LEWISTOWN GAZETTE.

G. & G. R. FRYSINGER, PUBLISHERS, LEWISTOWN, MIFFLIN COUNTY, PENN.

Whole No. 2894. WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 7, 1866. Vol. LVI. No. 44.

Poor House Business.

The Directors of the Poor meet at the Poor House on the 2d Tuesday of each month.

Pennsylvania Railroad.

Trains leave Lewistown Station as follows:

	Westward.	Eastward.
Philadelphia Express,	4 25 a. m.	12 17 a. m.
Baltimore "	(2) 5 35 a. m.	
New York Express,	(1) 6 18 a. m.	
Day Express,	(5—2) 4 00 p. m.	11 03 a. m.
Fast Line,	(2) 6 15 p. m.	(3) 6 16 a. m.
Way Passenger,		(2) 9 34 a. m.
Local Accommodation,		(2) 5 52 p. m.
Mail,	(2) 5 03 p. m.	
Cincinnati Express,		(2) 6 22 p. m.
Emigrant,	(3) 10 27 a. m.	
FREIGHT TRAINS.		
N. Y. Stock Freight,		3 45 a. m.
Through Freight,	10 30 p. m.	1 11 a. m.
Fast "	9 15 a. m.	7 02 a. m.
Express "	12 20 p. m.	12 42 p. m.
Stock "	1 25 p. m.	7 00 p. m.
Local "	7 35 a. m.	3 05 p. m.
Coal Train,	12 55 p. m.	9 40 a. m.
Union Line,	9 05 p. m.	

1 daily; 2 daily except Sunday; 3 daily except Monday; 5 does not stop at Lewistown; Philadelphia Express Eastward, daily except Monday.

Fare to Harrisburg $2 10; to Philadelphia 5 85; to Altoona 2 50; to Pittsburgh 6 60; to Baltimore 5 20; to York 3 20.

☞The ticket office will be open 20 minutes before the arrival of each passenger train.

D. E. ROBESON, Agent.

Galbraith & Conner's omnibusses connect with all the passenger trains, and take up and set down passengers at all points within the borough. Orders are requested to be left at the National House.

The Trains on the Mifflin & Centre Co. Branch road leave Lewistown for Reedsville at 7 45 a. m., 11 23 a. m., 1 00 p. m. and 5 16 p. m., arriving from Reedsville at 8 57 a. m., 12 27 p. m., 2 17 p. m. and 6 17 p. m., stopping at the intermediate stations both ways.

GEO. W. ELDER,
Attorney at Law,

Office Market Square, Lewistown, will attend to business in Mifflin, Centre and Huntingdon counties my26

H. J. CULBERTSON,
Attorney at Law,
LEWISTOWN, PA.,

OFFERS his professional services to the citizens of Mifflin county. Office with D. W. Woods, esq., Main street, below National Hotel. my2

DR. JOHN J. DAHLEN,
Practicing Physician,
Belleville, Mifflin County, Pa.

DR. DAHLEN has been appointed an Examining Surgeon for Pensions. Soldiers requiring examination will find him at his office in Belleville.
Belleville, August 22, 1866.-y

Teeth Extracted Without Pain!
By M. R. Thompson, D. D. S.,

By a NEW PROCESS, without the use of Chloroform, Ether, or Nitrous Oxide, and is attended by no danger or bad effects.
Office west Market street, near Eisenbise's hotel,
LEWISTOWN,
where he can be found for professional consultation from the first Monday of each month until the fourth Monday, when he will be absent on professional business one week. sep10-tf

DR. S. G. M'LAUGHLIN,
DENTIST.

OFFERS his professional services to the citizens of Lewistown and vicinity. All in want of good, neat work will do well to give him a call.
He may be found at all times at his office, three doors east of H. M. & R. Pratt's store, Valley street.
ap19-1y*

NEW STOCK.

The subscriber has just received and will keep on hand a select stock of Men's, Boys' and Youth's Boots, Ladies', Misses and Children's Boots and Shoes of various kinds and styles, to which he would invite the attention of his friends and the public generally. As it is his intention

NOT TO BE UNDERSOLD

by any dealer in the county, those in need of winter boots or shoes are invited to call and examine the above stock, which will be sold at very small profits, but for cash only, at the sign of the BIG SHOE, next door to F. J. Hoffman's store.
sep19 JOHN CLARKE.

To Purchasers of Furniture.
R. H. McCLINTIC,
AT HIS
FURNITURE WAREROOMS,
West Market St., Lewistown,

HAS complete CHAMBER SUITS of Walnut, Varnished and in Oil. Also,

COTTAGE & PARLOR SUITS,

together with a large assortment of Fashionable and Plain Furniture,

CHAIRS, MATTRESSES, &c.

Call and see his stock before purchasing elsewhere.
N. B. Metalic and Wood Burial Cases constantly on hand. Coffins also made to order, and Funerals attended with a fine Hearse, at short notice.
Lewistown, June 27, 1866-6mos

Caution.

HAVING bought the right and license to use and sell Seth S. Drew's improvement in mode of cutting boots, which patent consists of cutting with but one seam, and without crimping, we therefore caution all against using or selling boots of this make in the county of Mifflin. J. V. S. Smith and S. D. Byram, Agents for Pennsylvania and assigners to P. F. Loop. Shop and Township Rights will be sold by P. F. Loop. All wishing to avail themselves of this new and desirable boot, which is at least twenty-five per cent. of an advantage to the wearer over the old, can do so, by writing to P. F. Loop. Call and see.
June 13, 1866.

NEW PHYSIOGNOMY, or "Signs of Character," as manifested through Temperament and External Forms, and especially in the "human face divine."—One elegant volume, with nearly 800 pages, and 1,000 illustrations. By S. R. Wells, Editor Phrenological Journal. Price, post paid, $5. Address Fowler & Wells, No. 389 Broadway, New York.

"New Physiognomy" is eminently practical, fully illustrated, and well suited to the wants of all. In the study of "the face" the reader soon learns to read each and every feature. Noses are classified as the Roman, Greek, Jewish, Snub and Celestial. The eyes speak all languages, whether black, blue, brown or hazel. In a like manner, cheeks, neck, ears, hands, feet, walk, voice, laugh, etc., are shown to be "signs of character."

In no other work is so much light thrown upon the character and destiny of mankind as in this, or the distinctive traits of nations and tribes so clearly pointed out. Portraits of distinguished persons of ancient and modern times, with biographical sketches and delineation of character, are given. *Divines, Orators, Statesmen, Warriors, Artists, Poets, Philosophers, Inventors, Surgeons, Discoverers, Actors, Musicians, etc.*, are included. It is an "Encyclopædia" of biography, acquainting the reader with the career and character of many great men and women of the past 1,000 years, and of the present—such, for instance, as Aristotle, Julius Cæsar, Shakspeare, Washington, Napoleon, Franklin, Bancroft, Bryant, Longfellow, Irving, Rosa Bonheur, Theodosia Burr, Cobden, Bright, Lawrence, Bolivar, Whately, Thackeray, Dow, Knox, Richelieu, Hopper, Buckle, Dickens, Victoria, Wesley, Carlyle, Motley, Mill, Spencer, Thompson, Guthrie, Alexander, and hundreds of others. AGENTS WANTED. *Book sent by return post or express, on receipt of Price.* sep5-2m

POETRY.

For the Gazette.

BABY NELL.

BY MAZ.

Sweet little Nell!
Lovely and bright as a fairy sprite,
With eyes that sparkle like stars of light,
And cheeks as fair as the pearl most rare,
Sweet little Nell!

Loved little Nell!
Joy of the household, light of our eyes,
Like thee no earthly treasure we prize—
What would we do were it not for you,
Loved little Nell!

Dear little Nell!
How would we weep should your eyelids sleep,
And over your form the death-chill creep:
Our darling and pet we could never forget—
Dear little Nell!

BEAUTIFUL SKIES.

BY STELLA D. E. CALKINS.

O, rarest beauty of the skies,
That with my dim, my mortal eyes
Enwrapt I see!
Filling my heart with yearning pain,
That in its depths I might retain
A part of thee.

One single shade, one lonely hue,
Of paly gold or tender blue,
Or purply stain,
Of which to dream when sad and lone,
And farthest from my Father's throne
I sit, in pain.

It may not be; this stricken heart
Cannot retain the smallest part
Of loveliness;
Of all these tear-dimmed eyes e'er see,
Nought clings unto my memory
Save pain—distress!

Those wondrous tints soon fade away,
All softly melting into gray,
While, lo! afar
Lone herald of the autumn night,
With sweet, but pale, uncertain light,
Behold a star!

MISCELLANY.

Lecture by Maj. Gen'l Howard.

Major Gen. O. O. Howard lectured at the Brooklyn Academy of Music, on Monday a week, under the auspices of the Young Men's Christian Association of that city, his subject being on "Christian duty to the South."

He began by stating that one evening he met a Southern Christian gentleman, who asked him (the speaker) why he as a Christian man could adopt the course which he had? This circumstance had led him to the consideration of the question, "What is our Christian duty to the South?" And in doing so it became necessary to determine what the term "South" meant. He had classified them as follows:

First. Those men who engaged heartily in the war, but when it was over gave up slavery and the doctrine of State rights, and other forms of Southern origin.

Second. A large class who, at first, pretended to submit themselves to the Government, but who now raise afresh the war cry.

Third. Those who were ever defiant of law and order.

Fourth. Those who had been and are still unconditionally loyal to the Government.

The conduct of the defiant and those who had pretended to be loyal since the close of the war was described; also, the massacres at Memphis and New Orleans, and the recent transactions in Loudon county, Va., where bands of "regulators," with blackened faces, destroyed property, taking life and threatening life. He regretted that in speaking of this subject openly it should appear to be partizanship; but they must, if they would get at the truth, investigate freely and fearlessly. He knew there were many large-hearted Christian men in the North who desired to hold out the olive branch to the people of the South, and he confessed that this spirit of magnanimity was plausible; but in connection with this question we would find that something beyond magnanimity was necessary. [Applause] The Government had been flippantly likened to the church, and the doctrine of receiving backsliders back to our bosom with charity and forgiveness; but why, if the type was insisted upon, should we be asked to receive these backsliders again without repentance, probation or guarantee of good behaviour in the future? But we are reminded that we were but human, and we should be careful in our exercise of authority.—The powers that be are of God, and we must therefore act upon the basis that they who had been guilty must submit to acknowledge and obey these powers, in common with the whole loyal people. He believed that forgiveness might precede repentance, but reconcilement could not. The truly repentant should be met half way, and we should aid them to the utmost of our power by our votes and voices, and thus help them to rise from the ashes of their social ruin. Those who have always been loyal deserved the exercise of our Christian duty. Evidently in exercising that duty we have something to do in reference to the openly-active and energetic disloyal men, and that must be done with the view of preserving the rights and immunities of those who are with us in our support of the Government. The Christian should not, must not, forget the duty of upholding Government so as to maintain and protect liberty and good order, to protect the dutiful against the encroachments and oppressions of the lawless and disorderly. He was willing to leave the arrangement of affairs to his Government—no one department of the Government, but by all. [Applause.] He saw nothing in the constitutional amendment at variance with the spirit of Christianity, and he was amazed that its generous provisions had not been instantly adopted by the South. There was no humiliating demand or exaction contained in any of its clauses. And yet the hatred which a certain pretentious hypocritical class in the South indulge against the negro had made the proposed amendment odious in their sight. Anything which foreshadowed rights for negro must meet with their opposition, and they had lost no opportunity of misrepresenting the nature of the proposition to those who were ignorant, and inflaming their lawless passions to the point of riot and bloodshed. The treacherous, defiant and hypocritical classes of the South would continue to take advantage of the leadership of bad men and fall in with the multitude to do wrong and commit outrage. To avert the danger consequent upon this state of things, something must have its place in the fundamental law which shall assure to us more than Union in name—a Union in spirit. The speaker then alluded to the Conservative outcry against what was called "political preaching." He did not believe in partisan preaching, but he regarded it the duty of the Christian minister to be the teacher of religion in such a way as to purify our conduct in politics as well as in the other walks of life. It was the genius and spirit of Christianity to teach us that we were but instruments, and we were weak before God, who would, at all events, accomplish His work while we were used in promoting its details.

The Drunkard's Grave.

What a dark and loathsome place! No ray of hope pierces its dense gloom. The goodly minister must not, dare not, repeat over the poluted clay, as it enters the place of sepulcher, that touchingly beautiful passage in the burial service: 'We commit the body of this, our departed brother, 'dust to dust and ashes to ashes,' in sure and certain hope of a glorious resurrection from the dead at the last day.' Hope for the drunkard in death! Alas! there is none. Inspiration inscribed upon his death tablet, in letters of fire, 'No drunkard shall inherit the kingdom of heaven.' Despair eternal sits enthroned upon the drunkard's grave, and an utterance of awful truthfulness, proclaims its undisputed right to hold the prisoner as his lawful pray until he shall 'awake to everlasting shame and contempt,' to receive his final doom. Every clod, as it falls upon the coffin lid, declares with terrible significance, the hopelessness of the lost man.

While kindred shed their tears of anguish, and friends perform their last act of kindness, how terriffic the thought that demons are holding a festival of merriment over another soul plunged by the maddening cup into perdition's fiery depths.

Imagine, if you can, all the drunkards who have from the first transgressions until now been brought by some invisible power into one place. How vast the multitude! How immense the mound of debased humanity.—What a commingling of the great and small, the wise and the ignorant, the civilized and the rude, the rich and the poor, the honorable and the ignoble! As you gaze upon this mountain pile, this commingling of nations, of divers sects, of all classes, you see written upon every brow, by the pen of an outraged divinity, 'DIED WITHOUT HOPE.'

It matters not how brave, or learned, or rich, or generous, or noble, or eloquent, or influential that a drunkard was in his day, the shroud of despair covers him.

The drunkard's grave is the very citadel of eternal hopelessness. What bolts and bars and chains are here!—And all the more fearful because they were forged by the miserable victim as he went forth in his day, under the sunlight of heaven. It is of no consequence to him now when or where he lived—whether in a palace or a wigwam—upon a throne or in serfdom—in luxury or in poverty—at home or in a foreign land; the result is essentially the same. His life was spent in digging a grave, which to him is the home of despair.

Strange that the living will not take warning, but they will not. How many in this very town, and all over the land, are every night engaged in forging the chains that will ultimately bind them in this grave of ruin. With many, the business for this terrible consummation is well nigh done. A few more glasses from the poisonous flood and all is over. The final stagger made, and then the hoary headed sinner falls in the pit of gloom he has dug for himself. O, if he would listen to the voice of reason and repent before he makes the final plunge in the place where repentance comes not!

But what is still worse, as these old veteran drunkards die off, there is no lack of others to take their place.—What a legion of young men have already entered the pathway leading to the drunkard's prison house. O, could we speak to them, one and all, we would plead with them in accents of burning love to pause before they take another step. Another glass—another spree—another bacchanalian feast, and it may be too late! By the yearnings of a mother's bosom; by the first love to her to whom you have given the nuptial pledge; by the obligations of your manhood; by the respect you bear to yourself; by the compassion of a Saviour's heart, and the wrath of an offended God, we beseech you to go no further in the downward way. Shun the revelry of the dram-shop and the glee of the festive board as you would the scorpion's bite. Remember, young man, that every liquor hotel—every drinking saloon—every dram shop of every sort, is the gateway to the drunkard's hopeless destiny. To every one who indulges in the cup that intoxicates, we would in all affection address the solemn warning of the prophet: 'Turn ye, turn ye from your evil ways, for why will ye die?'

The Bottom of the Ocean.

Mr. Green, the famous diver, tells singular stories of his adventures, when making search in the deep water of the ocean. He gives some sketches of what he saw on the Silver Banks near Hayti:

The Banks of coral on which my divings were made, are about forty miles in length, and from ten to twenty in breadth. On this bank of coral is presented to the diver one of the most beautiful and sublime scenes the eye ever beheld. The water varies from ten to one hundred feet in depth and is so clear that the diver can see columns from two to three hundred feet in height and from one to eighty feet in diameter. The top of these more lofty support a myriad more, giving reality to the abode of some water nymph. In other places the pendants form arch over arch, and as the diver stands on the bottom of the ocean and gazes through these into the deep winding avenues, he feels that they fill him with as sacred an awe as if he were in some old cathedral which had long been buried beneath "old ocean's wave." Here and there, the coral extend even to the surface of the water, as if those loftier columns were towers belonging to those stately temples now in ruins.

There were countless varieties of diminutive trees, shrubs and plants in every crevice of the corals where the water had deposited the least earth. They were all of a faint hue, owing to the pale light they receive; although of every shade, and entirely different from plants I am familiar with that vegetate upon dry land. One in particular attracted my attention; it resembled a sea fan of immense size of variegated colors, and of the most brilliant hue

The fish which inhabit these silver banks I found as different in kind as the scenery is varied. They were of all forms colors and sizes—from the symmetrical goby to the globe-like sunfish; from those of the dullest hue to the changeable dolphin; from the spots of the leopard to the hues of the sunbeam; from the harmless minnow to the voracious shark. Some had heads like squirrels; others like cats and dogs; one of small size resembled a bull terrier. Some darted through water like meteors, while others could scarcely be seen move.

To enumerate and explain all the various kinds of fish I beheld while diving on these banks would, were I enough of a naturalist to do so, require more space than my limits will allow, for I am convinced that most kinds of fish which inhabit the tropical seas can be found there. The sun fish, starfish, white shark, ground shark, blue or shovel nose shark were often seen There were also fish which resembled plants, and remained as fixed in their position as a shrub; the only power they possessed was to open and shut when in danger. Some of them resemble the rose in full bloom and were of all hues; there were ribbon fish from four and five inches to three feet in height. Their eyes are very large and protrude like those of the frog. Another fish was spotted like the leopard, from three to ten feet long. They build their houses like the beaver, in which they spawn, and the male or female watches the ova till it hatches. I saw many specimens of the green turtle some five feet long, which I should think would weigh from four to five hundred pounds.

A Bull Against Race Horses.

Some forty years ago the managers of a race course near Brownsville, on the Monongahela, published a notice of a race, one mile heats, on a particular day, for a purse of $100. "Free for anything with four legs and hair on." A man in the neighborhood named Hayes, had a bull that he was in the habit of riding to mill with his bag of corn, and he was determined to enter him for the race.

He said nothing about it to any one, but he rode him around the track a number of times on several moonlight nights, until the bull had the hang of the ground pretty well, and would keep the right course He rode with spurs, which the bull considered disagreeable, so much so that he always bellowed when they were applied to his flanks.

On the morning of the race Hayes came upon the ground on horseback—on his bull. Instead of a saddle he had a dried oxhide, the head part of which, with the horns still on, he had placed on the bull's rump. He had a short tin horn in his hand He rode to the judges' stand and offered to enter his bull for the race; but the owners of the horses that were entered objected.

Hayes appealed to the terms of the notice, insisting that his bull had "four legs and hair on," and that he had a right to enter him. After a good deal of swearing, the judges declared themselve compelled to decide that the bull had the right to run, and was entered accordingly. When the time for starting arrived, the bull and horses took their places. The horse-racers were out of humor at being bothered with a bull, and at the burlesque which they supposed was intended, but thought it would be over as soon as the horses started.

When the signal was given they did start—Hayes gave a blast of his horn, and sunk his spurs into the sides of the bull, which bounded off with a terrible bawl, at no trifling speed, the dried ox hide flapping up and down and rattling at every jump, making a combination of sounds that had never been heard on a race course before—The horses all flew the track, every one seemed to be seized with a sudden determination to take the shortest cut to get out of the Redstone country, and not one of them could be brought back in time to save their distance. The purse was given to Hayes.

A general row ensued, but the fun of the thing put the crowd on the side of the bull. The horsemen contended that they were swindled out of their purse, and had it not been for Hayes' horn and ox hide, which he ought not to have been permitted to bring on the ground, the thing would not have turned out as it did. Upon this Hayes told them his bull could beat their horses anyhow, and if they would put up a hundred dollars against the purse he had won he would take off the ox hide and leave the tin horn, and run a fair race with them.

His offer was accepted and the money staked; they again took their place at the starting post, and the signal was given. Hayes gave the bull another touch with the spur, and the bull gave a tremendous bellow.

The horses, remembering the dreadful sound, thought all the rest was coming as before. Away they went again in spite of the exertions of their riders, while Hayes galloped his bull around the track, and won the money.

Rebel Lectures.—Officers of the rebel army now support themselves by delivering lectures on the subject of the 'Confederate war.' Wade Hampton lately made one of these lectures or speeches, during which he declared that he scorned the mercy of the Yankee Government—that the President's pardon was worth nothing unless it was accepted as a permit to the man who holds it to fight for his opinions and his preference whenever he wants a change. Wade is a sound man on rebellion and generally speaks for a large number of rebels.

The North Pole.

Two French gentlemen recently explored the island of Spitzenbergen in a manner never done before. They have measured the mountains, mapped the whole coast, examined the vegetable products, the geological composition, etc., of the entire island. They have found that the long day extended over several months, during which the sun never sets, becoming intensely hot after a month or two by the unceasing heat from the sun. In this period vegetation springs up in great luxuriance and abundance. The North Pole is only a matter of 600 miles from the island, and it is thought by the two explorers, as by many others, that the pole itself, and the sea which is supposed to surround it, could be reached from Spitzenbergen without many great difficulties being encountered. A singular fact noticed by the explorers, in connection with this island, is the enormous quantities of floating timber which literally cover the waters of the bays and creeks. A careful examination of the character, condition and kind of these floating logs would, no doubt, lead to a conclusion as to whence and how they came, and propably suggest new theories for the solution of goegraphical problems connected with the arctic seas.

EDUCATIONAL.

J. K. HARTZLER, *Belleville, Mifflin County, Editor*

The Metric System.

[The following exposition of the terms and tables of the metric system is taken from an article prepared for the new edition of Brooks' Normal Written Arithmetic.—ED.]

"NAMES.—After naming the *unit* of any measure, the names of the higher denominations are formed by prefixing to the name of the unit the Greek words *deca* (ten), *hecto* (hundred), *kilo* (thousand), *myria* (ten thousand. The lower denominations are formed by prefixing the Latin *deci*, (tenth), *centi* (hundreth), *milli* (thousandth).

"UNITS.—The following are the different units with an indication of their English pronunciation:

LENGTH, *Metre*, (Meetre).
SURFACE, *Are*, (Air).
VOLUME, *Stere*, (Stair).
CAPACITY, *Litre*, (Leeter).
WEIGHT, *Gramme*, (Gram).
VALUE, *Franc*, (Frank).

Tables.

"In the following tables we have given the value of the units, and the names of their multiples and divisions. The values of the units are taken from the report of the Smithsonian Institute for 1864.

TABLE OF LENGTH

The *metre* is the ten-millionth part of the quadrant extending through Paris from the equator to the pole. It equals 39.3708 inches, or 3.2809 feet.

10 Millimetres	equal	1	Centimetre,
10 Centimetres	"	1	Decimetre.
10 Decimetres	"	1	*Metre.*
10 Metres	"	1	Decametre.
10 Decametres	"	1	Hectometre.
10 Hectometres	"	1	Kilometre.
10 Kilometres	"	1	Myriametre.

TABLE OF SURFACE.

The *are* is a *square decametre*. The *are* equals 119.6033 square yards, or 0.0247 acre

10 Milliares	equal	1	Centiare.
10 Centiares	"	1	Deciare.
10 Deciares	"	1	*Are.*
10 Ares	"	1	Decare.
10 Decares	"	1	Hectare.
10 Hectares	"	1	Kilare.
10 Kilares	"	1	Myriare.

NOTE.—Teachers should introduce specimens of the Metre into their schools. A rod 39 3-8 inches long is very nearly a metre

TABLE OF VOLUME.

The *stere* is a *cubic metre*. The *stere* equals 35.3166 cubic feet.

10 Millisteres	equal	1	Centistere.
10 Centisteres	"	1	Decistere.
10 Decisteres	"	1	*Stere.*
10 Steres	"	1	Decastere.
10 Decasteres	"	1	Hectostere.
10 Hectosteres	"	1	Kilostere.
10 Kilosteres	"	1	Myriastere.

TABLE OF CAPACITY.

The *litre* equals 2.1135 pints wine measure, or 1.81626 pints dry measure. It is a *cubic decimetre* = 61.027 cubic inches. It is used for dry and liquid measures

10 Millilitres	equal	1	Centilitre.
10 Centilitre	"	1	Decilitre.
10 Decilitres	"	1	*Litre.*
10 Litres	"	1	Decalitre.
10 Decalitres	"	1	Hectolitre.
10 Hectolitres	"	1	Kilolitre.
10 Kilolitres	"	1	Myrialitre.

TABLE OF WEIGHT.

The *gramme* is the weight of a *cubic centimetre* of distilled water at the temperature of melting ice. The gramme equals 15.44 Troy grains.

10 Milligrammes	equal	1	Centigramme.
10 Centigrammes	"	1	Decigramme.
10 Decigrammes	"	1	*Gramme.*
10 Grammes	"	1	Decagramme.
10 Decagrammes	"	1	Hectogramme.
10 Hectogrammes	"	1	Kilogramme.
10 Killogrammes	"	1	Myriagramme.

FARM of 110 ACRES FOR SALE,

SITUATE in Wayne township, Mifflin county, on turnpike road, within ¼ of a mile of Atkinson's Mills, store, school, blacksmith &c., and within 2½ miles of Penna. R. R., about 70 acres cleared and the balance in excellent timber, prime oak, &c. This property will be sold very low and to suit purchaser. Persons wishing to examine the premises will call on J. Glasgow, esq., or C. N. Atkinson, near premises, and for price and terms see or address A. J. ATKINSON,
oct24tf Lewistown, Pa.