FRIDAY EVENING, FEBRUARY 13, 1852.

New Series-Vol. 6-No. 17.

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IN ADVANCE.

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Communications recommending persons for office, must be paid in advance at the rate of 25 cents per square.

TONS of Valentine & Thomas' best lrow, for sale by F. G. FRANCISCUS, Agent for Valentine & Thomas.

1500 LBS. Anvils and Vices, Screw Plates, assorted, \(\frac{1}{8}\) to \(\frac{1}{2}\) inch, Bellows, from 30 to 42 inches.

For sale, low for cash, by 24 F. G. FRANCISCUS. GILCHRIST'S celebrated American Ra-zors. A small lot of those splendid Ra-

zors just received. They require no honing or sharpening-each Razor warranted. For sale F. G. FRANCISCUS oct24

50 KEGS pure White Lead, \$2 per keg; 100 boxes Window Glass; 100 gallons Flaxseed Oil; 100 lbs., Putty, Spirits of Turpentine, Paris Green, Chromes of different colors, with an assortment of all kinds Paints, Paint Brushes, Sash Tools, &c., for sale by oct 24 F. G. FRANCISCUS.

Stoves, Stoves, Stoves. A LARGE stock of new and beautiful Cooking and Parlor Stoves, Ten Plate do. from 22 to 32 inches; Air-Tight Cook, Vernon do.. Hathaway do., Keystone do., Universe do., Complete do. Revere Air-Tight Parlor Stove, Ottoman do., Persian do., Excelsior do., Etna do. Barroom Stoves, Harp Cannon do., Cannon do., Cast Oven do., Russia do., Ben Franklin do-for wood or coal-all of which will be sold low for cash, at the Hard-

F. G. FRANCISCUS.

Hammered Iron.

FARMERS, Blacksmiths, Machinists, and others are respectfully invited to even inc. others, are respectfully invited to examine a new and superior article of HAMMERED IRON, made of the celebrated Freedom Blooms, by Mesers. John A. Wright & Co., Lewistown, This Iron for quality, toughness and eveness of finish is unsurpassed by any Hammered Iron in the State. All sizes of Wagon and buggy Tire, small and large sizes of Bar -square, flat, oval, ½ round—Plough Irons of all kinds, Sledge Moulds, Crow Bars, &c., for sale, for cash, by

F. G. FRANCISCUS. Orders for any extra sizes promptly executed.

Astonishing Reduction in THE PRICE OF

A MERICAN Rolled Bar Iron 3 cts.
Horse Shoe Bar 31 " Nail Rods - warranted good, and will be sold for cash at the above rates, by no7 F. G. FRANCISCUS.

Dental Card.

DR. JOHN LOCKE, DENTIST,

Dr. L. is a regular graduate of the Baltimore College of Dental Surgery, and devoted more College of Dental Surgery, and devoted his entire attention to the business for seven 4 scythes, 6 cow chains, 4 halters and chains, 1 years, which warrants him in offering entire satisfaction to all who may favor him with their patronage. Lewistown, Oct. 24, 1851-tf.

REMOVAL.

Operations on the Teeth. SAMUEL BELFORD, DENTIST, OFFERS his services to the citizens of

Lewistown, and the adjoining counties, in DENTAL SURGERY. Having taken lessons in this branch of business from the late Dr. J. N. Sumner, and recently frem Dr. J. H. Bressler, of Bellefonte, he is satisfied that he will be able to give general satisfaction. Carious teeth Plugged with Gold, and Incorruptible Mineral Teeth Inserted, from a single tooth to a full set, on Gold and Silver Plate, also on Pivot, in the most durable manner.

All work undertaken by him he will guarantee to be satisfactory, and if it is not, the money will be refunded.

He may be found at his residence in West Died in the house, Market street, opposite the Red Lion Hotel, at

Stationery! Stationery! B LUE and White LETTER PAPER

Lewistown, Aug. 29, 1851.--tf

Assorted colors Plain and Fancy note ' Blue and White Foolscap Envelopes, Wafers, Quills and Steel Pens, at A. A. BANKS'.

SHOULDER Braces, a new and superior article, at A. A. Banks' Variety store.

POOR HOUSE STATEMENT for 1851.

Augustine Wakefield, Robert Mathews & James M. Brown, Esqrs., Directors of the Poor and of the House of Employment for the County of Mifflin, in account with said county, to the 31st December, 1851, inclusive:

	DR.		
To cash rec'	d from County Treasurer &	2827	5
	for sheep pasture,		
- "	for hauling,	2	5
46	for clover leave,	1	8
"	for pasturing drove,	6	00
"	do. do.	3	0
44	a fine from a Justice,		58
44	for corn and pasture for a	4	
	drove,	15	05
4.6	from John Cowen, (pauper		5
44	balance in favor of the Di-	-	
	rectors,	414	05
	6.	9977	41

		\$3277	49
	CR.		
cash	paid for repairing and fitting	o*	
			42
66			
66			
4.6			
			01
66			
			67
66			
4.6			
			81
44			
66			
			50
44		-	-
66			
66			
46			
			31
44			
			75
6.4			
	66 66 66 66 66 66 66 66 66 66 66	cash paid for repairing and fitting up house for the poor for stock, farming utensils, provisions—meat, potatoes, &c., bedsteads, beds and bedding, grain, hay and seed, household and kitche furniture, merchandize, for boarding before April 1st, 1851, wagon and plough gears books and stationary, insurance on property, expenses of Steward t Dauphin and Cumber land poor houses, for making bedding, clothing and for house work	cash paid for repairing and fitting up house for the poor, for stock, farming utensils, provisions—meat, potatoes, &c., bedsteads, beds and bedding, grain, hay and seed, household and kitchen furniture, merchandize, for boarding before April 1st, 1851, wagon and plough gears, books and stationary, insurance on property, expenses of Steward to Dauphin and Cumberland poor houses, for making bedding, clothing and for house work, for stock, for stock, for stock, forstock, for

tices on Overseers of the Poor. for meat vessels, hardware. supporting and burying out door paupers, Overseers of the Poor, of West township, Hun-tingdon county, for Walter Knox, (pauper) for labor on farm,

for fire wood, for rails, traveling expenses, for shaving paupers, out-door medical aid, for drugs, for tubs and buckets. 9 00 Geo. Guthrie, Steward, 500 00 for one year, Note.-Debts contracted in 1851, and due

to sundry persons for merchandise, farming utensils, blacksmithing, hardware, drugs, wood, coal, saddlery, salaries of directors, &c. amounting to To which add the above balance due the directors. 414 02

Dec., 1851, out of monies drawn

Balance of the debts of 1851, remain-

from the County Treasurer,

order on the County Treasurer for \$1000.

	Prod	luce o	of the	Farm	7.	
About	600 800	bushel	s of w			
4.4	300 169	44	oa	ts.		
	7	**	on	tatoes. ions.		
	25	16	ue	ans.	ns.	
	5	landa	De	ets.		
	2	beeves	of hay killed	, weigh		
		beef h		**	144 1658	

Stock on Farm. 4 horses, 12 head horned cattle, 20 shoats, 2 breeding sows and 17 pigs.

Farming Utensils. 1 four horse wagon, 1 two horse wagon, 1 one horse wagon, 4 set of wagon gears, 4 set of plough gears, 1 set of single harness, 1 wago saddle, I set of wood ladders, I set of hay ladders, I sled, 2 ploughs, 2 harrows, I corn culti-vator, I wheelbarrow, I fanning mill, I grindstone, I double bitted axe, 1 set of splitting tools, 2 woodsaws, 6 forks, 3 shovels, 6 corn post bar, 4 augers, 1 scoop shovel, 15 bags, and 2 new cistern pumps.

House Furniture. 8 coal stoves, 1 cook stove, 1 wood stove, 1 book case, I kitchen eupboard, 4 tables, 3 stands, 1 shot gun, 4 coal buckets, 30 bedsteads, 36 beds and bedding, 3 iron kettles, 7 tubs, 10 buckets, 1 set of butcher tools, 39 chairs, 5 chests, 1 set of butcher tools, 39 chairs, 5 chests, I sink, and 2 churns.

Work Done by Paupers. 2 haps quilted, 5 coats made, 8 vests made, 12 pair of pants made, 43 pair of stockings knitted, 7 frocks made, 5 sheets made, 7 shirts made, 6 inexpressibles made, 24 aprons made, 10 towels made, 4 caps made, and 4 sun bonnets made.

Paupers. Number brought in April 1st, 1851, by the Overseers of the Poor, Number admitted on orders from Justices of

the Peace, Admitted without orders,

Whole number admitted through the year, 75 Discharged,

Number in poor house January 1st, 1852, Number of out coor paupers, Died through the year, Leaving the number supported by the county, Jan. 1st, 1852,

31 We, the undersigned, auditors of Mifflin county, elected and sworn according to law, having examined the accounts and vouchers of the Directors of the Poor and of the House of Em- his able 'Notes on Virginia,' had furnished ployment for said county to the 31st December, such abundant and convincing evidence of 1851. inclusive, do certify that we find a balance due to the Directors aforesaid, of four hundred its authenticity, by affidavits from old

and fourteen dollars and two cents, by the county aforesaid.

Given under our hands at Lewistown, this 23d day of January, 1852.

R. A. McKEE,

THOMAS HAZLETT,

Auditors.

Poetry.

February 6, 1852-4t.

LIGHTS AND SHADES.

BY MRS. HEMANS.

The gloomiest day has gleams of light;
The darkest wave hath bright foam near it; And twinkles through the cloudiest night Some solitary star to cheer it.

The gloomiest soul is not all gloom The saddest heart is not all sadness; And sweetly o'er the darkest doom There shines some lingering ray of glad-

Despair is never quite despair;
Nor life, nor death, the picture closes;
And round the shadowy brow of care
Still hope and fancy twine their roses.

Miscellaneous.

Logan, the Mingo Chief.

BY F. G. MAY. Near the banks of the Ohio river, and within sound of its rippling waters, quietly repose the remains of Logan, the King of the Mingos. There still exist a few forest trees to cast their leafy pall over his grave, and by their kindly branches, to shade his remains from the rays of the sun. But the wigwam has disappeared-the wardance has ceased, and the camp-fires have gone out. Unconscious of the change above him, and at his side his war weapons and his pipe, the Indian sleeps the

long sleep of death. Years since, his faithful followers were forced from their favorite hunting grounds, and now they are sleeping in distant mounds, far away from the grave of their leader. The light canoes no longer skim over the smooth surface of the beautiful 115 00 Ohio-the shrill war whoop no longer springs from the opposite hills, nor do the green valleys witness the 'corn-dances,' and festivals of war. The red man has disappeared, and not even a descendant of that powerful nation is left to cast his form on the great chief's mound.

Sleep on, brave son of the forest! the ploughman's voice is the only death-song chaunted over your grave; the cattle tread the only footstep around thy head. Rest thee, with thy arrow at thy side-thy spear unmoved-and the war club still unraised. There waits no armed hand at thy word to rush upon the foe; there remain no herds of buffalo, no savage bears, no howling wolves, to flee at thy approach. The chase has ended; and long since all that you have loved has disappeared. Cities have reared their towering edifices on your plains; and crowds of busy pale faces now tread upon the ground that once was sacred to the 'brave.

Here have I often stood, and over the grave of the departed warrior mused, sadly, on the fate and wrongs of the children of the forest. The resting place of Logan is situated near La Grange, Jefferson county, O., and is only a slight mound, surrounded by a few trees, near the banks of the river. The stage route to Wheeling passes within a stone's throw of the interesting spot-it bears no earved stone or marble tablet to commemorate the remarkable eloquence and true bravery of

a great chief. Logan was a friend of the white man, and was ever ready to interpose his influence to prevent those wars which were waged with so much cruelty by the Indians, on the first settlers of western Virginia. He was loved for his generous spirit, and being a man of great influence, his aid was invoked by the settlers. It was not until the white man himself, Col. Cresap and others, had assassinated his family and his friends, on Yellow Bank, now in Jefferson county, that the lion was aroused within the breast of this noble son of the forest. Then, indeed, was the deep spirit of revenge kindled into a flame that burned fiercely and strongly; and it was only after he had slaughtered many of the 'pale-faces,' that his vengeance was at all gratified. At the head of the combined forces of Indians of different tribes, he marched against Lord Dunmore, then Govfought at the mouth of the Great Kanawa, and the Indians were routed by Lord

Dunmore's troops. The proud spirit of Logan disdained to himself among the suppliants. But, ever jealous of his honor, and fearful lest the sincerity of the treaty, which had been made with the whites by his Indian brethren, should be mistaken, and his own course doubted, he sent a messenger with his speech, to be delivered to Lord Dunmore. This address, so full of deep eloquence and nobleness, at once touched the hearts of the colonists. It found its way to Europe, and was there published as a remarkable evidence of natural and unstudied eloquence. It was the occasion of long and protracted discussions as to its it was not genuine; but Mr. Jefferson, in

settlers and persons who were hearers of the celebrated words, that all carping and doubts ceased, and now no one doubts that a red man was capable of uttering

'Thoughts that breathe, and words that burn.' How illustrative of his warm affections for the white man, were the opening words-"I appeal to any white man to say, if he entered Logan's cabin hungry and he gave him not meat; if he came cold and naked, and he clothed him not." Here, from the lips of an untutored heathen, were the words of holy inspiration, the precepts of Christian faith; welled in his heart were virtues that all were loath to believe could have a habitation in the heart of an uneducated being-an uncivilized Indian, a roamer of the forest, he who painted his face and arrayed himself in the skins of the wild beasts.

He pointedly refers to his non-interference in the long and gloomy wars waged by his own brethren against the early settlers, though it was of a race against a race, a defence of their rights as owners of the soil against foreign invasion. 'Logan remained idle in his cabin, for such was his love for the whites.' Even at the expense of the taunts of his Indian brethren, did he maintain his neutrality; they pointed, as he passed, and said, 'Logan is the friend of the white man.' Yethe suffered them to regard him as a foe to his race, 'the friend of the white man,' sooner than raise the murderous knife against those whom he honored for their superior civilization, their good education and their better manners. He had even thought to have lived with them, 'but for the injuries of one man.

How sadly, then, does he depict his desolation; how keenly has his revenge been aroused on contemplating the loss of his dearly loved family, by the hands of the whites, for whom he had made so many sacrifices, and whom he so much loved. Col. Cresap had murdered his family and his friends-all within whose veins a drop of Logan's blood had flowed. Was it not natural that the deep revenge of his heart should have turned him the fierce enemy of the whites? 'They have not even spared' says he, 'my woman and children.' These enormities called on him for revenge. They had sunk 'sharp toothed unkindness into his heart with vulture keenness. A serpent was wreathed around his heart, and stung his very thoughts to strife.' He rallied his forces, he nerved himself for a desperate conflict, and with all the fierceness of his Indian nature he led his brethren into a war against these very 'pale faces' of whom they were jealous in Logan's friendship. But, he

"Fought his last battle,"

and, after his severe discomfiture, sank into deep melancholy. Logan was 'himself no more.' His proud soul had been humbled; his affections were misplaced, and his prowess in battle had failed. He had done all that his noble soul had prompted. He had believed that Col. Cresap had, with full knowledge of himself and family, unprovoked and without cause, murdered those whom he loved, in cold blood.

And hence, with the desire for retaliation and the feeling of revenge starting as images before him, he pursued his objects until superior force and prowes soverthrew him, and brought him to his consciousness-his natural self. Then was it that he delivered his sad, caustic and rebuking speech.

Logan fell into dissipated habits. We are told that he became the victim of ' firewater, and drank deeply of the intoxicating bowl. On a trip from Detroit, then a trader's station, to his former scene of glory on the Ohio, he was murdered in a drunken fracas, and his brethren, with a full veneration for their great chief, carried his remains to his favorite spot, on the banks of the Ohio, and there they were deposited in the earth; receiving yearly the visits of his tribe, until civilization drove them back into the forest and time exterminated the last of his race.

A FACT .- We have heard a great many queer stories about mean men, but none that gave a more powerful idea of meanness than the following fact. A man once drove ernor of Virginia. a decisive battle was up to a New Hampshire tavern, and cooly asked the landlord for a cent's worth of hay! The landlord led his horse to a shed, and let the poor frame of a beast stuff himself and then filled the wagon with coarse sue for mercy; and he refused to place hay. Meanwhile, the owner of the horse called for a basin and soap, and after washing his hands and face thoroughly, wiped himself dry on a "spandy-clean" towel, laid down his cent and was moving off. "I say !" said the landlord, "won't you

take a drink before you go?" "Well, seeing it's you, I don't care if I do," was the reply, and back he went and took a drink. "You don't live in these parts, I believe,

stranger," said the tavern keeper. "No," was the reply, "I don't, but I go by occasionally, and you treated me so well this time, I'll call and patronize you

Politeness does much in business .- An impudent clerk can do more injury in a store than the neglect of the proprietor to run. I found myself in this predicament advertise his goods.

New Mexico. By a Member of the Mexican Boundary Commission

THE RATTLESNAKE AND OTHER SERPENTS.

the prairie bogs, I may as well add a few words connected in relation to his snakeship. Those venomous creatures abound throughout the plains of Texas and New sions it is best to get out of the way. The voked, and they are easily killed. A blow with a stick will disable them, when they are readily dispatched. The young men of the expedition were fond of shooting them with their pistols, and so much ammunition was wasted in this sport, if it may issue an order forbidding it. We had

took effect, nearly cutting his body in two. the snake raised his head and struck the horse in the hind leg, about a foot above the hoof. Several saw the snake, and we stopped to see if any injury had been where the fangs had entered, from which the blood was oozing. Within five min- ANECDOTE OF THE BLACK TAILED DEER. utes the horse, which was a very fine one, began to limp. Soon after, his leg began and it was with difficulty that he was led into camp, so great appeared to be his ag-

Within half an hour we reached our camp, and proceeded to alleviate the sufferings of the poor animal. A small airpump was applied first and some blood drawn from the wound-poultices were applied, and the horse was watched with care during the night, as he lay at length on the grass. In the morning his entire leg and thigh were much swollen; nevertheless, he was led along after the wagons. After a few days the swelling subsided, and he showed symptoms of sickness, which increased so that at last we were compelled to abandon him.

We saw many other snakes of different kinds, some of them of the most brilliant colors, which were safely put away in alcohol. There is one species called the chicken snake, which at first gave us found in tops of trees, moving with as much rapidity from branch to branch as a squirrel. For this motion, his form seemed admirably adapted by its great length, which was from five to eight feet, though would catch them by their tails and snap names, I know not. This much is certain, that there are no chickens in the rehowever, that in the settled portions of THE WILD TURKEY.

Let me say a word about the wild tur- with the adventure. key, in every respect a more interesting subject than that of snakes, unless one happens to be an adept in herpetology. and no one would question the assertion. However, there is doubt whether the Captain ever traversed the plains of Texas.

My first contact with the wild turkey, was in the wooded valley of a small stream, where I rode in to water my mule. At this time a flock of at least thirty full grown turkeys rose up within ten feet of me, making a noise like the roar of musketry. I was so much startled at their sudden appearance, that I was thrown off my guard, and before I had time to unstrap my gun from the saddle, the whole flock were beyond my reach. I was more cautious afterwards, knowing where the haunts of these birds were, and hence was more successful in shooting them.

The usual haunts of the wild turkey is in the river bottoms, which, in Texas, abound in the pecan tree, on the nut of in the plains, unless there is wood near. ere and Tavern Keepers will find bargains. The best way to shoot them is to take a stand in the wood near a river, towards sunset, when they come to roost. The call of a turkey is easily imitated by an experienced sportsman. This call or whistle will attract any passing bird towards you, which, when perched on a tree, perhaps above your head, will call his or her brood to the same spot. As they alight, one after another, they may be shot down, without disturbing the rest of the flock. In this manner a sportsman may shoot half a dozen in half an hour. It is exciting sport to give them chase when one is on horseback. They will run for miles without taking wing, and a sportesman sometimes finds himself far off before he is aware of the distance he has several times on foot, and determined nev-

Sporting Scenes in Texas and er to give chase to turkeys again unless mounted.

At a stream known as Turkey creek, where our party lay in camp a day, we found the greatest abundance of this fine While speaking of the rattlesnake among bird. It was the place before alluded to, where so many deer had been shot. On the same day three men brought into camp upwards of thirty turkeys. This bird, on an average, is heavier than our domestic Mexico. We meet them continually in turkey. Its flesh is much the same taste. our path, and they always gave us notice of Indeed I could not recognize any differtheir proximity by shaking their rattles. ence. The last we saw of them was about Often did I hear this warning without dis- 200 miles west of the Rio Grande. The covering the enemy; and on such occa- country between here and there is too barren for any game of the feathered kind. rattlesnake never attacks except when pro- Even the Pecos did not, in the one hundred and fifty miles we travelled along the

banks, afford any game. THE PRAIRIE FOWL.

This bird, which belongs to the pheasant species, abounds in the lower part of Texas. I have seen none this side of the Pebe so called, that it became necessary to cos, and but few between that river and San Antonio. In the rich prairies below some experience of the bite of this snake. San Antonio toward the coast, this game As we were approaching the Concho is very abundant, and is in all respects the river, one of our horsemen discovered a finest bird in that region. In size, it is belarge rattlesnake directly in our trail. He tween a partridge and a domestic fowl. gave him a shot from his six-shooter, which In the prairie it steps along with its head elevated, and resembles the latter more He then attempted to ride over him, when than the former. It is easily approached and more easily shot. Its meat resembles that of the partridge in taste, although somewhat darker in color. So much has been said of the prairie fowl, which is done. We at once discovered the marks well known in the Western States, that further notice is unnecessary.

A few evenings since, a stranger visiting our ranche, brought with him a large dog; to swell, so that he could not walk on it, but no sooner had he entered the area of the ranche than he was attacked by a dog of a similar size, belonging to the establishment. So violent was their onset, accompanied by such a noise, that they brought out all the occupants of the ranche, myself among the rest. The Mexicans clenched the dogs and tried to separate them, but their efforts were vain; their noise and screams having the effect rather to urge the combatants on than to separate them. About a dozen persons stood around. when the deer, which always came within the area at night, hearing the noise, stepped up and took his place among us, eyeing the fight with great apparent interest. But he soon became excited, and raised his tail and ears and took a near position, watching the efforts of the men to separate the dogs. But no sooner had they given up the task as a bad job, than the deer plunged at the combatants, and with one blow of his fore feet knocked them heels over head much alarm. This snake we always some ten feet, causing them to let go their

But the separation was momentary, for the dogs again flew at each other with the greatest rage, as though bent to tear each other to pieces. The Mexicans now took his body was not larger than that of other them by their tails, pulling them in opposnakes of half the length. The chicken site directions, but they still grasped each snake, I afterwards learned from Texans other's throats. The deer had again taken in the party, is harmless. These men up his position among us, and after watching the second efforts to separate the anithem like a whip. How they derive their mals, coolly walked up near them, pranced about as a frolicksome horse, when making another plunge, he tore them asunder, gion where we met them. It is possible, and drove them out of the arena. He then walked leisurely to the gateway, his Texas they may infest the poultry yards. usual place of sleeping, and stretched himself on the ground, apparently well pleased

We have four dogs about the premises. which the deer knows well; but when any strange cur puts his nose within the What noble game is this bird. It is game gateway, our so-called timid creature rushas is game, as Captain Cuttle would say, es at him instantly, and drives him away.

AT COST!

THE undersigned offers to the public, affording first rate bargains, his entire stock of

Dry Goods, Boots & Shoes, at COST. Having taken the National House and Stage Office, I find that I have too many irons in the fire to keep them all going, and therefore give the people this opportunity to buy cheap.

J. THOMAS. Lewistown, October 31, 1851.

LIQUORS FOR SALE.

To Country Merchants, Tavern Keepers, &c. A LARGE stock of superior liquors, con-sisting of

Wines, Brandles, Gin, &c., are new offered for sale Wholesale and Rewhich they feed. They are seldom found Canal, opposite the Collector's Office. Deal-WM. REWALT.

Lewistown, July 18, 1851. -tf

JAMES CRUTCHLEY,

Valley street, Lewistown, near Heisler's Candle Factory, Manufactures every description of

Picture and Looking Glass TA, IN & DU TE ES 9

SUCH as Gilt, Mahogany, Rosewood, &c. and can furnish Frames and Glass of any REGILDING, VARNISHING, AND POLISHING of old Frames, and Repairing Work generally, done at short notice and on

reasonable terms.

The public are invited to call and examine his stock. Lewistown, August 1, 1851.

PETROLEUM, or Rock Od, at A. A. BANKS' Variety store,