A VISIT TO THE SULTAN.

BY LIEUT. LYNCH, U. S. N.

We were led to the entrance of the southern wing of the palace of Cherighan, on the Bosphorus; and again throwing off our over-shoes, entered a lofty and spacious hall, matted throughout, with two broad flights of stairs ascending from the far extreme to an elevated platform or landing, whence uniting in one, they issued upon the floor above. On the right and left of the hall were doors opening into various apartments; and there were a number of officers and attendants on either side, and stationed at intervals along the stairway, all preserving a silence the most profound.

The secretary, who had gone before, now approached and beckoned us to follow. But here an unexpected difficulty was presented. The chamberlain in waiting objected to my sword, and required that I should lay it aside. I replied that the audience was given to me as an officer of the United States; and that the sword was part of my uniform, and that I could not dispence with it. My refusal was met with the assurance that the etiquette of the court peremptorily required it. I asked if the custom had been *invariably* complied with, and inquired of the dragoman whether Mr. Carr, our minister, had, in conformity with it, ever attended an audience without his sword; but even as I spoke, my mind, without regard to precedent, had come to the alternative, no sword no audience.

Whether the secretary had, during the discussion, referred the matter to a high quarter, I could not tell, for my attention had been so engrossed for some minutes, that I had not noticed him. He now came forward, however, and decided that I should retain the sword. At this I truly rejoiced, for it would have been unpleasant to retire after having gone so far. It is due to Mr. Brown, the dragoman, to say that he sustained me.

The discussion at an end, we ascended the stairway, which was covered with a good and comfortable, but not costly carpet, and passed into the room more handsomely furnished and more lofty, but in every other respect of the same dimensions as the one immediately below it.—A rich carpet was on the floor, a magnificent chandelier, all crystal and gold, was suspended from the ceiling, and costly divans and tables, with other articles of furniture, were interspersed about the room; but I had not time to note them, for on the left hung a gorgeous crimson velvet curtain, embroidered and fringed with gold; and toward it the secretary led the way. His countenance and his manner exhibited more awe than I had ever seen depicted in the human countenance. He seemed to hold his breath, and his step was so soft and stealthy that once or twice I stopped, under the impression that I had left him behind, but found him ever beside me. There were three of us in close proximity, and the stairway was lined with officers and attendants; but such was the death-like stillness that I could distinctly hear my own foot-fall, which, unaccustomed to palace regulations, fell with untutored republican firmness upon the royal floor. If it had been a wild beast slumbering in his lair, that we were about to visit, there could not have been a silence more deeply hushed.

Fretted at such abject servility, I quickened my pace toward the curtain, when Sheffie Bey, rather gliding than stepping before me, cautiously and slowly raised a corner for me to pass. Wondering at his subdued and terrorstricken attitude, I stepped across the threshold, and felt, without perceiving it, that I was in the presence of the Sultan.

The heavy folds of the window-curtain so obscured the light that it seemed as if the day were drawing to a close, instead of being at its high meridian.

As with the expanding pupil the eye took in surrounding objects, the apartment, its furniture, and its royal tenant, presented a different scene from what, if left to itself, the imagination would have drawn.

The room, less spacious, but as lofty as the adjoining one, was furnished in the modern style, and, like a familiar thing, a stove stood nearly in the centre. On a sofa, by a window, through which he might have looked upon us as we crossed the court, with a crimson tarbouch, its gold button and blue silk tassel on his head, a black silk kerchief round his neck, attired in a blue military frock and pantaloons, and polished French boots upon his feet, sat the monarch, without any of the attributes of sovereignty about him.

A man young in years, but evidently of delicate and impaired constitution, his wearied and spiritless air was unrelieved by any indication of intellectual energy. He eyed me fixedly as I advanced, and on him was my attention no less riveted. As he smiled I stopped, expecting that he was about to speak; but he motioned gently with his hand for me to approach yet nearer. Through the interpreter he then made me welcome; for which I expressed my acknowledgements.

The interview was not a protracted one. In the course of it, as requested by Mr. Carr, I presented him, in the name of the President of the United States, with some biographies and prints illustrative of the character and habits of our North American Indians—the work of American artists. He looked at some of them, which were placed before him by an attendant, and said that he considered them as evidence of the advancement of the United States in civilization, and would treasure 'm as a sovenir of the good feeling of vernment towards him. At the word 'ion, pronounced in French, I start- it seemed singular, coming from 'n Turk, and applied to our coun- since learned that he is but 'rench, and presume that by 'ation" he meant the arts

take my leave, he re- nnd said that I had his full authority to see anything in Stambohl I might desire.

While in his presence, I could not refrain from drawing comparisons and moralizing on fate. There was the Sultan, an eastern despot, the ruler of mighty kingdoms and the arbiter of the fate of millions of his fellow creatures; and face to face, a few feet distant, one, in rank and condition, among the humblest servants of a far distant republic; and yet, as little as life has to cheer, I would not change positions with him, unless I could carry with me my faith, my friendships, and my aspirations.

My feelings saddened as I looked upon the monarch, and I thought of Montezuma. Evidently, like a northern clime, his year of life had known two seasons only, and had leaped from youth to imbecility. His smile was one of the sweetest I ever looked upon—his voice almost the most melodious I had ever heard: his manner was gentleness itself, and everything about him bespoke a kind and amiable disposition. He is said to be very affectionate, to his mother in especial, and is generous to the extreme of prodigality. But there is that indiscribably sad expression in his countenance which is thought to indicate early death. A presentiment of the King, mingled, perhaps, with a boding fear of the overthrow of his country, seems to pervade and depress his spirits. In truth, like Damocles, this descendant of the caliphs sits beneath a suspended fate. Through him, the souls of the mighty monarchs who have gone before, seem to brood over the impending fate of an empire which once extended from the Atlantic to the Ganges, from the Caucasus to the Indian ocean.

CRIME AND WANT IN ENGLAND.—It is said that London contains 100,000 to 115,000 public beggars. The annual arrests for criminal offences are said to be about 8,500, and the number of known thieves and pickpockets, 116,538. It is said also, that there are 100,000 good mechanics seeking employment every Monday morning, and that excellent house servants out of place any day in the year, are from 10,000 to 12,500. What an enormous amount of wretchedness and want! How happy the lot of the laborer in this wide and fertile country, with employment ever to be had, and its reward promptly supplied. What a contrast to most European countries is presented in the following view, from the *Boston Atlas*, of the general distribution of the production of the United States: Productions of Agriculture, $1,424,789,000; of the forests and fisheries, $80,000,000; of the mines, $100,000,000; of manufacturing & arts, $600,000,000; Interests on investments, $100,000,000; Receipts of professions, $50,000,000.

PRACTICAL FARMING.

From the Germantown Telegraph.

Cutting Food for Cattle.

In a valuable pamphlet entitled "*Notices for a Young Farmer*," from the pen of Judge Peters, formerly President of the Pennsylvania Agricultural Society, I find the following directions:

"Cut or chaff your hay, straw, corn-tops or blades, and even your stalks, and you will save a great proportion which is otherwise lost, or passed through the animal without contributing to its nourishment. One bushel of chaffed hay at a mess, given in a trough, three times in twenty-four hours, is sufficient for a cow, horse or ox. A bushel of chaffed hay, lightly pressed, weighs five and a half lbs. A horse or horned beast thrives more on fifteen pounds thus given, than on twenty-four or twenty-five pounds, as commonly expended (including waste) in the usual manner of feeding in racks, to which troughs, properly constructed, are far preferable. Salt your clover as well as other succulent and coarse hay. But over salting diminishes the nutriment.—More than a peck to a ton is superfluous. Half that quantity is often sufficient. Ten or fifteen pounds are usually an ample allowance. I am more than ever persuaded, from the successful results attending recent experiments, that by chaffing hay, and other coarse fodder, the farmer and stock raiser may easily economise at least one third of his feed, and at a very small expense both as regards the necessary implements, and the time required for their use. Usually there are attached to every farm establishment, helps who have necessarily much leisure time, especially on rainy days, and when the weather is otherwise inauspicious for the successful prosecution of agrestic or out-door work, and who can be employed in driving the chaffing machine, thus securing a sufficiency of chaffed hay, stalks, or butts for feeding during those seasons when they can be profitably employed without.—Corn tops and butts, from their great coarseness, want of succulence, and unsavoriness from the imperfect manner in which they are too often cured, are rarely eaten with avidity by neat stock unless driven to it by hunger; but when chaffed, well steamed or soaked, and rendered palatable by an admixture of Indian meal, or other nutritive and sapid feed, they are devoured with great eagerness, and even where there is no unnatural or morbid impulse communicated in consequence of a privation partial or entire, of their usual and accustomed food. In seasons of scarcity, farmers are often greatly straightened for the means with which properly to keep their stock; and at such times they are not unfrequently compelled to dispose of their animals at a price scarcely more than nominal, when, were they guided by proper principles of economy, and were their usages in every department squarred by enlightened policy, they would have a sufficiency of fodder, and perhaps, in many cases, an excess to spare. When there are bountiful harvests, the employment of the chaffer, or hay cutter, in the economisation and preparation of food, is urged as equally important. Then is the time to save against the advent of less propitious times, or, a time of actual need.—When the produce of the earth is barely sufficient to supply present and pressing wants, no surplus can be laid aside for the future; there is an immediate demand for all—it is wanted and must be applied.—But when our mows are well filled, and our garners stored to repletion, we can save that which can be spared from present for future use."

I have seen many instruments used for the purpose of chaffing—some of which are expensive and complicated,—others simple and yet sufficiently efficient to perform well the operation for which they were designed. My advice to all my farming friends is to procure a good chaffer, and test the theory of Judge Peters at once. He was a man of inimitable good sense—a "son of the soil," and a worthy one in every sense. When our country produces a sufficiency of such men—when the priest from his lofty seat in the fane of justice, proudly leaves his station to assume the habiliments of the farmer, and exerts the power of a noble mind to aid the cause of Agriculture, and derives therefrom an accession of fame, then will our husbandry be "exalted," and the farmer be honored according to his deserts.

A NEW CORRESPONDENT.

What can be done on one acre of ground.—The editor of the Maine Cultivator, published, a few years ago, his management of one acre of ground, from which we gather the following results: one-third of an acre in corn usually produced thirty bushels of sound corn for grinding, besides some refuse. This quantity was sufficient for family use, and for fattening one large or two small hogs. From the same ground he produced two or three hundred pumpkins, and his family supply of dry beans. From a bed of six rods square, he usually obtained sixty bushels of onions; these he sold at $1 per bushel and the amount purchased his flour. Thus from one-third of an acre and an onion bed he obtained his breadstuffs. The rest of the ground was appropriated to all sorts of vegetables, for winter and summer use: potatoes, beets, parsnips, cabbage, green corn, peas, beans, cucumbers, melons, squashes, &c., with fifty or sixty bushels of beets and carrots for the winter food of a cow. Then he had also a flower garden, raspberries, currents gooseberries, in great variety, and a few choice apple, pear, plumb, cherry and quince trees.

Some reader may call the above a "Yankee trick," so it is, and our object in publishing it is to have it repeated all over Yankee land, and everywhere else. If a family can be supported from one acre of ground in Maine, the same can be done in every State and county in the union.

CIRCULAR.

To Clergymen, Post-masters, Teachers of Sabbath-Scools, Book Agents, Students, and Heads of Families.

Agents wanted in every section of the U. S. to sell

Sear's Pictoral Family Annual;

AN ILLUSTRATED WORK, comprising a fine series of embellishments with interesting diver ersions in one handsome large Octavo of about 400 pages, elegantly bound in gilt, and printed in the most finished style of modern book making

Price only Two Dollars.

This splendid volume comprises within itself a complete Library of Useful and Entertaining Knowledge, condensed in form, familiar in style, copious in information, embracing an extensive range of subjects. The engravings (over 200 in number) are strictly illustrative, being representations of actual Scenery Costumes, Manners, Monuments &c. &c.

☞ On examining the above work will be pronounced by every intelligent person under whose observation it may come as one of the most suitable presents for a father to present to his family, as regards both the quality and number of its embellishments and the pure character of its contents. In preparing every article for its pages the greatest caution has been used to admit nothing but of an improving and instructive character.

To men of enterprise and tact this work also offers an opportunity for profitable employment seldom to be met with. There is not a town in the Union where a right, honest and well disposed person can fail selling from 50 to 200 volumes, according to the population.

All persons wishing sample copies to examine or procure subscribers with, can receive 1 or more, substantially bound in paper covers*—the postage not exceeding 30 cents on each volume so forwarded—on the receipt of ONE DOLLAR. In this way, no matter where a person resides, if only within the reach of a Post Office, he can obtain a copy of the FAMILY ANNUAL.

☞ Persons in the country wishing to act as Agents may obtain all the requisite information by addressing the subscriber. To secure attention to any communication they must be post paid. In writing, let each person mention his Post Office County and State.

ROBERT SEARS, Publisher,
No. 128 Nassau st., N. Y.

NOTE.—The only kind we are allowed to forward under the Post Office Law.

To publishers of Newspapers throughout the United States.

**Newspapers copying this advertisement, entire, well displayed, as above, without any alteration or abridgement (including this notice) and giving it four inside insertions, shall receive a copy of the ANNUAL (subject to their order,) by sending direct to the publisher. Oct. 12.

FALL AND WINTER GOODS.

WM BIGLER & CO are now just receiving and opening at their old stand, a fresh supply of reasonable goods, consisting of Dry Goods, Groceries, Queensware, Hardware, Boots and Shoes, Hats and Caps, a choice variety of trimmings for Ladies' Dresses and Cloaks—also Oils, Paints, Dye Stuffs, Nails, Iron and Glass, with the usual variety of notions. The public are invited to call and examine for themselves.

Oct 9 1849.

TURNPIKE NOTICE.

THE stockholders of the Green Hope and Little Bald Eagle Turnpike Road company are hereby notified that an election will be held on Monday the 5th day of November next, at the Grist Mill of the heirs of Adam Nevling, dec'd, in Beccaria township, in the county of Clearfield, between the hours of 12 and 4 o'clock in the afternoon of said day to elect by ballot one person for President, Six persons for Managers, and one person for Treasurer of said company for the ensuing year.

A. P. OWENS, Pres't.

Birmingham, Oct. 9, 1849.

PROSPECTUS OF THE REPUBLIC.

The undersigned will, on the 18th day of June, 1849, begin the publication in the City of Washington, of a daily Whig Administration paper, to be called "THE REPUBLIC," the editorial supervision of which will be committed to the exclusive care of Alexander C. Bullitt and John O. Sargent.

The Republic will give to the principles upon which the administration of General Taylor came into power, a cordial, zealous and constant support. It will be a faithful record of the times; it will discuss public measures in an impartial and independent spirit, it will be a vehicle of the latest and most authentic information; it will be, in a word, a political newspaper, devoted to the liberalizing and progressive doctrines which prevailed in the late Presidential canvass; to the interests of labor, as veloped in the wants of agriculture, commerce and manufactures, and to the cause of literature, science, and general intelligence.

The Republic will acknowledge no allegiance except to the country. It will aim to merit the confidence and support of the American people. It will be the organ of no person, or party, or fraction of a party, in that compulsory sense which would hinder it from speaking boldly and candidly to the people about whatever it concerns them to know.

The Republic will be printed upon a double royal sheet, in a new, large, clear, readable type.

Besides the Daily paper, there will be published a Tri-weekly and Weekly Republic, made up of the most interesting & important matter of the Daily issue.

Terms:

For the Daily Republic,	$10 00
For the Tri-Weekly,	6 00
For the Weekly,	2 00

To Postmasters.—Any Postmaster who will transmit us $10 shall have six copies of the *Weekly* Republic sent to such persons as he may direct, and $15 will entitle the Postmaster to three copies of the *Tri-Weekly* paper.

No paper will be sent unless the order is accompanied by the money.

All communications upon business must be addressed to GIDEON & Co., Washington City.

Estate of Michael Seyler, Deceased.

LETTERS of Administration having been granted to the subscribers on the estate of Michael Seyler, late of Bath township, Clearfield county, dec'd—all persons having claims or demands against said estate are hereby notified to present them duly authenticated for settlement, and all persons indebted to the same are requested to make payment without delay.

JOSEPH SEYLER, } Adm'rs.
JOHN SEYLER }

Oct. 12, 1849. 4

MONEY SAVED.

FARMERS LOOK HERE.

Four Horse Power Tumbling Shaft and Strap Threshing Machines for $75.

S. & S. WILSON, of Strattonville, Clarion county, Pa., would respectfully inform the people of Clearfield county, that they are still manufacturing, and keep constantly on hand, Four Horse Power Threshing Machines, at the low price of SEVENTY-FIVE DOLLARS, warranted to be good.

Also, Two Horse Power Threshing Machines, not surpassed by any in the State, and we will warrant them to thrash in one day 125 bushels Wheat, or 125 bushels Rye, or 225 bushels Oats, or 15 bushels clover seed, if well attended.

They have erected a Foundry and Blacksmith shop which enables them to sell machines at a much lower price than ever offered in Pennsylvania.

PATENT CORN-SHELLERS. They are now making, and keep on hand, a Patent Corn-Sheller at the low price of One Dollar and Fifty cents each.

The subscribers will receive in payment for the above Threshing Machines, GRAIN, Wheat, Rye, and Oats) if left at Shaw's Mill, at Clearfield, or at Irvin's Mill, Curwensville.

RICHARD SHAW, Clearfield and B. HARTSHORN Curwensville, are agents for the sale of the above machines in this county, either of whom will give all necessary information relating thereto.

S. & S. WILSON.

Strattonville, June 15, 1849.

MACHINES have been purchased by the following named farmers in Clearfield county, where those wishing to purchase can call and examine for themselves.

John Stites, Boggs township,
A. G. Welch, Lawrence township,
Thomas Read, " "
James A. Read, " "
John Nodgie, Penn towhship,
Joseph Patterson, Jordan township,
William Leonard, Goshen township,
Isaac Barger, Bradford township,
Hugh Henderson, Woodward township,
William Martin, James McCully,
E. Williams, John Williams.

Valuable Real Estate

AT PRIVATE SALE.

THE subscriber offers for sale the following described real estate.

The farm on which he resides in Penn township, Clearfield county, containing 150 acres—40 of which are cleared and in a good state of cultivation. The improvements are a good two story Frame House and frame bank Barn, and a new good Apple Orchard, with other out buildings necessary for a farm and a never-failing spring of water at the door.

Also,

Another place in the same township, containing 121 acres—mostly timber and, with 18 acres under cultivation. The first is situated on the public road leading from Curwensville to Potersville, and half a mile from Moore's Mill.

This property will be sold on very reasonable terms. For further particulars apply to

GARRETSON JOHNSON.

June 27, 1849 - 6 pd $1

CAUTION.

ALL persons are hereby cautioned against trusting my son named JONATHAN CARSON, as I will pay no debts of his contracting after this date.

ROBERT CARSON.

Woodward tp., Sept. 4, '49.

Meeting of County Commissioners.

PERSONS having business to transact with the board of Commissioners of Clearfield county, will take notice, that said Board will be in session at their office, in the borough of Clearfield, on Saturday, the 24th of November next.

Attest.—WM. A. WALLACE, Cl'k.

Commr's Office, 12th Oct., 1849.

BLANKS for sale here.

A New Sawmill And 500 acres of Timber Land FOR SALE.

THE subscribers offer at private sale the following described valuable property, viz:

A SAW MILL just new, capable of cutting 4000 feet per day with ease, together with 500 acres of Timber land—a new Two Story FRAME HOUSE at the mill, and another Two Story HOUSE, and a BARN, at the Erie turnpike on said tract.

This property is situated on Morgan's Run, within one and a half miles of Clearfield Creek, in Boggs township, and is well adapted to the Lumbering business.

☞ For terms and further particulars apply to either of the subscribers, or to JOSIAH W. SMITH, Esq., Clearfield, Pa.

JOHN COWDER,
CHARLES SLOAN.

Aug. 27, 1849.—4d.

CLOCKS & WATCH MAKER.

THE subscriber respectfully informs the public that he has commenced the above mentioned business, in the borough of Clearfield, ONE DOOR north of the Mansion House, where he is prepared to repair Clocks, Watches and Jewelry of every kind. He hopes by strict attention to business to merit and receive a share of public patronage. Work done on the shortest notice, and most reasonable terms.

J. L. PAINE.

Clearfield Sept 12 1849

Notice.

THE Fax payers of Pike township are hereby notified that the subscriber will attend at the house of John Drancker, in Curwensville, on Monday the 5th day of November, between the hours of 9 and 7 o'clock for the purpose of receiving taxes assessed for Pike School District for the current year.

All collectors and others indebted to the District, or having unsettled accounts are requested to make immediate settlement, and those who have orders on the Treasurer will please present them at once.

L. JACKSON CRANS, Tr'sr
Pike School District.

October 3, 1849.

PRINTERS

OF Newspapers are informed that the subscribers are exclusively engaged in the manufacture of PRINTING INK at every color and variety, which they know to be equal to any manufactured, and which they will sell at the lowest prices per Cash. As they are determined that their ink shall recommend itself they only solicit a TRIAL, feeling upon its merits for future patronage. Their colored inks are warranted superior to any made in America. A discount on quantities, &c., will be given to those who desire it. Orders for cash or city agency accepted.

☞ Publishers of newspapers inserting this advertisement to the amount of $2 and sending us a copy of the paper, by remitting $5 at any time, will receive a 30 lb keg of Extra News Ink.

ADAMS & CO.

Steam Printing Ink Works Phila.

Agents for the sale of new and second hand Printing Materials. july 30

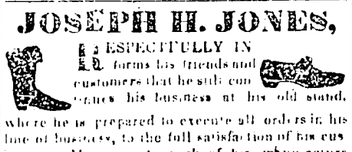
RED & BROWN PILLS.

AGENTS for the sale of Dr. E. Green's Red and Brown Pills in Clearfield county.

Richard Shaw, Clearfield.
Bigler & Co. do
John Patton, Curwensville.
I. L. Barrett, Clearfield Bridge.
Thomas McGhee, McGhees Mill.
David Kinport, Cherry Tree.
P. W. Barrett, Luthersburg.
Clark Parkin, Girard township.
Levi Lewis, Frenchville.
James L. Murray, Burnside township.
Jas. McCleek, Philipsburg, Centre co.

June 20, 1849.

JOSEPH H. JONES,



RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and customers that he still continues his business at his old stand, where he is prepared to execute all orders in his line of business, to the full satisfaction of his customers. He wants its work of his manufacture to be of the best material, as well as of the latest style of fashion. He also has a general assortment of

BOOTS AND SHOES,

of all kinds, as follows, viz:

Womens Calfskin Boots, do Gaiter Shoes, do Gaiter Pumps, Men's fine calfskin Boots, sewed; do course boots, sewed; do do do pegged; do do boots, lined; do Kip boots, lined; Mens fine Monroe boots; do fine shoes; do fine pumps; do course Monroe boots; do do shoes; Boys boots and shoes.

☞ N. B.—All kinds of grain and hides taken in exchange for Boots and shoes at the Market prices, and *Cash* not refused.

July 14, 1849.—3m

NEW CABINET & CHAIR Manufactory.

THE subscriber respectfully informs the public that he has commenced the above mentioned business, in all its various branches, in the borough of Clearfield, directly opposite the Methodist Church, where he is prepared to manufacture

CABINET-WARE AND CHAIRS

in the most durable manner. He hopes by strict attention to business, to merit and receive a share of public patronage.

☞ COFFINS made to order on the shortest notice.

J. C. CAMPBELL.

Clearfield June 18, 1849.

Drugs, Medicines, &c

THE subscriber respectfully announces to the citizens of Curwensville, and the public at large, that he has just opened a

DRUG STORE,

in the building formerly occupied as a Hotel, in Curwensville, comprising a well selected assortment of

Drugs, Medicines, Oils, Paints, Varnishes, Dye Stuffs, &c., together with an assortment of Glass, and in short, all other articles usually kept in Drug Stores.

Being induced to the practice of Medicine, the public may rest assured that his Drugs are of the purest character.

R. V. WILSON.

July 6, 1849.—3m

COAL! COAL!!

THE Subscriber will keep a constant supply of COAL—either raw or coked at the BANK—for cash—country produce or on order from R. Shaw.

T. C. MANUEL.

Aug. 22, 1849.—3m

6 Pair Blankets for Over coats—new style, for sale cheap at BIGLER & co's.

2 Pieces French Merino for Ladies cloaking for sale at the store of BIGLER & co

LIST OF LETTERS

REMAINING in the Post Office at Clearfield, Pa., for the quarter ending 30th September, 1849.

Ardery Susannah	Ogden Leonard
Any Daguerean Artist 2	Read Jane Miss
Butler Wm G	Southard John
Cox James	Shortess Jesse
Lynch Simon	Thompson W H esq.
Marks Levi	Wainwright Thos.
Younkin Charles	

WM. RADEBAUGH, P. M.

October 1, 1849.

LIST OF GRAND JURORS

For December Term 1849.

Geo. Thompson	Farmer	Brady
R C Taylor	Potter	do
John Fenton, jr.	Farmer	Goshen
Matthew Tate	do	do
Thomas Mills	Coachmaker	Borough
Hugh Leavy	Mason	do
David Hoover	Farmer	Lawrence
J B Stewart	Lumberman	Beccaria
Joshua Comstock	Farmer	do
Aseph Ellis	do	Bell
Wm Hoover	do	Bradford
John W Kylar	do	do
Joseph Potter	do	Morris
Wm F Johnston	do	Penn
Thomas Kirk	Millwright	do
Jno. Mehaffy	Lumberman	Burnside
Joseph Brothers	Farmer	do
A B Waller	Merchant	do
Jon. Hartshorne	Farmer	Pike
Thos. Ross	Surveyor	do
John J Bloom	Farmer	do
Francis Grossaint	do	Covington
Wm Wells	Miller	Boggs
D McCullough	Farmer	Jordan

LIST OF TRAVIS JURORS

For December Term 1849.

F Hollopeter	Farmer	Brady
David Horn, jr.	Tailor	do
R Mehaffy	Lumberman	Bell
Jacob Walters	Farmer	do
Hugh Gallaher	Lumberman	Burnside
R Mossop	Cordwainer	Borough
David Litz	Blacksmith	do
John Luzère	Farmer	Bradford
Wm Graham, jr.	do	do
John Kline, jr.	do	do
Dennis Crowell	do	Decatur
David Gearhart	do	do
Jacob Runk	do	do
Thomas Dixon	do	do
Wm Albert	do	do
Thos. M'Cracken	Lumberman	Ferguson
John P Hoyt	Merchant	do
Wm Mitchell	Farmer	Lawrence
John Long	Carpenter	do
Martin Nichols	Farmer	do
Wm Mapes	do	do
A G Welch	do	do
James Irwin	do	do
Sam'l G Davis	do	Beccaria
Ab'm S Keaggy	do	do
Jackson Kincaid	Laborer	do
Adam Huey	do	Covington
John P Dale	Farmer	Pike
Jas. B Caldwell	do	do
Wm Alexander	do	Woodward
Adam Spackman	do	Girard
Robert Graham	do	Goshen
Samuel Miles	do	Jordon
Robert Thompson	do	do
Alpheus W Heath	do	Fox
Thomas Kylar	Merchant	Morris

$30 REWARD.

BROKE Jail on the night of the 6th inst., two men named DERIAS COLEMAN & SAMUEL MILLER. Said Coleman is about 5 feet 8 or 9 inches high, stout built, light hair, and fair complexion; his clothes were a frock coat and pants of steel mixed summer cloth, and black hat with broad brim, and is about 22 years of age. Miller was also about 5 feet 8 or 9 inches high, pretty stout built very black bushy hair and whiskers, dark complexion, and very black piercing eyes. He had on a black frock coat and pants, and black hat.

$20 of the above reward will be given for the apprehension and lodgement of Coleman in any of the adjoining counties, or his delivery to the subscriber, and the balance $10, for Miller.

H B BEISSEL, Keeper.

Clearfield, Oct. 9, 1849.

STRAY STEER.

CAME to the plantation of the subscriber in Boggs township, Clearfield county, on the 26th day of August last, a BRINDLE STEER, supposed to be two years old. The owner is requested to come forward and prove his property, otherwise he will be disposed of as the law directs.

GEORGE WILSON, sen.

September 16, 1849.

DISSOLUTION

OF partnership. The partnership heretofore existing between Jacob & Lewis Kuntz, has this day been dissolved by mutual consent. Those having claims against said firm will present them immediately to Jacob Kuntz for payment, as the property is now in his possession, and he is to pay all debts due from the firm.

JACOB KUNTZ,
LEWIS KUNTZ.

Brady township, April 11, 1849.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that letters testamentary have been granted to the subscribers upon the estate of Adam Rishel, late of Brady township, Clearfield county, deceased, all persons knowing themselves indebted to said estate are requested to make payment on or before the first of October, and those having claims against the same will present them duly authenticated for settlement.

ELIAS RISHEL, } Ex'rs.
JOSEPH LINES, }

Sept. 6, 1849.—11

Stray Cattle.

STRAYED away from the subscriber sometime about the 1st of July last SIX head of young cattle—3 two years old, and 3 one year old—2 two year old steers, 1 two year old heifer, and 3 heifers one year old. One of the brindled steer, one a pale mixed red, with some white on the back; the 2 year old heifer was a buffalo color, another white and black spotted, another red and some white, and the other a dark brindle.

Any person giving information where said cattle are, will be liberally rewarded for their trouble, and all reasonable charges paid.

ABRAHAM BAILEY.

October 9, 1849.

4 Pieces heavy cloth for Over coats, for sale by BIGLER & co.

A good assortment of Shawls, Cashmeres, Tissues & Delaine at BIGLER & co's.