

THE GAZETTE.

LEWISTOWN, PA. Friday Evening, Oct. 1, 1852.

FOR PRESIDENT, WINFIELD SCOTT. FOR VICE PRESIDENT, WILLIAM A. GRAHAM, of North Carolina.

Presidential Electors. For the State at Large. ALEXANDER E. BROWN, of Northampton. JAMES POLLOCK, of Northumberland. SAMUEL A. PURVANCE, of Butler.

- 1. William F. Hughes, 13. Ner Middleburgh, 2. James Traquair, 14. James H. Campbell, 3. John W. Stokes, 15. James D. Patton, 4. John P. Verree, 16. James K. Davidson, 5. James McVaine, 17. John Williamson, 6. Spencer W. Fuller, 18. Ralph Drake, 7. James Penrose, 19. John Linton, 8. John Shaeffer, 20. Archibald Robertson, 9. Jacob Marshall, 21. Thomas J. Bingham, 10. Charles P. Walker, 22. Lewis L. Lord, 11. David Atton, 23. Christina Myers, 12. Stanton C. Mercer, 24. Dorman Phelps.

JUDGE OF THE SUPREME COURT, JOSEPH BUFFINGTON, of Armstrong County.

CANAL COMMISSIONER, JACOB HOFFMAN, of Berks County.

FOR CONGRESS, Gen. William H. Irwin, of Mifflin County.

ASSEMBLY, Augustine Wakefield, of Oliver.

COMMISSIONER, Samuel Comfort, of Granville.

DIRECTOR OF THE POOR, David Zook, of Union.

AUDITOR, William Cummins, of Brown.

Notices of New Advertisements. That well known establishment, the Lewistown Hotel, has been taken by John A. Ross, who will spare no pains nor expense to make it worthy of public support.

WATSON, JACOB & Co. have received from the city an extensive assortment of Dry Goods, Groceries, Carpets, &c., which they offer for sale at a slight advance on first cost.

STIGLER & STUART have also received their fall and winter supply of goods, which they respectfully describe in another column.

Eighty dollars reward is offered for the detection of thieves and stolen horses.

Persons interested in the estate of David Brought, deceased, are referred to the Administrators' notice.

The Register's notices also appear to-day.

The election for Oliver township will be held at the house of N. B. Bratton, in McVeytown, and not at the public school-house as heretofore.

OLD FELLOWS' HALL.—Our town was enlightened yesterday by the presence of a considerable number of the I. O. O. F.'s from Lancaster, Harrisburg, and neighboring towns, as well as visitors from all parts of the country, brought here to view or take part in the ceremonies of dedicating the new Hall to the use of that order.

At one o'clock a procession was formed, under direction of H. J. Walters, Esq., as Chief Marshal, which paraded through our principal streets, the line band from Lancaster in the meanwhile discoursing sweet music, relieved at times by the stirring notes of the drum and fife.

The procession halted in front of Gen. R. C. Hale's residence, where an address was delivered by Mr. WINGERT, of Ebersburg.

In the evening an elegant supper was served up at the White Swan Hotel by A. Eisenbach, which was acknowledged to be one of the best ever set before guests in this place.

The day was fine, and everything passed off pleasantly until evening, when sundry youngsters, between 20 and 30, whose mammae did not know they were out, contributed their quota of vulgarity and profanity to the whooping and yelling of others.

The Prospect. The following paragraph from the New-York Day Book, a journal which does not take side either for Scott or Pierce, may show something of the present tendency of public sentiment:

"There is no denying that General Scott's prospects are growing brighter, and his friends more confident of his success. The apathy that everywhere prevailed, during the summer months, is now giving way to excitement and enthusiasm. Our exchange papers from Kentucky, Tennessee, Ohio, Indiana, and even Michigan, contain glowing accounts of enthusiastic Scott meetings, and Whigs in each State confidently assert their power to carry all of those States for Scott."

"Michigan, Gen. Cass's State, it is believed by them, will surely go for the hero of all the wars we ever had! There are any number of Free-Soilers in Michigan who will vote the Whig ticket, and with their popular candidate for Governor there is great probability that the State will go for Scott. It is useless to shut our eyes to the truth; and that there has been a great change in the aspect of things, within the last few weeks, no one can deny."

Our pen may not be over sharp or very pointed, but our neighbor down street will remember that a duller one than it could easily convict Woodward of tergiversation by his own writings, which, despite locofoco endorsements, show him to be at best but "small potatoes," sprinkled with an over-anxious desire for office.

The Pierce and King fandango will come off to-morrow, when we may expect some rich scenes of ground and lofty tumbling in this effort "to preserve a healthy equilibrium in our political system."

Our Ticket.

An incidental remark some weeks ago that the candidates nominated by the whigs of this county were "fresh from the ranks of the people," has called forth a deal of comment in several numbers of the Democrat, which we think affords rather conclusive evidence that that ticket is stronger in the affections of the people than is agreeable to our opponents.

The simple fact that not one of the whig candidates sought office, either directly or indirectly, while the reverse is the case with our opponents, is one well calculated to draw public attention, for the taxpayers are pretty well satisfied by this time that office-seekers are not the best men in the world to trust with the situations they seek.

A majority of the people have now for several years, with a single exception, ratified the doings of the few who in caucus designated candidates without regard to the will or wishes of the voters, and then under party management and drill, enforced their election; but their injustice so frequently exercised against deserving men, has awakened a feeling that there is something radically wrong in the system which can thus be abused and tortured into uses so contrary to the spirit and genius of true democracy, and if this feeling should lead to a rejection of those nominated in this manner, it will be done because they are satisfied that nothing short of this will arouse party leaders and intriguers to a sense of right.

The whigs in this county have every inducement to make a determined effort in favor of their State and county ticket, and if once successful in restoring a healthy reaction on the canals and railroads, we may henceforward look for a lease or a sale of these expensive works, which now absorb hundreds of thousands of dollars of taxes paid by farmers and others to meet the interest incurred in their construction.

But so long as they can be used as a vast party machine to support and enrich thousands who would otherwise have to labor as other men labor, and so long as the people will aid in placing in office politicians who care more for party and self than the people, there will be no reform, and no diminution of taxation.

The Canal Commissioner. Hopkins, it seems, is a reliable man, "with public experience and general qualifications equal to the post of Canal Commissioner, or any other which might be assigned him"—which interpreted into plain English, means we suppose that Hopkins would be fit for President if a locofoco convention of political bucksters could agree on no one else, and therefore set him up as they lately did another "great man," whose light thus far had been hid under a bushel. We begin to believe ourselves that Hopkins is a "reliable man," at least to that portion of the democracy which delights to call itself the people, and enjoys the benefit of lining pockets from the State Canals and Railroads. We incline to this opinion from the following statement published in the Washington Commonwealth, which, after quoting the law creating the office of Commissioner of the Cumberland Road, says:

"In pursuance of the enactment of this law several citizens of this county became applicants for the office of Commissioner of the Road; but Mr. Hopkins came home, either with the appointment in his pocket, or he received it from the Governor immediately after his arrival here. He was charged at the time with unfairness; and it was alleged that the office of Commissioner was created at his special instance and request and for his personal benefit and behoof. It has since been ABOLISHED; as was the Land Office while he was in it,—as partaking too much of a sinecure character.

By sections of the act above quoted it was made the duty of the Commissioner, to give an account of his stewardship at stated periods.

We have labored in vain to get hold of these first accounts, but hope to find them before our next issue. We have before us, however, one of the accounts of Mr. Hopkins, which we stumbled upon in a No. of the "Examiner" newspaper printed in 1848. From this we gather enough facts to staidle the honest color.

"It is an account of the receipts and expenditures of the road from the first of January to the 7th of June, 1848 inclusive,—making 159 days including every SABBATH DAY, for which time WILLIAM HOPKINS, the present Democratic candidate for Canal Commissioner, has charged the people the sum of \$516, when the act of Assembly LIMITED him to \$3 per day, for every day NECESSARILY employed on the road! Figures won't lie—and let us examine them:

159 days at \$3 per day, \$477. But that won't make up enough; let's try it again:

165 days at \$3 per day, 495. Still we are behind the mark; we'll give it another trial:

172 days at \$3 per day, \$516. That fits exactly. Now we have the STARTLING FACT that Mr. Hopkins has CHARGED the people at the rate of \$3 per day for THIRTEEN DAYS more than can be counted from the first of January to the 7th of June inclusive, counting in EVERY SUNDAY. But suppose we deduct the Sabbath days which occur within this period. Then the case will stand thus:

From 159, take 20, which leaves 139. Then 139 days at \$3 makes \$417. Showing that while Mr. Hopkins was entitled to receive only \$417, according to his own account, he has really kept \$516; that while he should have charged for but 139 days he really charged for 172!—being THIRTY-THREE working days more than can be computed within the period stated in his account."

There can be no mistake in the reliability of such a man for Canal Commissioner, as, if elected, he would snuff the public plunderers exactly. They do not want a man in that station who cannot count more than 365 days in a year, and having thus shown his capacity for liberal allowances, extra jobs, &c., the taxpayers must be a hard hearted set if they do not vote for him to the further detriment of their purses.

Beware of fogs, as you value health.

A Tribute to Scott.

Ex-Governor Lucas, of Iowa, who was President of the National Convention which nominated Jackson for the second term, has come out with a strong and sensible letter in favor of General Scott. He says, in explanation of the change:

I have, sir, as you know, always been a democrat; I was born a democrat, and I expect to live the balance of my days as such, and then die a democrat.

I supported Thomas Jefferson for the Presidency; I supported Mr. Madison for two terms, Mr. Monroe twice, and was one of the electors in Ohio that voted for Mr. Monroe at the time of his election. In 1824 I was placed at the head of the Jackson electoral ticket in Ohio; in 1828 was chosen an elector in that State, and gave my vote as such for General Andrew Jackson. I was President of the Democratic National Convention at Baltimore in 1832, which nominated Gen. Jackson for re-election, and recommended Martin Van Buren as a candidate for Vice President on the same ticket. I supported Mr. Van Buren for the Presidency in '36 and '40. I voted for General Cass in '48, and should freely vote for him again, were he a candidate. These are so many proofs of my title of democrat. This title has been well earned, and my right to it shall never be impaired. But I cannot support Franklin Pierce by word or deed for the important office of President, consistent with the principles which I have ever as a democrat entertained, nor with the eulogistic pledges that I made to the Democratic Convention of Ohio, which nominated me in 1834 as a candidate for re-election to the office of Governor of that flourishing State, these pledges being as follows:

"My motto has been, Principles, Measures, and men that will carry principles into effect. And you may rest assured that whatever may be my station or situation in life, you will always find me in the ranks of democracy, supporting the principles and measures that were professed and acted upon in the administration of a Jefferson, a Madison, and a Jackson, and such men as will carry their principles and measures into effect."

The position Mr. Pierce has ever occupied, in Congress or any other public station, in reference to questions vital to Western prosperity, has been antagonistic to those which were advocated and dearly cherished by those eminent statesmen, whose election to the Presidency I most heartily and cordially advocated. They taught, and I have always believed, that the Constitution vests in Congress the power to open and repair harbors and remove obstructions from navigable rivers; and that it was expedient that Congress should exercise such power whenever such improvements are necessary for common defence—for the protection and facility of commerce with other nations or among the States—said improvements being national and general in their character. I understood Mr. Pierce to superadd to the above doctrine, a proviso to the effect that the waters on which these improvements are proposed to be made, shall be salt, and that they shall be moved by tides. He has, in effect, declared that the depth of waters to be improved, nor their capacity for trade among the States, forms no criterion for a just demand upon federal protection. His political history, as collected from his letters to the Committee of the Convention, accepting his nomination to the Presidency in the terms set forth in the platform, furnish evidence of his hostility to all the prominent measures which tend to Western prosperity—of which internal improvements and domestic industry are the most important.

As a Western man, therefore, and as an original Jackson democrat, as a friend to all Internal Improvements, and to the protection and encouragement of American Industry, I cannot and will not support such a man as Franklin Pierce, for the Presidency. And as there are now but two prominent candidates before the American people, namely, General Winfield Scott and Franklin Pierce, one of whom will necessarily be elected the next President, I shall most cheerfully and freely give my vote and influence to General Scott. I believe him by far the best democrat of the two, and one to whom every friend of the West particularly, and to Internal Improvements, and to the protection and promotion of American Industry, ought to prefer and to cordially support.

Trusting that my position and views may be fully understood, and with the warmest wishes for the success of the friends of Western Improvements, and for suitable protection and encouragement to American Industry, I remain, truly, your obedient servant,

ROBERT LUCAS, To S. M. BALLARD, Iowa City, Iowa.

Plain talk about Bingham & Dock's Contract. The Editor of the Locomotive Democrat, in his paper of September 18th, talks thus of the Canal Commissioners' monopoly on the Philadelphia and Columbia railroad:

"We cannot close this article without calling the attention of our plundered fellow taxpayers to the last doings—the last swindle—the last outrage perpetrated on the public works under the official sanction of the Canal Board. It is well known that the Columbia Railroad, like the other State improvements, was ostensibly constructed for the benefit of the citizens of this commonwealth. Companies and private individuals had the right to run passenger cars over the road provided they paid over to the State agent a certain sum for every passenger they carried, in addition to the payment for the motive power furnished. Within a few weeks, the Canal Commissioners have had the cool effrontery to trample upon private and public rights, and to set the law and fair dealings at open and, thus far, successful defiance. Without a public letting or a public notice, they have granted to the firm of Messrs. Bingham & Dock, of Philadelphia, the exclusive privilege of transporting passengers over the Columbia Railroad. They have driven off the road the passenger cars of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company—the passenger cars of Gen. D. Miller—and the passenger cars of every individual who sought to obtain an honest livelihood by the use of what was once believed to be a public work—a public work that was said to be constructed, not for the use of the Canal Commissioners, or the Canal Commissioners' toadies and favorites, but for the use of the whole people of the whole State. But the edict has gone forth! The monopoly is now complete! No man, woman or child can travel over the State road unless he or they take passage in the cars of Bingham & Dock! And yet these Canal Commissioners, before they were elected, prated much and prated loudly about democracy, equal rights, and the sovereign will of the people. Of all canis in this canting world, preserve us from the cant of democracy and patriotism as it falls from the lip and oozes from the pens of your thoroughly trained office holders and office beggars."

Gen. Scott's visit to the west for the purpose of selecting a suitable site for an army asylum, has called forth demonstrations from the people unequalled for many years, and proved too that the old hero can talk as well as fight. At Columbus, Ohio, his attention was called to a villainous publication made in that State that he had hanged fifteen Germans in Mexico without trial, and he immediately gave an emphatic denial to the vile imputation.

"Gentlemen, it was my lot to lead an American army upon a foreign field. I went, resolved to sustain, in the fore-front of my progress, the high-water-mark of our own American Civilization, in all its moral and civil virtue. The standard of our own and not the practices of that foreign country, was the standard which I sought for the government of men's passions and the control of the license and excesses of war. Alike to Americans, whether native or foreign birth, and to Mexicans, I declared my purpose, and exhibited my principles of action."

"I promulgated the martial code. Doubtless you all have read it. I deemed it necessary. I could do nothing without it. It announced the spirit of our progress, and held amenable to punishment all who forgot manhood, and threatened to bring shame upon our flag—dishonor to our arms—or a reproach upon our virtue! Without it we had not conquered, or if we had conquered, the bright trophy of our conquest had been wanting. It would have been a physical triumph, and a physical triumph alone. Humanity would have disowned us. I promulgated that order. Read it, and read again, gentlemen, and then bear me witness that it was in my heart, as it was almost hourly on my lips, for continued months, to carry with American arms, and under the American flag, even into the enemy's country, all the elements of social order, and that regard for personal right, that belonged to our own free institutions in the United States."

"Gentlemen," he continued, "some persons were hanged in Mexico. The names of all of them I do not recollect. Whether any were Germans or not I know not. But for what—yes, for what were they hanged? I hanged one for murder, gentlemen; I hanged one for rape upon an innocent young female, and for profane and wicked church robbery. All knew the law that was over them. Every man of them knew that he would be held answerable for vile misdeeds against the law of God and man, as if he were then upon American soil!"

In this strain General Scott continued, and it is impossible, says the Columbus Journal, to convey to the mind of the reader the manner in which this magnificent speech was uttered. It was loftily, splendidly eloquent in the very highest acceptance of the term. The seething, withering indignation look and tone with which the denial and denunciation were enunciated, startled, electrified the audience. It was an entire impromptu affair. Not a word had been premeditated—not an idea before coned over. The foul charge was pointed out to him there, for the first time, and he lost not a moment till he branded it as its wicked enormity deserved.

ANOTHER OFFER!—Our neighbor takes us to task this week on account of Pierce, and after asking us to publish a letter from Col. Magruder, at once answers for us that we will not do it. Did Magruder's letter meet the charge made by Captain McLane, we would certainly give it a place in our columns, but as it does not, we can see nothing in it german to that matter. So far as Pierce's gallantry is concerned, we have heretofore given his own official despatches to show that he saw but little fighting—that he fell from his horse—and that at another time he fainted; and any statements conflicting with these, whether offered as parole or other evidence, must be received with due grains of allowance, or if received at all, the alternative must rest somewhere of having stated what is not the fact.

Footing Up.—Missouri, Iowa and Maine are the only States which have yet elected members to the next Congress. In the year of General Taylor's election, they chose three whigs to eleven locofocos, but one of the three whigs (D. F. Miller, of Iowa), was cheated out of his seat by the stealing of the Kansasville poll book, so that the returns stood, whigs 2, opposition twelve. Now those same States have chosen six whigs and seven opposition.

GREAT ROBBERY.—Last evening E. G. McKie, of Troy, N. Y., a wool buyer well known in this section of the country, was robbed of \$48,900. He had placed the money, three packages, between the mattresses of his bed in his room at the Weddel House, and on going to his room at nine o'clock found the money missing. Mr. McKie had been accustomed to place his money in his bed, as on yesterday, for many years, and always until yesterday with safety. He was about to leave for Pittsburg this morning. A reward of \$5,000 is offered for the recovery of the money.—Cleveland Herald Sept. 22.

A child three years old, belonging to Henry Krider, of East Hanover, Dauphin county, died last week from taking about a quarter of an ounce of oil of vitriol.

Col. Richard M. Crain, the eldest Clerk in the Land Department, and the eldest in the public service, died in Harrisburg, on the 16th September, respected in life, and in death, by all who knew him.

Indiana papers received, announce the destruction, by fire, of the Steam Mill of Mr. Ellsworth, on the edge of the Grand Prairie, near Lafayette, Indiana, on the 15th Sept. Loss \$7,000.

Married. On Tuesday, the 21st ult., by the Rev. David Williams, JOHN S. GRIFITH, M. D., and Miss ELIZABETH A., daughter of Daniel S. Whittaker, all of Huntingdon county.

Died. On the 24th September, in Oliver township, MARY CECILIA, daughter of Dr. Ebel and Mary K. McVey, aged 1 year, 8 months, and 21 days.

On the 18th ult., in Olivertownship, JAMES WOODS, son of Wm. Wakefield, aged 15 years.

Gen. Scott expects every Voter to do his Duty.

STATE ELECTION. Tuesday, October 12, 1852. PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION, Tuesday, November 2, 1852.

CINCINNATI, Sept. 29.—The German Turner Societies, of this and the adjoining towns, had a grand festival here yesterday. A serious accident occurred, which greatly marred the festivities. A stand, that had been erected for the ladies, from which to view the gymnastic exercises, fell down, with the throng upon it, and from thirty to forty were injured, but not fatally.

ANOTHER SCIENTIFIC WONDER! Important to Dyspeptics.—Dr. J. S. Houghton's PEPSIN, The True Digestive Fluid or Gastric Juice, prepared from the RENNET, or Fourth Stomach of the Ox, after directions of Byron Liebig, the greatest Physiological Chemist, by J. S. Houghton M. D., Philadelphia. This is truly a wonderful remedy for Indigestion, Dyspepsia, Jaundice, Liver Complaint, Consumption and Debility, curing after Nature's own method by Nature's own agent, the Gastric Juice. Pamphlets, containing Scientific evidence of its value, furnished by agents gratis. See notice among the medical advertisements.

THE MARKETS. Lewistown, October 1, 1852. The prices paid by dealers this morning for Grain and Country Produce, are as follows:

Table with 2 columns: Commodity and Price. Includes Flour, Wheat, Rye, Oats, Corn, Cloverseed, Butter, Bacon, Eggs, Potatoes, etc.

The Lewistown Mills are paying 90 cts. per bushel for White Wheat, and 85 cts. for Red. Rye 55 cts. Corn, 35 cents per bushel. Prices of Flour—\$2.50 per 100 lbs. for extra, and \$2.35 for superfine.

E. E. LOCKE & Co. at Locke's Mills, are paying 60 cents for Rye, and 55 cents for Corn.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 29, 1852. Cloverseed comes in very slowly and commands \$4.75 per bushel. Timothy is arriving freely and is 200 bushels sold at \$2.75 per bushel, the latter rate for prime quality. A small lot of Southern Flaxseed sold at \$1.37 1/2 delivered. The Flour market continues very quiet. Holders are generally firm at \$4.37 per bushel. It is reported that some sales have been effected at \$4.21 1/2 to \$4.37 1/2.

GRAIN.—Wheat is dull. Sales of 1600 bushels prime old Pennsylvania white at \$1.02 per bushel. Some prime new Southern red, part at 96 cents, and part at a price to be fixed, and a lot of inferior old red at 92 cents. Further sales of Southern Rye at 75 cents. Corn is scarce and in demand at 73 cents for yellow and 70 cents for white. A lot of Southern Oats sold at 35 cents per bushel.—Daily News.

LEWISTOWN HOTEL. This well known stand, recently under the supervision of Irvin & Mitchell, has been leased, and will hereafter be conducted by the undersigned. It is pleasantly located in the public square, the rooms comfortable and pleasant, and every attention will be given to ensure the approval of the traveling public. He has ample stabling for all purposes, and invites a continuance of the liberal patronage heretofore extended to the house, and will endeavor to merit it. JOHN A. ROSS. Lewistown, October 1, 1852-4f.

\$80 REWARD. Stolen from pasture at Cedar Springs, Juniata county, on the night of the 29th of September, two horses—one a dark dapple grey, four years old, with a white spot under the lower part of his neck, and the other a bay horse, 7 or 8 years old, half-faced, four feet white, the left hind foot however more so than the others. Two wagon saddles were taken at the same time. A reward of \$30 will be given for the apprehension of each thief; \$20 for either horse; \$60 for the horses and one thief, or the above reward for the horses and thieves. HENRY STOFFER. Cedar Springs, October 1, 1852-3f.

Estate of DAVID BROUGHT, late of Derry township, deceased. NOTICE is hereby given that Letters of Administration on the estate of DAVID BROUGHT, late of Derry township, Mifflin county, deceased, have been granted to the undersigned, residing in said county. All persons indebted to said estate are requested to make payment, and those having claims, to present them to Christian Hoover, Esq., of the Borough of Lewistown. JOSEPH C. BROUGHT, Derry township, CHRISTIAN HOOVER, October 1, 1852-6t. Lewistown.

Register's Notice. The following accounts have been examined and passed by me, and remain filed on record in this office for inspection of Heirs, Legatees, Creditors, and all others in any way interested, and will be presented to the next Orphans' Court of the county of Mifflin, to be held at the Court House in Lewistown, on THURSDAY, the 4th day of November, 1852, for allowance and confirmation:

- 1. The account of William M. Ingram, administrator of James Ingram, late of Decatur township, deceased.
- 2. The final account of Robert McManigil, administrator of T. J. Mitchell, deceased.
- 3. The account of Enoch Moyer, administrator of Ann Peffer, late of Granville township, deceased.
- 4. The account of Jacob Byler, administrator of Christian Byler, late of Brown township, deceased.
- 5. The account of John Peachey, administrator of David Young, late of Union township, deceased.
- 6. The second Guardianship account of Thomas J. Wilson, guardian of Joseph Wilson Fleming, minor child of Joseph Fleming, late of Menno township, deceased.
- 7. The second guardianship account of Thomas J. Wilson, guardian of William John Fleming, late of Menno township, deceased.
- 8. The account of R. C. Hale, administrator of George Mulholland, deceased.
- 9. The account of C. Hoover, Esq., administrator of John Kline, deceased.
- 10. The account of Wm. J. Jacobs, Esq., administrator of Samuel J. George, late of McVeytown, deceased.

JAMES McDOWELL, Register. Register's Office, Lewistown, Oct. 1, 1852.

Fresh Fall and Winter Goods.

WE have just opened our usual supply of FALL AND WINTER GOODS, and have now to offer to those who are disposed to patronize us, the most desirable stock we have had for a long time. We have an excellent assortment of French and English

Broadcloths, Black and Fancy CASSIMERES, Heavy Sattens, Jeans, Cloakings, &c., &c. Our stock of LADIES' GOODS is also larger than usual, consisting in part of Elegant Black and Colored

SILKS, French Cashmeres and Mullin de Laines, French and English Merinos, Hardware, Teterin and other Fall Shawls, Broche and Bay State Long Shawls, Sack Flannels, Needle Worked Collars and Handkerchiefs, Black and Colored Bonnets, Black and Colored Gaiters, Kid and Morocco Slippers, &c., which we respectfully invite the Ladies to call and examine for themselves. We think we have the largest assortment in the place of Brussels, Imperie, Venitian, and Listing CARPETS, and our stock of

BOOTS AND SHOES of every description is unusually large. Our goods have all been well laid in, and we are determined to sell them low as any other house—try us.

WATSON, JACOB & CO. October 1, 1852.

"Poetry is the Spice of Life." We do not write to show our skill. Nor yet because we have the will; But, to let you know for selling cheap. SIGLER & STUART cannot be beat. We've just received a large supply. Of all things that can please the eye; A stock of Goods of every kind, At our store you now will find.

We've Cloths and Cassimeres, black and brown, The best and cheapest in the town; We've Calicoes of every grade, And Linens, too, the best that's made. We've Satins, Silks, and Beaverskins, Tweeds, Sattinets, Kentucky Jeans, Cashmeres, Delaines of every hue, And Thibet Cloths, black, green and blue.

Our French Merinos are so fine, 'Tis hard to put them into rhyme; We know well the Ladies all, Our Shawls, too, Ladies, are complete, In our town they can't be beat, And if you call before they're sold, You'll say the half has not been told.

We've Flannels, too, both red and white, And Cloaking that is worth a sight; We have Men's Hose, and Ladies' too, And Gloves of all kinds not a few. We've Clothing, Vestings, Boots and Shoes, Which we sell so low 't beats the Jews! For all of which our friends will find, We take produce of every kind.

As we're connected with the Mill, We'll take your grain with a good will; Ten thousand bushels ten times told, We'll take, and for it give you gold. We'll take your Corn, likewise your Rye, And pay you for it just as high As you can get in our town, And give you goods or money down.

In short, 'tis vain for us to sing Our stock consists of everything; No matter what any one buys, We have it 'em to Groceries. Our invitation is to all, We hope you'll not forget to call. For selling cheap, now be assured, No firm can beat.

SIGLER & STUART. Lewistown, October 1, 1852.

PENNSYLVANIA State Agricultural Society. SECOND ANNUAL AGRICULTURAL AND HORTICULTURAL EXHIBITION. To be held at the City of Lancaster, Pa. October 20th, 21st and 22d.

A Large BOARD HALL will be erected, conveniently arranged for the exhibition of the Mechanics' Arts. Special regard will be paid to the proper display and security from exposure to the weather of all Mechanical Productions, and Premiums will be awarded for the same. Large Tests and other fixtures will be properly arranged for the exhibition of Domestic Household Goods, Implements, Fruits and Flowers.

The grounds, containing 15 acres, lay east of the city, in the Philadelphia and Lancaster pike, and have been arranged with stalls and boxes, and accommodations for the accommodation of all kinds of Stock, for which Premiums will be awarded.

Farmers and Mechanics from all parts of Pennsylvania and all sister States, are cordially invited to attend and participate in the Exhibition.

All Exhibitors must become members of the Society. Articles and Stock must be on the ground and arranged not later than Tuesday, the 19th.

On Wednesday, the 20th, it is expected that the Judges appointed, will be on the ground punctually at 9 o'clock, A. M., so that any vacancies which may occur can be properly filled up by the Executive Committee, who will be in attendance.

During the examinations of the Judges, it is especially enjoined that no persons whatever, but the persons having charge of the articles, shall be present at their examinations or deliberations.

On Wednesday, the 26th, the grounds will not be open except to the Officers, Judges, Exhibitors, and the Report Committees, until 2 o'clock, P. M., when members of the Society and visitors will be admitted—after which time the Exhibition will be open to the public.

Price of single admission to the grounds 25 cents. Those who pay one dollar and back, and members of the Society, will be admitted during the Exhibition, with the female members of the family and others under 21 years.

The Ploughing Match will take place on FRIDAY, the 23d, at 10 o'clock, A. M. The Annual Address will also be delivered on Friday on the exhibition grounds, after which the Premiums awarded will be announced to the Exhibitors.

Articles and Stock for exhibition, the Penn'a Railroad have given assurance, will be transported free of charge—off sold, however, at the Exhibition, will be charged. Also the said Company and Messrs Bingham & Dock have both agreed to issue excursion tickets to passengers to the State Fair, at half price. Exhibitors of Stock would do well to give at least two weeks previous notice of their intention to send Stock, to the Company or person at the Railroad station, from which their Stock is to be sent.

Articles for exhibition sent, not attended by the owner, or previous to their personal attendance, must be directed to the care of David Hartman, who will take charge of them and have them placed at the Exhibition ground. In every case articles should be carefully labeled with the owners name and residence.

The Society will defray all charges at Lancaster and expense of hauling to and from the grounds. Owners must take the entire charge of their articles on exhibition, at the close of the Annual Address, as the Society cannot give attention to them, or be responsible in any manner after that time, further than to deliver them over to the Exhibitors.

Member's tickets will be furnished during the Fair, at the Treasurer's office, at the entrance of the grounds.

A vigilant Police will be kept on the grounds, and a night and day watch for the better security of articles on exhibition. The Public House keepers and private Boarding House proprietors of the city of Lancaster, have assured the Committee of Arrangements, that they will make every effort to render strangers and visitors comfortable, as far as the same time be kept on the grounds, and the charges. Arrangements will be made, if necessary, by special trains of cars to lodge several thousand persons every night in Columbia and the surrounding towns.

D. W. PATTERSON, Chair'n, JOHN MILLER, BENJAMIN ESHLEMAN, JACOB FRANTZ, JACOB B. GARBNER, ROBERT C. WALKER, JAMES EVANS, CHRISTIAN B. HERR, FIGHTER SHARP, JOSEPH KONIGER, Committee of Arrangements. Lancaster, October 1, 1852.

BAGLEY'S PENS, a very superior article, can be procured at H. W. JUNKIN'S Jewellery Store, East Market