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will be made. The above are *cash terms* for all advertisements inserted for three months or less. Yearly ad-vertisements are held payable, one half at the end of three, and the balance at the end of six months.

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Doctry.

At Evening Time it shall be Light.' Walk with the Lord at morn-While every scene is fair, While opening buds the boughs adorn, And fragrance fills the air. Before the rosy dawn awake, And in thy being's pride, In the young blush of beauty, make Omnipotence thy guide.

Walk with the lord at noon, When fervid suns are high, And pleasures with a treacherous boon, Allureth manhood's eye; Then, with a diamond shield of prayer, Thy soul's opposers meet, And crush the thorns of sin and care

That binds the pilgrim's feet. Walk with the Lord at eve,

When twilight dews descend, And nature seems a shroud to wear As for some smitten friend. Or slow the lonely moments glide On mournful wing away, Press closer—closer to His side,

And he will be thy stay. And should'st thou linger still, Till midnight spreads her pall, And age laments, with bosom chill, Its buried earthly all!

tts ouried earthly all! Thy withered eye, a signal bright Beyond the tombs shall see— For He who was the morning light— Thy Gop—shall walk with thee.

Miscellancous.

VULGARITY.

We would guard the young against every word that is not perfectly proper. Use no profane expressions-allude to no sentence that would put the blush to the most sensitive. You know not the tendency of habitual using indecent and profane language. It may never be obliterated from your hearts. When you feet touched the 'lob-lolly' on either hand. grow up you will find at tongue's end some expression which you would not use his feet out of the soft clay were of course for any money. It was one you learned desperate, and he could not make more when quite young. By being careful you will save yourself a gread deal of trouble, mortification, and sorrow. Good men have taken sick and become delirious. In those moments they have used the most vile and indecent language imaginable. When informed of it after restoration to health, they had no idea of the pain they had given to their friends, and stated they had learned and repeated these expressions in childhood, and though years had passed since they had spoken a bad word, the early impression had been indelibly stamped upon the heart. Think of this ye who are tempted to use improper language, and never disgrace yourselves.

The Mysterious Tracks, which have given rise to so much speculation, have not been confined to Coventry, or to Kent county. They have been seen in other parts of the State. We learn, upon reliable authority, that they were seen around the Butler Hospital, on Christmas morning, and they have been seen in many other places. The description corresponds in all the cases. The tracks have every appearance of those made by a colt; yet, to fulfill all the apparent conditions, the animal should be able to pass through holes that would not admit a large sized cat, should be winged, and should be of

such weight as to press the foot into friend in Coventry, who has seen the tracks, that a letter has been received there, stating that similar tracks have been observed in Ohio, but we have seen no mention of this in the papers. The track is not cloven, so it cannot be made by the devil, as was at first apprehended. Providence (R. I.) Journal.

the crime of murder:

' Murder, gentlemen, is where a man is murderously killed. The killer in such case is a murderer. Murder by poison is case is a murderer. Murder by poison is as much murder as murder with a gun. It is the murdering which constitutes murder in the eye of the law. You will bear as may fall due during the coming year, by in mind that murder is one thing and man- authorizing the State Treasurer to negotiate slaughter another. Therefore, it is not manslaughter, it must be murder. Selfmurder has nothing to do with this case. One man cannot commit felo de se on another-that is clearly my view. Gentlemen, I think you can have no difficulty. Murder, 1 say, is murder. The murder of a father is fratricide ; but it is not fratricide if a man murders his mother. You know what murder is, and I need not tell you what it is not. I repeat that murder is murder. You may retire upon it if reached me through private as well as public you like.

'Two THOUSAND PIGS.'-A country fellow who lisped, having bought some pigs, asked a neighbor for the use of hispen for a few days. Said he-'I have jutht been purchathin thome thwine-two talists, that such rate of taxation might, at thowth and pigth. I want to put them in your pen, till I can fix a place for them.' Two thousand Pigs !' exclaimed the neighbor, 'why my pen will hardly hold a dozen !' 'You don't underthtand me. Mr. Bent, I don't tha two thouthand pigth, but two thowth and pight !' . I hear you,' said Mr. Bent . two thousand pigs! Why you must be crazy !' 'I tell you again,' exclaimed the man, angrily, I mean not two thouthand pigth, but two thowth and two pigth !' 'Oh, that is what you mean, eh ? Well then the pen is at your service.'

A Traveler was lately riding on horse-

The State Finances. GOVERNOR'S MESSAGE.

To the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania :

GENTLEMEN-I had intended, immediately after my induction into office, to communicate with you on the subject of the public debt, and exhibit the actual financial condition of the Commonwealth at that period. After the necessary examination, however, I discovered that I could not do so with the precise accuracy which should characterize the statements of an official communication. There are outstanding debts on the public works, unpaid claims, and balances of appropriations for last year, the amount of which could not be ascertained in time for the ground as deeply as the hoot of an iron shod horse. We learn from a say, compelled to forego the performance of this duty until the meeting of the next Legislature. I cannot, however, refrain from expressing the views I entertain, and the anxiety I feel, on a few subjects connected with the financial and other affairs of the State.

There is now due and unpaid two millions four hundred and ninety-one thousand two hundred and fifty-five dollars of the bonds of the Commonwealth, bearing an interest of six per cent., and a balance of nearly one hundred thousand dollars due to domestic A backwoods Judge thus clearly defines ereditors, bearing a like rate of interest besides one million three hundred and ninety thousand dollars at five per cent.; over two millions will fall due in 1853, and about three millions in 1854.

> loans for that purpose, and issue the bonds of the Commonwealth, reimbursable at the expiration of ten or fifteen years, at a rate of interest not exceeding five per cent., with interest certificates attached, or in the usual form, as may be deemed proper. The pres-ent reduced rates of interest in Europe, and the abundance of money in the principal cities of this country, afford ample assurance that such loans can be negotiated at a rate of interest much below that which the State is now bound to pay on these bonds. I am fully satisfied, by information which has sources, that the bonds of the State, exempted for domestic, mechanical and manufacturing from taxation, could be negotiated at such purposes; in return for which, the canal rate of interest as to make a very desirable saving to the Treasury. It is not so much the present rate of tax on the bonds, that would injure the value of new ones, as the sensitive apprehension, entertained by capisome future time, be increased. Besides these inducements to cancel the matured bonds, we should not forget, that it is not befitting a great and prosperous State like Pennsylvania to have a matured and unpaid debt resting upon her. Such a state of affairs is not consistent with her dignity and pride, and is well calculated to have an injurious effect upon her credit. Her ability to pay cannot be doubted, and the fidelity with which her people have ever responded to every reasonable demand to sustain her credit, has excited unlimited confidence in her integrity amongst the capitalists of this

sideration. The receipts into the Treasury for the year 1851, deducting the temporary loan of \$98,-expended on it, must be thrown away. To debtedness of the State could, at all times.

commend this subject to the favorable consideration of the Legislature in his last annual

message. The policy of resuming the prose-cution of this work is no longer an open issue, and need not now be discussed. This question was settled by the Legislature of 1849, since which time about \$650,000 have been expended on the work; all of which, together with two and a half millions originally expended, and the amount of retained per centage, and the usual damages to the contractors on the abandonment of the work, must be entirely lost, unless the canal be completed. The whole length of this improvement is ninety-four miles, fifty miles of which are fully completed, and the remaining forty-four are under contract, or ready to be put under contract so soon as the Le gislature may make provision for the payment William B. Foster, the experienced engineer on that line, \$772,000 will be sufficient to complete it; and that, should the means be promptly furnished, the whole line may be brought into use in the early part of next season. Can it be doubted for a moment that the net annual receipts on this work will largely exceed the interest on this meagre I am confident that those who have given the subject the least attention, will not hesitate on this point. I confidently believe that they will be sufficient not only to do this, but also to pay the interest on the \$650,000 expended since 1849, and on the two and a alf millions expended prior to 1841, and leave a balance to go into the Treasury besides. I need not give you my reasons in detail for this opinion. The data on which it rests has been presented to you in more forcible terms than I could employ. It requires but a glance at the operations on the completed part of that improvement-at the vast district of country which would be supplied with anthracite coal through the medium of this canal-the rapidly increasing consumption of this article wherever it has been brought into use-to satisfy the most incredulous mind that the tonnage on this improvement must, in a few years, be almost equal to its capacity. Some twenty-five counties of the State of New York, rich, populous and growing, embracing a number of incorporated eities, now paying high prices for fuel, would be supplied with this article ould, to some extent, be freighted with salt, plaster, &c. The growth of the anthracite coal business in the State is almost incredible. If we may be allowed to take this increase as a data on which to base an estimate of the future business of this canal, it will more than equal the expectations of its most sanguine friends. We can scarcely realize the fact, that the operations in this article have grown from 800,000 tons in 1840, to near 4,500,000 tons in 1851, and in all probability the amount will exceed five millions

for the current year. If, then, it be so apparent that the income from this work will pay the interest on its ost and leave a surplus for the use of the Treasury besides ; wise policy would seem to dictate its speedy completion. I most respectfully and earnestly urge upon you the favorable consideration of this subject at the country and Europe. I therefore most re-spectfully submit this subject to your con-and delay, it seems to me, has gone by.-

enced predecessor, who took occasion to re- line, will accomplish this desirable end. I am also assured by the same officer, that with the necessary appropriation, four of the ten planes, may be avoided during the coming season.

In connection with this subject, I need scarcely remark, that our main line of improvements is about to encounter a most powerful rival for the tonnage of the West, in the Pennsylvania railroad, which work will probably be completed during the year 1853. The avoidance of the planes will do more, I am confident, to strengthen the main line against this competition, than any other im-provement that can be made. I respectfully recommend this subject to your favorable consideration.

The absolute necessity for the expenditure of large sums of money to complete the im-provements to which I have referred, will, I Harrisburg, March 25, 1852. have no doubt, admonish you of the proprie ty of confining the appropriations to the lowest possible point that the public service and the interest of the State will permit, including nothing for which it is not legally and morally bound to provide. Rigid economy in the expenditures is indispensibly necessary to sustain the credit of the State-fulfil the engagements she has already made, and meet the reasonable expectations of the peo-

The public improvements of the State are ene of our principal sources of revenue, and should at all times receive the special care of the Legislature. Every proper effort should be made to increase the receipts and lessen the expenditures on these works. I have not had the opportunity of giving the subject of their management that thorough examination which is indispensibly necessary to the formation of a correct opinion in reference to the details of their operation. But I have long entertained the opinion, that no action of the Legislature could have a more salutary effect upon their management than the adop tion of the cash system in paying for the labor and materials necessary to keep them in successful operation. It is, in my opinion, to the loose custom of contracting debts now in practice, as much, if not more than to any other defect in the present system, may h attributed their failure to meet the expectations of the people as a source of revenue. The most vigilant efforts of the officers could not prevent the payment of exorbitant prices for labor and materials, if obtained on credit. The State always pays dearly for such accommodations. Besides, this custom affords the opportunity of most palpable imposition, actual frauds upon the State. The very if not idea of a set of officers being allowed to throw the credit of the Commonwealth broadcast to be taken up at some future period, by some body else, is almost startling. I regard it as a most dangerous policy, calculated to beget a spirit of careless prodigality in the man-agement of public affairs, and to invite impositions upon the Treasury. It should, in my opinion, be abandoned at the earliest day possible. I therefore, respectfully suggest the propriety of fixing a period by law, after which the officers on the public works shall not be allowed to contract debts for any purpose whatever-directing the disbursing officers to make monthly statements of their accounts to the Canal Commissioners, showing the amount of money disbursed and the material purchased ; and requiring all outstanding accounts to be presented to the Canal This work must either be finished, or over | Commissioners or Auditor General for settle-

The subject of regulating election districts, naming election houses, which annually oc-cupies much of the time of the Legislature, and many pages of the Journal and statute

books, might be safely confided to the commissioners of the respective counties. The subject of divorces should, it seems to me, be left entirely with the courts, as well, also, as the whole subject of selling real estate by trustees, guardians and those acting in a representative capacity. These measures, toge-ther with a few more general statutes on the subject of corporations, would, I think, have a most salutary effect on legislation. As far as possible our laws should be general, and those that are so should be sternly maintained against special innovations.

WM. BIGLER.

J. W. PARKER. Attorney at Law, Lewistown, Mifflin co. Pa.

DR. J. B. HERRING.

OFFERS his professional services to the citizens of Lewistown and vicinity. Office on south east side of the Diamond. Certificate from Dr. Joseph B. Ard.

It affords me no small degree of pleasure to state, that Dr. J. B. HERRING, after several years of study, graduated at the University of Peonsylvania and is well quali-fied to practice Medicine, with honor to himself and advantage to those who may be pleased to employ him. JOSEPH B. ARD, M. D. Lewistown, December 19, 1851-tf.

DR. E. W. HALE

OFFERS his professional services to the citizens of Lewistown. He can be consulted at all times at the Bee Hive Drug store. Lewistown, August 30, 1850-tf

DR. JAS. S. WILSON. OFFERS his professional services to the citizens of Newton Hamilton and vicin-

ity.

stock.

DR.A.W.MOSS

OFFERS his professional services to the citizens of Lewistown and vicinity. Office with Dr. HOOVER, one door East of F. Schwartz's store. may 9, 1851-tf

MAGISTRATE'S OFFICE. CHRISTIAN HOOVER. Justice of the Peace,

AN be found at his office, in the room recently occupied by D. W. Huling, Esq. where he will attend to all business entrusted to him with the greatest care and despatch.

WILLIAM LIND, PASHIONABLE PAILOB, East Market street, Lewistown,

IN returning thanks to his friends and the public generally for the liberal support heretofore extended to him, would respectfully inform them that he has just received a splendid assortment of Fashionable

SII OLES

CASSIMERES & VESTINGS, selected in the city with special reference to being made up for customer work, which he is enabled to furnish at lower prices than similar articles could be procured in the stores. Gentlemen desirous of having a superior article of clothing, are requested to call and examine his

The Realities of Life.

The seeds of great empires, like the germs of all true greatness, in both the natural and moral world, are imperfectly sown. The acorn is blown about for months, the sport of every fitful breeze, before it finally takes root in the soil ; and the season must follow season, and fashion ebb and flow for many years, before the mature oak spreads its branches to the skies, and bids defiance to the wintery blast. Myriads of little shell-fish die, and for centuries the water rolls above them before the coral reef is formed; but it is formed, and slowly, yet surely, rises its head above the waves.

A Last Look.

There is a feeling that resembles death in the last glance we are ever to bestow on a loved object. The girl that you have treasured in your secret heart, as she passes by on her wedding-day, it may be happy and blissful, lifts up her laughing eyes, and leaves in that look darkness and desolation to you for ever. The boy your father-spirit has clung to, like the very light of your existence, waves his hand from the quarter-deck, as the gigantic ship bends over the breeze ; the wind is playing through the locks your hand so oftentimes had smoothed; the tears have dimmed his eyes, for mark, he moves his fingers over them-and this is a last look.

The man who ate his dinner with the fork of a river, has been attempting to spin a mountain top,

back where the mud was so deep that his The struggles of the poor horse to draw than about a mile and a half an hour. The traveler came up with a man who was standing on the fence, without coat or hat, and with a fence rail was pumping the huge mortar bed, as tho' endeavoring to sound it. 'Why, what's the matter ? exclaimed the equestrian, 'you seem excited and out of breath. Are you merely amusing yourself ?' Bless you, no !' said the man on the fence, 'I've lost my wagon and team somewhere along here, and was trying to see whether I could find 'em.' The traveler could only give the unfortu-

A down east militia captain, on receiving a note from a lady, requesting the 'pleasure of his company,' understood it as a compliment to those under his command and marched the whole of them to the lady's house.

nate man his sympathy, and proceed on.

A Dutchman being called upon for a toast, said :

. Here is do de heroes who fide, pleet, and die mit de paddle of Punger Hill, of whom 1 is von.

A wag seeing a pretty girl standing by a house having a bill of "To Let" on it, inquired if Miss 'was to be let with the premises ?"

'No Sir-ce,' replied Miss Pert, 'I am to be let alone.'

Was you ever shocked by a balvanic gattery ; did you hear Waniel Debster's late speech in your city; did you ever see a steamboat bile her buster ; did you ever drink a scottle of boch ale ; did you ever look through a still mone backwards ; and do you vote the tig whicket?

Have you any travelling inkstands asked lady of a clerk in one of our stationary stores, last Saturday. . No ma'am, we have them with feet and legs, but they are not old enough to travel yet,' was the pert reply.

Ladies with handsome ankles don't mind going out in muddy weather-in fact they like it. Queer, isn't it ?

expenditures for the same year, to \$4,- sury would, I am confident, lead to vexatious 780,667, 53, or \$308,364, 40 more than the and injurious delay. The sum necessary to whole receipts. In this expenditure is cluded \$185,138,91, which was paid to the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund, and cannot, therefore, be properly regarded as an expenditure, as it was used to cancel a like amount of the funded debt-leaving an actual balance against the Treasury of \$123, 225 49.

officer of the State, and a careful examination ures that would have the effect of increasing of the data which he has kindly placed within my reach, I have arrived at the conclusion that the receipts and expenditures for the current year may be estimated as follows, to

Receipts, \$4,325,000, expenditures, \$4,027, 000, leaving a ballance of receipts over ex-penditures of \$298,000-including in this expenditure, an estimated payment to the com nissioners of the sinking fund of \$220,000. But it should be observed, that in the expen ditures for last year there is included the sum of \$442,196, applied to the North Branch canal, and \$30,000 for the inclined planes on the Portage road and the Western reservoir; making in all, \$472,196 expended on new work during the last season. It will be seen, however, by reference to the State Treasurer's report, that the balance in the Treasury on the 1st of December, 1850, was \$754,252, 81, whilst at the same period of the year 1851, the balance was but \$543,979 21, being a difference against the Treasury for this year tween our improvements and the Chemung of \$210,252 60, which sum, together with the \$300,000 of temporary loan, to be paid out of the receipts of the present year, amount to \$510,253 60, being \$38,155 69 more than all the payments for new work, and on this data the balance in the Treasury at the end of this year is reduced to \$259,844 40. Thus interest and economy, it seems to me, dictates it will appear that, should no accident occur to the public works during the present season, we may reasonably anticipate a surplus revenue of between two and three hundred thousand dollars. Should the improvements, however, be visited by anything like the extent of damage which befell them during the last year, this balance would be reduced to a sum too meagre to deserve notice. It is, therefore, apparent that we cannot rely upon the surplus revenue of the Treasury, during the current year, for the means to prosecute the work on the North Branch and the Portage railroad, with that vigor which the interest of the State seems to demand.

I remarked, at the time of my induction into office, that I regarded the speedy com-pletion of the North Branch canal as consistent with the truest principles of economy. The examination which I have given the subject since that time, has tended greatly to

200, amounted to \$4,472,393, 93, and the depend upon the present means of the Treacomplete it should, and I am assured can be obtained on a loan, at a rate of interest not exceeding five per cent. reimbursable at such period as the revenue, therefrom, shall have reached the amount of the interest and prin-

cipal. I am aware that there is a proper the subject of borrowing money, and I am After full consultation with the financial sure that I should not recommend any meastheir burthens. But I sincerely believe that the tendency of this measure will be to lessen, rather than increase them-that it is the best financial measure the Legislature can, at present, adopt—that its ultimate tendency will be to aid the Treasury in the liquidation of the present debt, certainly much more so, than the alternative of allowing the sum already expended to be lost. The completion of the work will also give an impetus to the growth and prosperity of the northern por-tion of the State-would invite men and money into that rich section of the Commonwealth, and would be an act of justice to the people of that region, who have ever, with a true spirit of loyalty and generosity, contributed their proper share towards sustaining

the honor and dignity of the State. The importance of prompt and efficient action on this subject, cannot be over-rated .--The citizens of the State of New York, who intend to construct the connecting link becanal, in that State, should have early assurance that our improvement will be completed. Business men who desire to operate on this line, will not make the proper arrangements to do so until ample provision is made for its completion. Every consideration of prompt and efficient action on this question. The avoidance of the inclined planes on the Allegheny Portage railroad was also commenced under the late administration, and in my opinion is a necessary work and should be prosecuted to completion as rapidly as the means of the Treasury will permit. It is an important link in our main line of improvements, and has ever been-and unless the planes are avoided-will continue to be, a source of heavy expenditure and great delay and danger in the transportation of tonnage. The annual expenditures to keep these planes in order has been extremely heavy. It is estimated that near a hundred thousand dollars would be saved yearly, in the expenses of this railroad, were the use of the planes dispensed with. One hundred and seventy-five thousand dollars was appropriated for this purpose, by the last Leconcur in opinion with my able and experi- mated by Mr. Faries, the engineer on that

be readily ascertained, which would be a great convenience for the Legislature, as well as a satisfaction to the people. In the in troduction of a new system of this kind, care should be taken to place at the command of the proper officer the necessary means to

carry it into operation. It might be well, also, to take some action on the subject of claims for damages incurred sensitiveness in the minds of the people, on in the construction of our public improve ments. This subject should be finally dis posed of. Although many years have passed by since the construction of these works every year brings out some new item of this Much of the time of the Legislature kind and the Canal Commissioners, is occupied in the examination of these claims, and for the last ten or twelve years they have absorbed the means of the Treasury to the extent of from fifty to eighty thousand dollars annual ly. I am informed that claims are now be ing pressed for damages which it is alleged the Commonwealth incurred more than twen ty years since. It must be a most difficult task for the Canal Commissioners to ascer tain all the facts in cases so long deferred I suggest the propriety of disposing of this subject by some summary mode of proceed-

In conclusion I beg to be indulged in a suggestion on the subject of special legisla tion I am confident that the General Assembly will agree with me, that some reform on this subject is much needed. The volumes of our laws for the sessions of 1850 and 51, compared with those of previous years shows that our legislation is increasing to an alarming degree. By reference to these volumes, for the years I have named, it will be seen that but a comparatively small portion of the laws they contain are of a general character, being mainly for local or private purposes. These volumes when compared with the statutes enacted eight or ten years since, or with those annually enacted by Con-gress, or any of our sister States, swell into an astonishing magnitude. This evil is on the increase, and it seems to me that a remedy is imperiously called for. Much may be done to arrest this evil by the adoption of a few well digested general laws. For the purpose of attaining this desirable end, I respectively suggest for your consideration, the pro-priety of constituting a commission of two or hree experienced legal gentlemen, whose duty it shall be to prepare general laws to meet this object, to be submitted to the consideration of the next Legislature. I know from experience how difficult it is for the representatives of the people, after their arrival at the seat of government, to find the necessary leisure and privacy to enable them to prepare and digest intricate general laws .-subject since that time, has tended greatly to increase my confidence in the truthfulness of that declaration. In this view, I seem to consideration.

workmen, he flatters himself that he can furnish hi ers and friends with superior garments, at reasonable prices. Lewistown, Nov. 28, 1851.

With long experience and the aid of first rate

JOHN CLARK & CO.

Boot and Shoe Manufacturers, 4 doors west of Eisenbise's Hotel. ALL KINDS OF BOOTS & SHOES made of the best materials and in the best manner cheap for cash. Lewistown, Sept. 12, 1851.



THE undersigned continues to manufacture celebrated Onited control of the second celebrated Quilted and French calf Boots, ogether with all articles connected with his MOSES MONTGOMERY. business. Lewistown, August 8, 1851-tf

MARTIN'S SELF REGULATING SEWING MACHINE.

BY the use of this Machine one person D can do as much sewing, and make better work than five or six can do by hand.

Tailors, Saddlers, &c., look to your interest. Ma-Chines, Shop and County Rights for sale. Apply to JOHN
LOCKE, Lewistown, until February 10th, after that at
Lewisburg, Union county, Pennsylvania.
P. S. One of these Machines may be seen in oper-

tion at C. M. SHULL's Tailor-shop in this pla JOHN LOCKE.

Lewistown, January 16, 1852-tf



Dr. L. is a regular graduate of the Baltimore College of Dental Surgery, and devoted his entire attention to the business for seven years, which warrants him in offering entire satisfaction to all who may favor him with their patropage.

Lewistown, Oct. 24, 1851-tf.

A MI	THE PRICE OF TROMAN CRICAN Rolled Bar Iron 3 cts.
N	orse Shoe Bar 31 " ail Rods 4" anted good, and will be sold for cash at
	F. G. FRANCISCUS.
30 024	TONS of Valentine & Thomas' best IRON, for sale by F. G. FRANCISCUS, Agent for Valentine & Thomas.

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