

of powerful influence from his wealth, his intelligence, his connections, or no matter what—the other poor and obscure, without influence and without notoriety. The judge is looking forward to a re-election, with a family at home, perhaps, whose comfort depends on that re-election; think you, sir, he will be able to look beyond himself, beyond his family, to forget everything but the justice of the cause? Think you, under such circumstances, that poor and obscure man, without wealth or without influence at his command, would receive that fair and impartial justice which would be meted out to him under other circumstances? It is asking too much of poor humanity. A judge, desirous of re-election instead of being the calm and impartial expositor of the law he ought to be, neither looking to the right or the left, like Caesar's wife not only unsuspected, but above all suspicion, will be found trimming his judicial sails to fall in with that current which will secure him the possession of his office. That government, therefore, which would be either just to itself or just to its citizens, should be careful to remove every temptation that might seduce or destroy.

Supposing the judge to have risen superior to the temptations which assailed him—supposing him to have laid down the law fairly and honestly as he believed it to be, would that satisfy the disappointed suitor that the decision was just? How readily would he attribute it to a desire on the part of the judge to take the popular side? The personal security of every citizen in this country, as well as the rights of property, all depend upon the respect and veneration we have for our courts of justice. It is that respect which leads us to acquiesce quietly and submit tamely to the decrees of our courts; and if it were otherwise, the rights of no man would be secure. Mob law and brute force would assert their right to reign. It will therefore be seen that a judge ought not to be placed under circumstances that will subject his conduct to suspicion, and tend to destroy that respect and that regard which should ever accompany and follow the decisions of our courts. If the judge is not to be regarded as a public officer—when it is known to him and the community in which he presides, that he can but serve to the expiration of a single term, then there is no inducement to err, no temptation to interfere with the scales of justice. This, then, is another objection to the resolution.

A third is, the time of the election. This resolution provides that the said election shall take place at the general election of this Commonwealth. Now it seems to me that if the people are to elect the judges, they ought not to elect them at the time of the general election. But some other time should be fixed, when there would be less political feeling to interfere with the calm and impartial selection of a judge. Need I ask you to turn your attention to some of our past elections to see what political strife and personal bitterness have characterized many, if not all of them—to bring, for instance, to your mind that campaign of 1838, when Pennsylvania was convulsed from one end to the other with the most intense excitement—that campaign which had well nigh closed in the overthrow of the government? Is such an occasion a fit time to elect judges of our courts of justice? Can they in the nature of things prevent themselves from being mixed up with, and becoming a part and portion of that bitterness and that strife which are inseparable from political contests? Can they be expected to remain calm, quiet, and self-possessed, when all around is tumult and excitement? We should never forget that they are but men, and to ask of them more than can be expected of us, is unfair and unjust. A judge elected under such circumstances is placed in a most painfully embarrassing situation. All the infractions of law and violations of right that have necessarily occurred during the wild excitement of a contest in his own district, are to be tried and adjudicated before him, and we all know how propitious such a season is for how seldom does the indiscriminating barbarity of party spirit spare anything, or stop at anything which may hinder the accomplishment of its fondest schemes. It requires no further argument to show clearly the great impropriety of electing them at such a time and under such circumstances.

A fourth objection is in relation to the injustice done the present judges, by taking from them their commissions without regard to the time of their expiration. When those judges received their appointments, they took them under an implied contract on the part of the State that they were commissioned for the term of ten years; with that understanding, and reposing in the faith of that implied contract, many of them left a lucrative practice, some of them their homes, to enter upon the discharge of their duties. They have been discharging those duties fairly, honestly, and impartially; there has not been, nor is there now any complaint, or allegation of wrong on their part. Now I submit whether to turn them out suddenly, without notice and without cause, be in accordance with that great injunction—“Do unto others as you would that others should do unto you?” Nor is it in accordance with the plain rules which govern a contract between man and man. Take the case of a hiring for a year or a term; the person so hired has commenced and is prosecuting his labor under the terms of his contract; he is doing all he is contracted to do; he is discharging every duty and obligation imposed upon him by its terms; he is meeting fully the very letter of the contract, when he is suddenly informed that his services can be dispensed with, although the period for which he has hired has not yet terminated. Between man and man, I say, this would be a clear and unmitigated violation of a contract, and would so be held by every court of justice in the land; how then can the Commonwealth escape from this rule of law? Is a less rigid rule to be observed with regard to her contracts? Is less faith and confidence to be reposed in her than in the humblest citizen within her borders? It may be said, and it has been said, that if those judges are what they ought to be they would be re-elected. This does not follow by any means, and instead of being an answer to the argument, it is a mere evasion. Indeed, it cannot be answered; it is too plain to admit of doubt.

The fifth objection is, the term for which they shall hold their offices. If the people are capable of electing judges once in ten years, and God knows I do not doubt their capability, they are capable of electing them oftener, they are capable of electing them once in three years or once in five years. Let the term be three or five, as it ought to be, instead of ten years, and the people will have an opportunity to bring their public servants to a short and speedy account. Ten years is entirely too long for all classes which can be indicted upon a community, is a corrupt judge with no means of removing him. But it may be said that if he is either unjust or incapable, a mode is pointed out by which the Legislature may remove him. You can readily imagine, sir, what a slow and difficult process this might be, and how uncertain would be its result. It will not only depend upon the man and his political standing but on the nature and character of

the Legislature, and the various and unforeseen influences that might operate. We have had lamentable evidences of this in Pennsylvania before to-day. Instead therefore of giving the power to the Legislature and vesting them with supreme command, give it to the people, where it rightly and legitimately belongs, for shortening the terms you do but increase the power of the people. And I am amazed that the friends of this resolution, who seem to be so purely democratic in their notions, and who seem to entertain such a horror and disgust of anything conservative, should involve themselves in such a glaring inconsistency as to advocate a term of ten years.

These are some of the objections, together with many others which I have not time to enumerate or dwell upon. I have made these in no captious spirit, with no mere view of throwing anything in the way of the passage of this resolution; they have been made honestly and in good faith, and I now ask whether this reform is so imperatively demanded by the people as to require the immediate passage of this resolution with all its manifest defects and inseparable objections—taken in connection with the fact that if we do pass it we must labor under its evils without remedy for a period of five years?

So careful were the framers of the Constitution, so apprehensive were they of hasty legislation on this subject, that in the Tenth Article they provided with great wisdom, that “any amendment or amendments to this Constitution may be proposed in the Senate or House of Representatives, and if the same shall be agreed to by a majority of the members elected to each House, such proposed amendment or amendments shall be entered on their journals and with the yeas and nays taken thereon and the Secretary of the Commonwealth shall cause the same to be published three months before the next election in at least one newspaper in every county in which a newspaper shall be published, and it in the Legislature next afterwards chosen, such proposed amendment or amendments shall be agreed to by a majority of the members elected to each House, the Secretary of the Commonwealth shall cause the same to be again published in manner aforesaid and such proposed amendment or amendments shall be submitted to the people in such manner and time, &c. Now it will be seen that the consent of two Legislatures is required, and why? That care and deliberation, time and reflection should be bestowed. Those distinguished men seem to have foreseen what has occurred in the period of twelve years, for never was the foresight or sagacity of that convention more manifest than when it incorporated this provision into the Constitution. They seemed to foresee the state of things which existed here at the session of 1849; a proposed amendment to the Constitution brought into this House and in a moment of tumult and excitement, without either consideration or deliberation, passed upon as though it was a matter of no moment.

Well might they incorporate such a provision in view of such a state of facts. But if this resolution is to pass in its present shape, and without amendment, and if we have no right to go behind the action of the last Legislature, of what avail is such a provision; what is it but the action of one Legislature instead of two, as required by the Constitution? And such action as that was! The design of the framers of the Constitution was, that in subjecting it to the inspection of a second Legislature, the defects of the amendment, if it had any, might be perceived and the objections to it obviated by wise and proper amendment. That this resolution is defective is generally admitted; that the amendment of the gentleman from Northampton is proper and right, is as generally conceded. Why then will this House not pause—why will it not deliberate?

Thus much in regard to the resolution itself. I now, sir, come to the principle itself, the principle of an elective judiciary, and I do think the propriety of adopting it may well be doubted. It becomes us to pause and reflect—to take a calm survey of all that is around us and about us, and to weigh well all we are about to do. It is easy to tear down, it requires neither science nor skill to prostrate the fairest temple ever reared by the hands of freedom, but it is a difficult task to re-build, re-organize and reconstruct. We are now happy and prosperous, this we know; in the history of mankind there is nothing approaching the public and private advantages that we possess, and yet we are not satisfied. What more can we ask—what more have we a right to expect than our institutions have already done for us? Who can foretell or even foresee the consequences that may flow from the adoption of the proposed reform, whether it will benefit the people, whether it will end sooner or later in anarchy and confusion, in the whole and entire overthrow of all we hold most dear! No man can tell, sir. No man can penetrate the veil. We know the State is now flourishing, that its citizens are protected and secured in all their rights, that justice is now administered without “sale, denial or delay;” it is wise then, it is prudent, to put all the blessings and privileges we enjoy in jeopardy, to hang the fate of this people on the hazard of a die, on a wild and untried experiment? What would be thought, sir, of that man, who was in a sound and healthy condition, with all his organs performing their appropriate functions, if under such circumstances he should call in a physician and desire to undergo severe medical treatment—a treatment that might weaken, if not bring him down to a premature grave? Why, sir, he would be called a fool, a madman, and yet we, in a sound and healthy condition, with all the functions of the government performing their appropriate duties, are about to do the same thing. The subject, sir, as I before stated, is surrounded on all sides with everything to invest it with a deep and solemn importance. The judiciary to us is everything; to it we are mainly indebted for all we have, and on it we must depend; to it we must look for all we hope to have. Let us be careful then, I beseech you, how we tamper with it, lest in an unguarded moment we strike a fatal blow.

To a free people, and a people who desire to remain free, a written constitution with justice and equality for its basis is absolutely necessary; but, sir, that constitution, however well defined—however just and equitable in all its provisions and features, is not worth the paper on which it is written, if there be no power in the government to protect, defend and expound it. The Constitution has often been assailed and its principles attempted to be contravened by hasty and inconsiderate legislation; the Legislature has often laid upon its title and honor an unsparing hand, and had it not been for the timely interference of the Supreme Court of the Commonwealth, it would have received many a serious wound, and in wounding it you wound the people and their dearest rights.

But it may be said what has this to do with the question. It has this to do, sir; under our wisely adjusted system of jurisprudence, our courts of justice are not political arenas, where judicial gladiators may meet to carry out some favorite party project, where instead of protecting and defending the Constitution, they are present system they are in a great measure removed above and beyond the swellings and surgings of popular commotion, and of party

strife and party bitterness. They are the part or portion of it, and as a consequence they are not its slaves to do its bidding, and in dirty work. Their position is rather neutral than otherwise, and they are thus fitted to judge calmly and decide impartially. This perhaps is not the time to speak of the present Supreme Court as it deserves to be spoken of. When it has been struck down by radicalism and polluted with party spirit, the people will be able to see and to feel what they have lost. I may, however, sir, speak of the head of that court without being regarded as invidious in any sense. The present chief justice of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania is a man that the State and the nation may well be proud of—with an enlarged understanding, a powerful, vigorous and discriminating mind, he has shed a lustre upon the bench; and his judicial opinions will be read and admired as long as law and learning are appreciated. Let his enemies be patient, he is an old man, and it may soon be said of him as it was of Duncan, “after life's fitful fever he sleeps well.” But when you come to elect Supreme judges by a party movement and a party vote, you change the complexion of affairs; you give that court a party cast, aye, sir, and you give it a party bearing and a party leaning. You bring it into the mire and filth of party politics, and it is at once shorn of that regard and that respect which should ever be entertained for it and its decisions. Make it a party bench, as it would be, and what becomes of the rights of the minority? For remember, sir, the constitution was not made for the majority alone, it was made for all; yes, the humblest citizen that walks is entitled to its provisions. He has a right to hold it up as his shield and defence, and to claim its protection; but when the Supreme Court, the court of the last resort of this great State, has become the theatre for party to figure in, as it would soon be under an elective system, God help minorities; for the court would become the representative of the majority—that majority who placed them in power. But it may be said they need not become party men, they need not be influenced by parties. Is there a man in this House who is not to some extent influenced by considerations that may favor the party that elected him—are we not particularly anxious about the fate of our party. Let any man look at the voting here, and see how far party feeling can and does carry men; and tell me that we are not to a considerable extent its slaves. Why, then will you ask more of judges than we are willing to do ourselves? They are but flesh and blood, and we are, subject to like temptations, and it is fair, is it right that we should expect, that we should ask them to do what we cannot do? Show me the man who can rise superior to party spirit and party influence, especially when he is a constituent portion of it, as the judges would be if elected. There lives no such man.

To elect a judge by the people, you place him to a greater or less extent under obligations to all those who have sustained and supported him. Every man who has voted for him or contributed to his election, supposes that he has some claims upon him, and when his cause is to be tried and adjudicated before him, he will be led to expect much favor at his hands. You thus place a judge in circumstances in which he never should be placed; if one of the suitors before him for trial has been his bitter opponent, he goes into that court with little expectation of receiving justice at its hands, and if defeated he goes home, not satisfied that the weakness or want of merit in his cause defeated him, but that it was his opponent to the judge that rendered the verdict against him. However the truth of the case might be, this would be the natural conclusion to which he would come; and men, under such circumstances, instead of quietly and peaceably acquiescing in the verdicts of our courts, would be led to look upon them as the mere reward of party, and the time would soon come when decisions and verdicts would be of no more value than the paper on which they are recorded. But suppose another case. Suppose there to be an election for judge in a certain district, suppose the campaign to be warmly and fiercely contested on both sides; suppose I, sir, as a voter in the district, felt it to be my incumbent duty to oppose with great energy the election of the successful candidate; I do all in my power to defeat him, and labor with great warmth and great zeal for the success of his opponent; think you, sir, when I come into that court with a client, that I am going to receive that consideration which is given to the lawyer who was his fast friend? My client then becomes the victim; if it is in a civil case, then he may appeal and take it to a higher court; but as the Speaker has well remarked, there is no remedy in a criminal case, there is no appeal; if injustice has been done him, he must suffer without remedy. Take still another case. Supposing the candidates for judge in a close district, canvassing their district, meeting their fellow citizens at every point; meeting men who have causes to try and those men talking to them fully and freely about the great merits of their cases, and the injustice that has been done them. In a word they are electioneering for the office, (for it will come to this and it is idle to deny it,) and they must pass through all the paraphernalia incident to the successful politician. Is a man under such circumstances, just emerging from a fierce political strife with all the feelings and prejudices fresh upon him, fit to be a judge; fit to administer the law as it should be administered, without “fear, favor or affection.”

But it has been said by the gentleman from Adams, that the appointing power at present is the same thing. Not at all, sir. The Governor, never in all probability, come before that judge for trial; he will have nothing to do with their interests or their rights. Never perhaps engaged by having before him, the man from whom he received his office; while on the other hand it is absolutely certain that many, if not all the voters in his district will at one time or another be in his court as parties or witnesses. Thus the case is widely different and strikingly distinguished.

Let it not be said, however, that I lack confidence in the people—that I doubt their capability to choose good judges, for I do not; I believe the people might and would elect a good judge, but that is not the question. Sir, how long would he remain a good judge under the influences and temptations which surround him? Would he adhere to his integrity under all circumstances and at all times? Would he prove himself superior to the feelings of humanity in disregarding what influences all of us? Many a man, sir, has passed the meridian of his life, and been regarded by his fellow citizens as a high-minded and honorable gentleman, and yet he has not reached its close, without giving painful and lamentable evidence of his weakness, if not of his guilt, and why? Simply because he has been placed in circumstances where he had to meet temptations which he had not been accustomed to—temptations which were too strong, too powerful to be resisted, and he fell as many a man has fallen.

These are some of the objections to the elective principle which, together with many others, has great influence in regulating my conduct on this question. Again, sir, it is difficult to tell where this thing is going to end; what

the next proposition will be, we know not; perhaps it will be to elect the jurors. And if I had a voice, sir, that could reach the ear of every voter in this Commonwealth, I would call upon them long, and loud, and earnest, by all their regard for the wisdom of their fathers, the institutions of their country, their own prosperity, public and private, to resist firmly this mad system of change which threatens the subversion of all their rights. So deep are my convictions, so fearful my apprehensions in regard to this aggressive policy that stops at nothing.

I voted against this resolution at the last session, for the reasons I have already enumerated. My course on the question, together with my vote, was well known. I met the people whom I had the honor to represent in the session of 1849, and a generous and intelligent constituency returned me here by an increased vote. During my election campaign, I mingled and mixed freely with the people, desirous of knowing what their views were in regard to this measure. I met them at various points in my county, never concealing my hostility to this amendment; but on the other hand openly and fearlessly avowing it, and from all I could learn, from all the information I could obtain, it is my firm conviction that a majority of my constituents are opposed to it—that portion of them, too, sir, whose trade is not politics, whose business is not to play the sycophant or the demagogue—men who take a deep interest in the institutions of their fathers, who are unwilling that every monument of their wisdom, every evidence of their patriotism, shall be stricken down as unworthy of their regard or their imitation.

I have now done, sir, and whatever be the result, one thing is certain; in this matter I have met the approbation of my conscience. I have vindicated my self-respect and am willing to abide the judgement of a just constituency.

SCHOOL.
WM. LYTTLE
WILL open a SCHOOL in the school room lately occupied by him in this borough, on **MONDAY, April 8th, 1850.**
TERMS—Spelling, Reading, Writing and Arithmetic, \$2.50 per scholar; Grammar, Geography, Algebra, Philosophy, Book-keeping, &c., \$3.00 per scholar.
Lewistown, March 29, 1850—2t

RAILROAD HOTEL,
Opposite Lewistown, Penna.
THE undersigned informs his friends and the public, that he has opened the above house, located on the Central Railroad, opposite Lewistown, and will now be happy to attend to all who may favor him with their custom. The location is such as to make it advantageous to travellers to make it a stopping place. The house is large, convenient, and well furnished with everything necessary to make the traveller comfortable.

HIS TABLE
Will be always furnished with the best market affords, and his BAR with the BEST and CHOICEST LIQUORS.

THE STABLING
Attached to this establishment is extensive, and the conveniences about are of such a nature as to commend themselves.
In taking charge of this commodious house, it is the intention of the undersigned, that it shall not be surpassed by any in the country.
Persons visiting Lewistown, either on business or pleasure, will find the RAILROAD HOTEL an agreeable and convenient house, and during their stay, may rely upon every attention to secure their comfort. **JAMES ALLISON.**
Granville tp., March 29, 1850.—6t

TAILORING.
JAMES A. LILLEY
RESPECTFULLY informs the public that he has taken the shop recently occupied by WILLIAM McFARREN, in MARKET street, one door north of Alfred Marks' Drug store, up stairs, Lewistown, where he will continue the above business, in all its various branches. He solicits a share of public custom, and promises to devote all his time and attention to his business, and hopes by so doing to merit encouragement. He will be in the regular receipt of the fashions of each season, and prepared to make his garments to please all who may favor him with a call. [March 29, 1850—3m]

PLANK ROAD.
PERSONS desirous of subscribing for stock to the “Lewistown and Tuscarora Bridge Company,” for the construction of a

Plank Road
from the south end of the Bridge to the Pennsylvania Railroad, will find books open for the subscription of stock at the office of Francis McCoy, Treasurer of the Company, in the borough of Lewistown, and at the Gate House at the Bridge.
The books will be kept open until the 15th day of April next, or until a sufficient number of shares shall be subscribed to justify commencing the work. **LEWIS T. WATSON,**
JAMES BURNS,
JOHN A. STERRETT,
Committee to take up subscriptions.
SAMUEL BELFORD, Secretary.
Lewistown, March 29, 1850—1a15

TO CONTRACTORS.
PROPOSALS
WILL be received at the Gate House of the “Lewistown & Tuscarora Bridge Company,” to the 10th day of April next, for GRADING the ground on which to lay a PLANK ROAD, from the Bridge of said Company to the Pennsylvania Railroad.
The subscribers, a committee of said Company, will also receive proposals and contract on the part of the Company for
Plank and Sleepers,
for the construction of the road. For kind, quality, quantity, &c., information can be had from either of the subscribers.
CHARLES RITZ,
JAMES BURNS,
JOHN A. STERRETT, } Committee.
Lewistown, March 29, 1850—2t

WHITEHEAD'S ESSENCE OF MUSTARD.
A safe and effectual remedy for Rheumatism, Gout, Lumbago, Palsy, Sprains, Bruises, Chills, Numbness, &c.; Judkin's Specific Ointment, Dewee's Celebrated Rheumatic Nerve and Bone Lintiment, or Pain Extractor; Heyle's Embrocation for horses; Indian Hair Dye, &c., for sale by
J. B. MITCHELL.
Lewistown, March 29, 1850.

Confectionaries,
NUTS, Crackers, Raisins, &c., at the Diamond Drug and Variety Store of
A. A. BANKS.

Tobacco, Snuff and Segars
Every description at the Diamond Drug and Variety Store of
A. A. BANKS.

THE PEOPLE
Know their Interests, and knowing will maintain them;
Hence when they want goods at
Uniform Prices,
and as low as can be bought in the State, they go to

NUSBAUM, BROTHERS,
because every man, woman and child in the six counties by this time knows that no one can sell lower and live. They have, with their usual enterprise, brought up a large lot of

NEW SPRING GOODS,
and opened them to the gaze of admiring thousands while most of their competitors were sleeping over the piles of Calicoes, Gingham, and a hundred other articles remaining unsold from last year's purchases. These goods were all selected with an eye to

Beauty, Fineness, and Durability,
and bought at prices that throw twenty per cent. men into the shades of oblivion. We therefore invite our old customers and about

3000 new ones.
(being all that we have room for at present) to give us a call, and if we don't please ninety-nine out of every hundred in

Beauty, Quality and Price,
there is no longer any virtue in **Cheap and Elegant Goods.**
There is no need of recapitulating what we have, either in the

Dry Goods, Groceries, or any other Line,
as it is well known that we have everything anybody else has, and a considerable sprinkling of neat, useful and pretty matters that **Others have not.**
So let there be no delay among those who want the first pick—we are

ARMED AND EQUIPPED
with an elegant yardstick, which measures true, and in conjunction with our clerks, are ready to wait on all the ladies and gentlemen, whether old or young, ugly or handsome, and make them look better than they ever did before after being rigged out in the splendid goods we have provided for their gratification.
Lewistown, March 29, 1850.

COTTON YARN HOUSE.
MORRIS & EASTWOOD,
No. 7 1/2 North Front Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
COTTON and Linen Yarn, Warps, Coverlet Yarn, Indigo Blue Twist, Cotton Laps, Wadding, &c.
February 16, 1850—3m

MACKEREL, SHAD, CODFISH, SALMON, HERRINGS, PORK, HAMS & SIDES, SHOULDERS, LARD & CHEESE.
Constantly on hand and for sale by **J. PALMER & Co.,** Market street Wharf, PHILADELPHIA.
March 22, 1850—3m.

SPRING MILLINERY GOODS.
JOHN STONE & SONS.
IMPORTERS and DEALERS IN **SILKS, RIBBONS, and MILLINERY GOODS,**
No. 45 South Second street, Philadelphia.
WOULD call the attention of merchants and milliners visiting the city to their large and rich assortment of **SPRING MILLINERY GOODS,** received by late arrivals from France, such as

DR. J. B. MITCHELL
OFFERS his professional services to the citizens of Lewistown and vicinity. He can always be found at his office, in his drug store, or at the house of Gen. Irwin, unless professionally engaged. [March 15, 1850.]

LEWISTOWN
Cheap Cabinet Ware room,
Near J. R. McDowell's tavern, Valley st.
THE SUBSCRIBER invites those about going to housekeeping and to others that wish to purchase

CHEAP FURNITURE,
to call at the above mentioned Ware room and examine his large stock of Well Made and Useful Furniture of all kinds too numerous to mention here. Among his stock they will find an assortment of

CANE SEAT CHAIRS,
which are sold for CASH CHEAPER than they have ever been sold in this place. I would draw attention to a patent Elastic Spring Bottom Bedstead, which can be seen in my Ware room at any time. It can be put up and taken down in less time than the old plan, and without a screw-driver, and the great matter is that it forms a strong support without a cord or spring, thus saving the purchaser the cost of those articles.
COFFINS made to order and funerals attended at the shortest notice. Either Mahogany, Cherry or Walnut can be had at moderate terms.
ANTHONY FELIX.
Lewistown, December 1, 1849.

THE PATENT COMPOUND WASH MIXTURE,
For Washing Clothes, Painted Surfaces,
And every article or thing which may require cleansing by washing.
IT is made into a solid SOAP or in LIQUID form. The soap will doubtless supersede every other, and the process of washing now introduced, drive out of use every wash board and machine in the land. No injury is done to clothes, and time, labor, and expense are saved.
The agents for the sale of FAMILY and COUNTY RIGHTS in this State are HENRY FRYNSINGER, DANIEL WISE, MARTIN JOHNS; and in Philadelphia C. D. KNIGHT, 38 North Sixth street.

Those editors who have not yet published my first advertisement will please omit that, and publish this in its place, on the same terms, say three times for one family right. Such as have advertised and not received a right will please inform me.
The public are again cautioned against unauthorized vendors of rights, who live by pirating on others. **D. M'VOY,**
March 13, 1850—6t Baltimore.

FOR PITTSBURGH.
THE regular Lewistown and Pittsburgh PACKET BOAT, W. C. PORTER, will leave Lewistown for Pittsburgh the FIRST WEEK IN APRIL. For passage apply to **KENNEDY & PORTER.**
Lewistown, March 22, 1850—2t

SELLING OFF AT COST!
THE STOCK OF GOODS of the subscribers will be SOLD AT COST, from this to the first of June next, consisting of **Fancy Dry Goods, BOOTS & SHOES,** together with a large assortment of ladies' **Spring & Summer Wear,** in which purchasers may rest assured they will get **BARGAINS!** These goods we are offering 25 per cent. lower than they have ever been sold for before for CASH. Let those who doubt examine for themselves at the store of **KENNEDY & PORTER.**
Lewistown, March 22, 1850.

N. B.—Those who are indebted to us will please call and settle during the month of April, as after that time cost will be added on every unsettled account, either of friend or foe. **NO JOKING, NOW!** **K & P.**

TIN WARE! TIN WARE!!
J. B. SELHEIMER,
At his old stand, on MARKET street, Lewistown, six doors east of the public square, south side, informs the public generally, that they will always find at his establishment, a

Heavy Stock of Made Up TIN WARE,
of almost every variety, and offering great inducements to purchasers.
To COUNTRY MERCHANTS, who may wish to lay in a stock for sale, he will make such reduction in price as will prove advantageous to them.

Thankful for the encouragement he has thus far received, he will endeavor to deserve and hopes to receive a continuance of the same.—A good practical knowledge of his business, and all work being made under his own personal superintendence, warrants him in assuring the public that they will nowhere find better or cheaper. [March 22, 1850—1f]

DR. J. B. MITCHELL,
WHOLESALE and RETAIL **DRUGGIST & CHEMIST.**
RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public generally that he is now opening in the new and splendid store room lately occupied by W. J. Sterrett, in Market street, Lewistown, south side, a few doors above the Hardware store of F. G. Francis, the best selected, purest and cheapest assortment ever offered for sale in this place, of

Fresh Drugs and Medicines,
French and English CHEMICALS; Paints, Oils and Dye Stuffs; Varnishes, Patent Medicines, Townsend's Sarsaparilla, Concentrated Sarsaparilla, Serravallo's Balsam of Wild Cherry, Dr. Jayne's Family Medicine, &c., &c., &c.
Paint and Varnish Brushes; Native and Foreign Herbs and Extracts; Surgical Instruments, warranted; Sash Tools, Window Glass, Spices, &c.; Roussel's Perfumery, &c., &c.

A great variety of ELEGANT FANCY GOODS. His drugs have been purchased from Linn, Smith & Co., 213 1/2 Market street, Philadelphia, one of the most extensive and reputable establishments in that city, and every article is warranted to be pure and of the first quality.
The profits on the sale of drugs are well known to be very great—often exceeding 300 per cent. on the cost—so that the present exorbitant prices can be greatly reduced, and yet a good profit be realized. The adulteration of drugs the most valuable, (Opium, Colomel, Quinine, &c.) is a most dangerous and destructive, but very common, fraud, and cannot be detected without a careful chemical analysis. My stock has been selected with great care, and I will sell drugs warranted free from all impurity, CHEAPER THAN THE ADULTERATED ARTICLE HAS BEEN SOLD.

All prescriptions will be made up after the most approved method, and medical advice given to purchasers WITHOUT CHARGE.
Physicians and druggists in the country or neighboring towns, will be supplied on the most liberal terms. All orders promptly filled, and boxes and packages of drugs, &c., carefully put up and forwarded.

J. B. MITCHELL,
Market street, south side, six doors east of F. G. Francis, Lewistown, Pa.
Lewistown, March 15, 1850.

WALTER LILLEY
RESPECTFULLY announces to his old friends, and as many new ones as can make it convenient to call, that he has just received his

Fall and Winter Stock of Goods,
which he is prepared to dispose of at as reasonable prices as Mr. Johnston Thomas, and he sells about twenty per cent. lower than any Store in the East Ward. My stock consists of a general assortment of SEASONABLE GOODS, viz:

DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, Queensware, Glassware and Hardware,
BOOTS AND SHOES, TOBACCO AND SEGARS, and Spices of the purest kind.
Together with all the articles usually found in a country store. As we do not feel able to occupy the newspapers with an advertisement of two or three columns, we just say to our friends to call and see us, and if you don't purchase from us we will not grumble.
Lewistown, Dec. 22, 1849—1f

Good News for Blacksmiths.
Iron!
THE subscriber has just received a large lot of Irvin & Co.'s Centre county iron on commission, and shall continue to keep a heavy stock which he will warrant, and sell at the following prices, for cash, on delivery:

Regular assorted iron, 3t cents.
Horse shoe do 4 do
Nail rods, 4 do
F. J. HOFFMAN.
Lewistown, March 29, 1850.
N. B.—On hand, also, a large assortment of SMALL IRON. F. J. H.