, that have always been brought into requisition heretofore on the eve of election, telling how a few "recrunt democrats," for that's the term, "united with the Federalists to carry these monopolies and special privileges, through the Legislature."

For himself he was tired of this monstrous humbug, and he should therefore vote against the re-charter of all these banks. This rotten corporation system was bound to explode. As he said before, it was a bastard Locofoco system, and he would have nothing to do with it. He was in favor of the system of Banking on State and United States Stocks. This was the only safe system—a system which not only required dollar for dollar, but put the capital in the hands of the State Treasurer, where it could neither depreciate nor diminish, for the eventual redemption of the notes.

Mr. Beaumont, a full blooded locofoco, seems to think no more of the measure than Dr. Burden, and lately pronounced the celebrated bank bill perfected and passed by Mr. Laird as an abortion; of no effect, and not important as changing the fundamental principles of banking. He seemed to hold to what Mr. Sankey pronounced it in the Senate, a bill to furnish an excuse to Locofoco radicals for voting to charter and re-charter banks.

The only bill of importance that has been under consideration, is the Revenue Bill, levying a tax upon Billiard and Bowling Saloons, Theatres, Brokers, &c., &c.

The Financial Committee in the Senate amended the bill by the addition of several new sections, authorising the Governor to contract a loan of \$3,300,000 at a rate of interest not exceeding four per cent per annum, and conferring upon the holders of such loan the privilege of banking upon the principles of what is commonly known as the Free Banking System.

Upon the final passage of the bill, the yeas were 18, nays 14.

In the Senate, on Wednesday, the apportionment bill passed second and was prepared for a third reading. Juniata, Millin, and Union form a Senatorial district, and Union and Juniata a representative.

In the House, the Lebanon Bank bill, which had been voted down the day before by a large majority, was reconsidered on motion of Father Meek, of Centre county, and passed!! Whether this result was brought about by a night of prayer, or a conviction that all the reverend gentleman's previous opinions about the rascality of banks were wrong, we cannot tell. His constituents will probably call him to account, when we suppose the *modus operandi* will be explained.

Among the acts passed by the Legislature and signed by the Governor, are the following:—

### Relative to Ground Rents.

That from and after the passage of this act, whenever a deed or other instrument of writing shall contain a reservation of ground rent to become perpetual upon the failure of the purchaser to comply with the conditions therein contained, no such covenant or condition shall be so construed as to make the said ground rent a perpetual incumbrance upon the said Real Estate, but it shall and may be lawful for the purchaser thereof, at any time after the said ground rent shall have fallen due, to pay the full amount of the same, and such payment shall be a complete discharge of such Real Estate from the incumbrance aforesaid.

### The Rights of Married Women.

That the true intent and meaning of the act of Assembly, to secure the rights of married women, passed the 11th day of April, A. D. 1848, is and hereafter shall be, that the real

estate of any married woman in this Commonwealth shall not be subject to execution for any debt against her husband, on account of any interest he may have, or may have had therein, as tenant by the courtesy, but the same shall be exempt from levy and sale for such debt during the life of said wife.

### Service of Process Against Sheriffs.

That in all suits which may hereafter be instituted in any Court of this Commonwealth in which the Sheriff of any county may be a party, where there is no Coroner in commission to serve process, it shall be lawful for any Constable in the county where the process has been issued, to serve the same, and perform the duties in relation thereto, which Coroners are authorized to do under the laws of this Commonwealth.

### Relative to Aldermen and Justices of the Peace.

That every alderman and justice of the peace, and every person exercising or holding any office of public trust, who shall be guilty of willful and malicious oppression, partiality, misconduct, or abuse of authority in his official capacity, or under color of his office, shall, on conviction thereof in any Court of Quarter Sessions in this Commonwealth, be adjudged guilty of a misdemeanor in office, and be punished by imprisonment in the county jail for a term not exceeding one year, and a fine not exceeding five hundred dollars.

A correspondent of the Chambersburg Whig furnishes some items of interest, from which we extract the following:

### HARRISBURG, April 20, 1850.

I have been looking over some of the Omnibuses, and have abstracted several of their provisions, which may perhaps be of interest to your readers. Some of them are laws, and others are not, but I think they will be long. Among those which have become laws, is one relative to short measure and short weight in the sale of dry goods and groceries. It was made to prevent frauds in wholesaling those articles, but it applies equally to the retailing business; and any person who shall hereafter sell dry goods which prove to be short in measure, or groceries short in weight, if sued shall forfeit double the value of the deficiency, and suit may be brought before any Justice of the Peace.

Among those which have not yet become laws, but which I think will be approved, are several very important matters, which in their effect will greatly change the present law on the subjects to which they relate.

Of these is that requiring the Clerks of the Orphan's Courts of the State to record in books to be procured for that purpose all the accounts of Executors, Administrators and Guardians hereafter filed, together with the Auditor's Reports thereon, for which he is to receive one-half the fees now allowed for similar services.—Another section of the same bill requires the Prothonotaries of the Courts of Common Pleas and District Courts to record in like manner all Assignees, Trustee's, Legislator's and Committee's accounts hereafter filed, and also all Auditor's Reports thereon, and all reports of distributions made by sheriffs. I think this is a salutary change, as permanent records will thus be made of matters and things which are frequently of great importance to suitors, and the originals of which are now frequently mislaid or lost because of their being carried away from the public offices. The fees are, however, in my opinion, too small, but still I suppose the officers will each year have time enough to enter and record these matters, when they would otherwise have nothing to do, and it is an old saying that "half a bite is better than none."

Another section provides that it shall hereafter be unlawful for any Prothonotary to demand or receive any "continuance fee" in any cause, "unless the cause shall have been put down upon the trial list, and an actual continuance is agreed to by the parties or directed by the Court." Another provision that in case any Justice's docket shall be destroyed, defaced, mislaid or lost, he may issue a *scire facias* upon any case that might have been in it, and proceed to hear testimony in regard to what had been the determination of the case and may himself give testimony, in order to supply the lost record.

The Virginia Election has resulted, as usual, in the locofocos obtaining a majority in the State Legislature.

The argument in relation to the writ of error in the Webster case, for the murder of Dr. Parkman, is to be argued before the Supreme Court of Massachusetts to-morrow.

REPLY TO WEBSTER.—The humorous Washington correspondent of the Commonwealth, published at Washington, in this State, and who glories in the name of Teddy O'Neil, says in a late letter:

"Mr. Sinathur Sturgeon has just sent me word, that he intends answering Mr. Webster's great speech, on the fifth Friday of April."

THE NASHVILLE CONVENTION.—The citizens of Richmond had a meeting on Friday evening to take into consideration the expediency of appointing delegates to the proposed convention at Nashville. The result was the adoption of resolutions, by a vote of 214 to 105, against the expediency of the contemplated convention.

It is stated that the Locofoco members of our Legislature who voted against a modification of the Tariff of 1816, are in high favor with Sir Henry Bulwer, the British Minister, and it is supposed that Queen Victoria will shortly honor them with some memorial, as a token of approbation for the support they have rendered British interests to the detriment of the interests of Pennsylvania.

MR. BUCHANAN arrived at Harrisburg on Wednesday week, and it is reported that thereon succeeded secret and solemn caucusing for several days, doubtless for some highly patriotic purpose connected with the affairs of 1850. The Telegraph, in noticing his advent, says:

It is said that Mr. Buchanan has had great trouble in preparing a letter on the slavery question, which should be agreeable to all parties, and that the missive in question has passed several times already around the circuit of Lancaster, York, Washington, Baltimore, and Philadelphia, for the purpose of revision, but without receiving the finishing touch. The thing proves an unruly cub, and very hard to take the proper shape. It may be that this visit is intended to give this important production its last and final revision before it is delivered to the faithful.

DEATH OF MAJOR O'BRIEN.—We regret to learn of the death by cholera, at Indianola, Texas, on the 2nd ult., of the gallant Major J. P. J. O'Brien. Major O'Brien was the officer who distinguished himself so highly at Buena Vista, in command of the artillery.

Counterfeit ten dollar bills on the Farmer's and Drover's Bank at Waynesburg, Pa., are in circulation.

## FISH.

40 BARRELS NEW SHAD,  
40 Half Barrels No. 2 MACKEREL,  
20 Barrels  
10 Barrels HERRINGS, just received and for sale by WATTS & JACOB.  
Lewistown, May 3, 1850—3t

## BARK WANTED.

THE subscribers are now putting up a STEAM TANNERY at Perryville, Millin county, and are desirous of obtaining a sufficient quantity of BARK, for which they will pay the HIGHEST PRICES IN CASH for all kinds of Bark used in Tanning.  
FOSTER & RUTTER.  
Perryville, May 3, 1850—3\*

## THOMAS AGAIN IN THE FIELD!

THE public will be glad to hear that our stock of goods has been again replenished, embracing a supply of

## DRY GOODS, Groceries & Queensware.

of the latest styles and best qualities. The same attention to the wants of all will be given, and the reputation we have obtained for Selling Cheap will be maintained. A personal inspection of our stock by buyers is solicited, and satisfaction warranted. If our goods are not what we represent, don't buy them—that's all!  
J. THOMAS.  
Lewistown, May 3, 1850—4t

## A. W. GRAFF & CO.

WOULD respectfully announce to the citizens of Lewistown and vicinity, that they are now receiving and offering for sale on

## The Cash System,

At the Store Room formerly occupied by James Parker,

A SPLENDID STOCK OF  
New & Fresh  
SPRING & SUMMER GOODS.

Their stock consists in part of

Cloths, Cassimeres, Satinets,  
FANCY DRESS GOODS,  
ALPACAS, MOUSLINES DE LAINE, GINGHAMS,  
Calicoes, Jaconetts,  
Bleached and Brown Muslins.

RIBBONS, GLOVES, HOSIERY, &c. &c.  
HARDWARE, QUEENSWARE,  
GROCERIES, &c.

HATS, CAPS & BRAID BONNETS,  
OF THE LATEST FASHIONS.

The subscribers respectfully invite the public generally to give them a call before purchasing elsewhere.

Lewistown, May 3, 1850—3t

## GREAT INDUCEMENTS TO CASH BUYERS!

THE subscribers having purchased the stock of goods lately owned by C. L. JONES at a heavy discount on their first cost, now offer them at the same stand, at

## PHILADELPHIA PRICES,

in order to close them out. This stock has nearly all been recently bought, and is well selected, and as it is the desire of the present owners to run it off in the shortest possible time,

## Cash Buyers

will have such an opportunity for

## GOOD BARGAINS

as rarely occurs. The assortment of

## LADIES' DRESS GOODS

is very fine, embracing a SPLENDID LOT OF FIGURED, PLAIN, CHANGEABLE AND FOULED

## SILKS,

Handsome Barges, French Lawns, Ginghams, Prints, Fringes, Gimps, &c. &c.

The stock also of

## BONNETS, SHOES, PARASOLS,

AND

## BONNET TRIMMINGS,

is large and desirable, and can be had at

## CITY PRICES

English & French

## BROAD CLOTHS,

CASSIMERES, SATINETTS,  
READY MADE CLOTHING,

## BOOTS & SHOES,

AND

## Summer Hats,

can all be bought at first cost.

MERCHANTS wishing to replenish will find they can do better by buying from this stock than by going to Philadelphia.

Apply soon, as the store will be kept open but a short time.  
A. SIGLER & CO.  
Lewistown, May 3, 1850.