

# THE GAZETTE.

## LEWISTOWN, PA.

FRIDAY EVENING, JUNE 7, 1850.

**TERMS:**  
**ONE DOLLAR PER ANNUM.**  
IN ADVANCE.  
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### COUNTY MEETING.

The Whigs of Mifflin county are requested to assemble at MEYER'S HOTEL, on Saturday Evening, June 8, 1850, for the purpose of appointing delegates to the State Convention to be held on the 19th of that month. A Canal Commissioner, Auditor General, and Surveyor General are to be nominated.

By order of the County Committee.

Attention is invited to the advertisements of Wm. Rewalt, G. W. Thomas and J. P. Schlosser which appear to-day.

FROM EUROPE.—The advices by the steamer America represent that cotton continues firm, while flour has a downward tendency. The political news is unimportant.

The Rev. JOHN NEWLAND MAFFET, a minister of the Methodist Church, died at Mobile on the 25th ult. His death was quite sudden, and the cause of it not stated.

Mr. E. W. Hutter, former editor of the Harrisburg Keystone and Lancaster Intelligencer, was licensed to preach the gospel by the German Lutheran Synod, of this State, at its recent session at Pottsville.

The Nashville Convention is now in session, and from present appearances is composed of as discordant materials as any gathering of unruly spirits could well be. But few States are represented, and these only in part. Gen. Pillow, of ditch digging memory and the confidential friend of Polk's administration during the war with Mexico, is one of the principal speakers.

The locofocos of Massachusetts, in their State address, allege that democracy has inscribed upon its banner, in letters of light, the great law of christian order—"Do unto others as you would they should do unto you." Democracy there must be vastly different from what it is in Pennsylvania—for here they hold every petty office on the railroads and canals, from Superintendent down to Mac-boss, and were a proposition made that to do as they would like to be done by—that is, yield their opponents a share of the labor and stealings—it would raise a perfect storm of indignation.

### Laying of the Corner Stone of the New Lutheran Church.

The ceremony of laying the Corner Stone of the new Lutheran Church, now being erected on the corner of Third and Main streets, took place on Wednesday last, in the presence of a large number of persons. The preliminary services were held in the Methodist Episcopal Church, in consequence of the day being extremely warm, and were conducted in the following order:

Singing by the Choir.  
Prayer by the Rev. JACOB ALBERT.  
Sermon by Rev. LUTHER E. ALBERT.  
Prayer by Rev. Mr. BLAKE.  
Singing—Benediction.

The congregation then adjourned to the site of the new Church, where, after an appropriate Hymn by the Choir, the Rev. JACOB ALBERT read, in an impressive manner, the Corner Stone service. G. W. ELDER, Esq., then addressed the audience on the importance and necessity of liberally aiding the erection of buildings dedicated to the worship of God, and which he considered essential to the preservation of our political institutions, when the stone was placed in its proper position, and the following deposits made in it by the Rev. J. ROSENBERG, officiating pastor:

The Holy Bible; Hymn Book and Discipline; The Augsburg Confession; Luther's Catechism; Lutheran Observer; Missionary; a German coin furnished by Dr. T. A. Worrall, M. D.; a view of Lewistown; the newspapers of the borough; list of officers of the Lutheran Church of Lewistown; of the borough of Lewistown; of Judicial officers of Mifflin county; of the clergymen, physicians, attorneys, and overseers of the poor of the borough; the names of the building committee, assisting clergymen, and the builder of the Church.

The audience was then dismissed by singing the Doxology and giving the Benediction.

The building will add much to the appearance of that part of the town in which it is located. It has a front of 45 feet and is 70 feet in depth, and will be ornamented with a spire 130 feet high.

The Choir are deserving of praise for the manner in which they acquitted themselves, as indeed are all who took part in the ceremony. In connection with this subject we may also mention that the Rev. LUTHER E. ALBERT, of Bellefonte, who delivered several sermons during the past week, has made a most favorable impression on the citizens of Lewistown and surrounding country. He is still very young—but twenty-one years of age—and if life and health should be his lot, he will we trust, have a long career of usefulness before him, honorable to himself and of benefit to the profession he has chosen.

### Nominating the Best Men.

We said last week that the locofoco leaders were not sincere when they spoke of nominating good men for office, but that the object of this cry was to cover the corruptions of its old party hacks, and thus induce the people to vote for them. It now appears that on the very day our last paper was issued the locofoco convention at Williamsport was engaged in nominating these best men, and after laboring hard and long offer to the people of Pennsylvania the following ticket:

Canal Commissioner—W. T. MORRISON, of Montgomery county.  
Auditor General—EPHRAIM BANKS, Esq., of Mifflin county.

Surveyor General—J. PORTER BRAWLEY, Esq., of Crawford county.

Of the first named we know but little; the second is a resident of Lewistown, and pretty well known as the leader of the radical portion of the locofocos; while the third was thus spoken of a few weeks ago by the Eastern Argus, a rank locofoco paper:

"J. Porter Brawley, of Crawford county, is named by one or two newspaper correspondents for Auditor General. He would do very well for Whiskey Inspector. If the democratic party wishes to prosper it MUST NOMINATE SOBER AND HONEST MEN—men of good moral character personally and politically."

To this paragraph the Jackson Democrat, of May 31, another locofoco paper, published at Bedford, adds—

"That's the talk! Besides, Brawley has been repudiated by the democracy of his own county, and is connected with the rotten faction headed by J. E. McFarland, of Crawford county, sufficient in itself to sink any honest man.—BOTH ARE EXCEEDINGLY fishy POLITICIANS."

Now we beg our readers to remember that we are not making these charges, but that they were made by members of the locofoco party who could have no object in thus speaking of Brawley unless the charges were true. How the farming community, whose records and interests the party would place in the hands of this best man, will like the nomination, remains to be seen at the next election.

During the session of the Convention a rich scene occurred. Mr. Johnston, of Lancaster, who was here last year as a daguerreotypist, stated that bribery was going on, and that corruption of the deepest dye could be proved against certain persons, but hesitated to name them. Upon being urged to do so, he referred to Mr. Donahue, of Philadelphia county, who threw down upon the table in front of the President, eighty dollars, saying "there is the money, I despise it." Another delegate, Mr. Green, of the same county, said that he had also received one hundred dollars from the same source. A committee was appointed who reported next day. They exonerated the candidates from any improper conduct, but denounced in the severest manner two persons named Ranken and Ovenshine, of Philadelphia, who had offered to bribe the delegates. The report was adopted after an exciting debate. The proceedings of the Convention are represented as having been characterized throughout by a spirit of rowdiness almost unequalled in any similar assembly. Bribery and corruption was in its midst; bargain and sale the order of the day, and at last the two most prominent candidates for Canal Commissioner were defeated and a man placed in nomination who had on the first ballot only 10 votes. All this was accomplished either directly or indirectly by the operations of two men whom the Convention denounced as scoundrels, scoundrels and villains.

The following extract of a letter also throws some light on the doings of the democracy of Mifflin, who seem to have been fully represented among the outsiders:

WILLIAM-PORT, June 1st, 1850.  
Well, the long agony is over, and the locofocos have made their nominations, as you will see by the published proceedings. The great and the little men of locofocoism were here, and our town for a week was a perfect jam. You no doubt heard of the "bribery and corruption," so unfortunately for Mr. Hubley and his friends, exposed by a delegate from Lancaster. I need not give you in detail the circumstances, as they will be published and amply dwelt upon. I speak of it to refer to the manner in which a certain Collector not a thousand miles from your town found it convenient to become invisible just when his presence was needed to clinch the nail on the charge against Hubley and his friends, for it appears he knew more than anybody else when the thing got out, and was "dead set" against that particular faction. It was then discovered that his course was likely to injure the cause of a certain candidate for Auditor General, who has for several years been anxious to do the state some service for honor and cash, in any capacity his friends desired, and was finally induced to go to him, along with a certain ex-Postmaster, and compel him to make himself scarce. He was obliged to comply, and made off as fast as the four legs of a horse could carry him, and did not make his appearance again till next day within gun-shot of town. When next you get up locofoco candidates for state offices it is to be hoped that they may have more discreet friends to bore for them than the specimen referred to. X.

SLAVE CASE IN BALTIMORE.—A case has been before the Baltimore County Court in hearing a petition of a colored woman, named Rebecca Garrett, and ten children, who claimed their freedom from a man named Isaac Anderson, of Howard District.

The woman had been permitted to go at large for a period of twenty years, during which time she had married and raised a family of ten children. Her master then seeing that she and her family were worth some three or four thousand dollars, claimed them as his property—to be disposed of as he saw proper. Several Quakers, however, took the matter in hand, and employing good counsel, contended the case in a Court of Justice, which resulted in the Judge charging the jury that if they believed the petitioners had been going at large for a long period, (without limitation,) doing acts inconsistent with slavery, with the knowledge of their owner, they were entitled to their freedom, and so the jury rendered their verdict.—The case will be taken to the Court of Appeals by the owner, however.

### The Cuba Affair.

It is said that despatches have been received by the Government from our Consul at Havana, stating that he had demanded the 105 persons taken by a Spanish ship of war on the Island of Contoy. Contoy is a neutral territory, and the men taken there had not been engaged in open hostilities, and were actually considering of abandoning the enterprise and returning to the United States. The Governor has made no reply to our Consul, who had transmitted despatches to Washington, stating the facts and calling for additional power to second his demand.

This, says the Daily News, is precisely the result we anticipated from the first, of this marauding expedition—that whether successful or not, it would ultimately involve the United States Government in difficulty with Spain, which would end in war and more conquest of territory; and this in all likelihood, was also the anticipation and desire of the principal movers in the expedition. But notwithstanding the indefensible character of the expedition, the government has, under the circumstances, a high duty to perform, and we are gratified at the determination of the President to maintain every right to which any citizen of the United States is entitled. The imprisonment and punishment by the Spanish authorities of American citizens found upon the neutral territory or upon the high seas, engaged in no act of aggression, but who had in fact abandoned an aggressive enterprise, upon learning its true character, is as clearly without justification as an open act of aggression. It is not enough that they are suspected of contemplating an over act. It is said that four Americans who were taken prisoners at Cardenas, have been shot at Havana, and that those who were made prisoners at the Island of Contoy and at sea, are reserved for the same fate. In the execution of the Cardenas prisoners the Spanish authorities are justified by the law of nations; but between them and those taken at Contoy, there is a wide difference, and it is clearly within the duty of the United States authorities to extend to these men the protection which the American flag secures to every citizen, even though he is suspected of having entertained bad designs.

### The Census Act.

The Census Bill having passed both Houses of Congress and received the signature of the President is now a law. Its provisions are very full, precise, and discriminating; and as a piece of legislation is worthy of the age, its progress and increasing civilization.

An important feature was added to the Bill in the form of an amendment offered by Mr. Vinton in the House of Representatives. This clause enacts that if provision shall not be made by Congress to take the census in 1860 by the first of June, the present Act shall remain in force, and the Secretary of the Interior is empowered to proceed at once in the work. In connection with this it is further provided that until a new apportionment of representation in the lower House shall be made by Congress the number of members in the House shall not exceed two hundred and thirty-three. Two matters of importance and often of great difficulty are here simplified and made definite and easy. When the census returns all come in, the Secretary of the Interior taking the aggregate federal population, in order to arrange the troublesome business of new apportionments every ten years.

The Census Act contains six schedules of which an abstract may not be uninteresting:—  
The first relates to the free inhabitants, and the name of every one, with his abode on the first of June, is to be given. Profession, occupation, place of birth, married or single, age, deaf or dumb, pauper or convict, insane or idiot, white or black, non-abile to read, if over 20 years of age, are all to be given.  
Schedule two, relates to slave inhabitants, the owners of slaves and the number of slaves; the fugitives from the slave States, and the number manumitted, with their age, sex, color, and natural abidings.

Schedule three, relates to productions of agriculture, to the names of owners, agents, and managers; the acres of land improved and unimproved; the cash value of farm, and value of all farming implements; the horses, mules, and asses; the working oxen, milk cows, and other cattle; the sheep and swine; value of live stock, and of animals slaughtered during the year; the bushels of wheat, beans, peas, buckwheat, barley, potatoes, (Irish and sweet) clover, grass seed, rye, corn, oats, flax seed, the pounds of rice and tobacco, the bales of ginned cotton, (100 lbs. each) the value of orchard products, market gardens, pounds of cheese and butter, flax, hops, silk cocoons and maple sugar, tons of water and red rotted hemp, hogheads of sugar, (1000 lbs. each) gallons of molasses, and value of home made manufactures.

Schedule four, names the products of industry, the name of each corporation, company, or individual proprietor, and the articles of the value of \$500, each kind of business, capital invested in real and personal estate; quantity, kind, and value of raw material used, including fuel, the kind of motive power, the average number of hands employed, the number and cost of male and female labor, and the annual quantity, kind, and value of each product.

Schedule five, relates to social statistics, as the aggregate value of real and personal estate; the State, county, parish, town, and road tax; the colleges, academies, schools, free and otherwise; the amount raised for schools, and received for them from public funds; the libraries and newspapers; the public papers, and their color, birth, and cost; Sunday schools; and the churches, their name, and the number each, will accommodate the criminals convicted and in prison during the year; the average of wages by the year, month, and day, and whether with or without board; and the average and short crops.

Schedule six, asks for the name of every person who died during the year; the age, sex, color, whether married or single, month of death, place of birth, disease, profession, or trade.

This ends the list, comprising nine-two questions in the six schedules. The information expected is as to the year ending June 1, 1850.

Major Elbow has some curiosity to know which faction of the democracy had the upper hand in the late treaty of peace made and concluded for the purpose of getting a foothold in the Auditor General's office! Some think that our friend in the Collector's office is to be the sacrifice, while others contend that it was the cohesive power of plunder that drove them together. Who can tell!

### Health Measures.

The Philadelphia Board of Health are taking strong measures to preserve the health of the city. Among other resolutions we find the following, which are well worthy the attention of our citizens:—

Resolved, That the attention of the City Councils and the municipal authorities of the several districts of the county, represented in this board, be called to a more thorough and more frequent cleansing of the streets and gutters, and to cause them to be well washed and brushed during the season; also, to collect daily the kitchen garbage and other offal in covered carts; and further, that they be respectfully requested to notify the Board of Health, of any accumulation of filth or rubbish, of foul courts or alleys not within their jurisdiction; also, of foul privies, pig styes or pig-courts, or any yards or cellars of houses where offensive matter exists, so that, by co-ordinate action, we may establish a more perfect sanitary policy for the contraction of disease and the better preservation of the health of the city.

Resolved, That the citizens, generally, be requested to report to the Board of Health, in writing, all causes or suspected causes of disease in their neighborhoods, or likely to become so; and that they be requested to have their houses, cellars, yards, and alleys cleaned and whitewashed.

Resolved, That the depositing of vegetable refuse and kitchen and other offal into cesspools or privy wells, is a nuisance prejudicial to public health, and wherever found will be promptly abated by the Board of Health, and the owners thereof prosecuted for the penalty.

Resolved, That the citizens be requested to make free use of chloride of lime or other disinfecting agents in their privies, sinks, yards and gutters, alleys and cellars, for the purpose of purifying the same during the ensuing summer.

Resolved, That all Butchering establishments ascertained by the Board to be filthy from accumulation of blood or offal, or any offensive matter, and such establishments as are without means of sufficient and proper drainage, and are, from their peculiar localities, or circumscribed limits, rendered incapable of being kept clean, are declared a nuisance prejudicial to the public health, and will be removed and abated as promptly as possible by the Board.

### Professional Dignitaries.

Our friends of the Democrat, it is well known, are terribly opposed to professional dignitaries and no doubt conscientiously believe that these dignitaries, especially lawyers, have no interest in common with the hard-working laboring man, industrious mechanic, or toiling farmer. The locofoco convention at Williamsport having put in nomination two professional dignitaries, we had confidently calculated on some aid from our neighbors in keeping these "oppressors of the poor," who only desire to make the rich richer, and the poor poorer, from gaining further power; but it seems from their last paper that these dignitaries are now "eminently worthy" of the support of the democracy of Mifflin, to whom the editors "most cordially and cheerfully commend" them. Mr. Banks, we are told, "is a democrat without guile, a pure minded and honorable gentleman, and wherever known, esteemed and beloved." For our part, we don't intend to say much against the candidate for Auditor General, simply because we respect him as a gentleman, whose private character, so far as we know, is unexceptionable, but really we hope our neighbors will not continue to make too many new discoveries, nor lay on soft soap too thick, lest some folks might begin to suspect that where so much of that article is wanting, there must needs be grease spots.

DEMOCRACY BOILED DOWN.—In a late number of the Holmes county, Ohio, Farmer, a locofoco paper, published in the county of Holmes, where locos grow "spontaneously," a writer advocates the adoption of the following sentiments in the Revised Constitution:

- 1st. No person shall own more than 400 acres of land lying in this State.
- 2d. No banks and no corporations whatever shall be granted.
- 3d. No professor of religion shall hold any office, except in the church.

### The Gain of Advertising.

The increasing demand for newspapers, and in connexion with it, the extension of advertising, is working a great advantage in business, especially among retailers. Thirty years ago, says a cotemporary, a store once established, was sure to keep its custom, unless its proprietor recklessly and blindly neglected his affairs; but now no establishment, however popular, can retain its patronage unless it advertises, and advertises extensively. This is as it should be. People, instead of running up and down to hunt an article they may happen to desire, have now only to glance over the columns of the paper and learn at once where their wants can be supplied. Profits, too, are less in consequence of the competition; and hence the public is supplied cheaper than formerly. A retailer who wishes to make a fortune now, must expect to sell twenty thousand dollars' worth of goods where he used to sell five or six thousand, and to make but one quarter the profits he did before. He cannot continue the old prices without losing his custom. His only chance to outstrip his neighbors is to advertise; to advertise extensively and continually. It is useless for him to complain of this, as some do, who cannot understand the times. He must adapt himself to circumstances, or he will, sooner or later, be insolvent. He has, indeed, but one thing to do; and that, vigorously persisted in, will make him rich; it is to advertise, to advertise, and again to advertise.

The Supreme Court at Washington has issued an order directing Chancellor Walworth, of New York, to take new testimony, whether the Wheeling Bridge impedes navigation, so as to constitute a nuisance.

Hon. Franklin H. Elmore, U. S. Senator from South Carolina, recently appointed by Gov. Seabrook to fill the vacancy occasioned by the death of Hon. John C. Calhoun, died at Washington City on the 29th May.

### From California.

The steamer Cherokee, from Chagres, arrived at New York on Wednesday, with one million three hundred and fifty-two thousand three hundred and sixty-one dollars in gold dust, and California mails to the first of May, inclusive.

At San Francisco, trade has assumed a more lively turn, and as the large amount of gold, which has been wintered in the mines comes down, it gives an impetus to all kinds of business.

The owners of cattle along the country, are beginning to supply milk and butter, which reduces the price of the imported article.

Another great excitement has taken place at Panama. The officers of the Panama steamer Echo having been robbed by a colored boy, he was arrested. The natives rushed to the rescue, and put the party to flight. The next day, upon the occasion of the re-arrest of the boy, a fight took place, in which Mr. Scamper, of New York, was killed. It is reported that five or six of the natives were shot.

All the Americans became highly excited, and turned out, and it was only by the utmost exertions of the Governor and American Consul that a general fight was prevented.

The body of Mr. John Everett, of Cayuga, N. Y., was found horribly mutilated.

The Legislature of California adjourned, after passing 143 acts and 17 joint resolutions.

THE TREVORTON RAIL ROAD.—The first ground on this road was broken on Tuesday last. It will connect the western extremity of the Shamokin Coal basin with the Susquehanna river, and thus open these rich coal fields to market. The selling of town lots in the new town of Trevorton was very spirited for two days, and upwards of 15,000 dollars worth are said to have been disposed of. The concourse of people amounted to several thousand, and is said to have partaken somewhat of the character of the 7th Mahoney Battalion training.—Danville Democrat.

QUEER WAGER.—In Brooklyn, a young man named Wm. Pool, has been backed in the sum of \$25, to pick up, with his mouth, 20 eggs, placed one yard apart, and drop them into a bucket without cracking a shell. Each egg is to be separately raised from the ground and deposited in the bucket; and the feat is to be performed within 30 minutes.

Hon. John Cummings died at his residence, near Williamsport, a few days ago. He was 84 years of age, had been elected Sheriff four times, first in 1798, and filled the office of Associate Judge of Lycoming county for a period of seventeen years.

MR. FRISINGER.—The Whigs of Mifflin county have at no time claimed at the hands of the people, the National or State Administration, any of the important offices at their disposal. I therefore think it not out of place to suggest through your paper the name of JUDGE CRISWELL for the office of Surveyor General. The Judge has long been an active working Whig in this county, and of most industrious habits, and is in every way qualified for a faithful discharge of the duties. I therefore suggest his name in connection with that office to the consideration of the Convention to meet at Philadelphia on the 19th instant. OLIVER.

For the Gazette.  
MR. FRISINGER.—The 15th day of June is the time appointed for the citizens of Lewistown to decide by special election whether they will vote a tax to be levied on them yearly and every year for each Fire Plug or not. The tax will be perpetual. Now fires in Lewistown are matters of rather rare occurrence, when incendiaries and villains are not about—very rare, indeed. Why, then, should the taxpayers saddle themselves with a perpetual tax? For this is in truth the real state of the case. Taxpayers look to this in time, for the Council will be bound, or rather feel bound, by your decision on the 15th day of June, now close at hand. Recall the real question is not "Fire Plugs," or "No Fire Plugs." By no means—but Tax or No Tax. So stands the case, torture it as you please. Why, every one is in favor of Fire Plugs, but every one is not in favor of the tax. Mark that as you go along. Why, I am in favor of nothing more decidedly than the Fire Plugs, but for all that I shall deposit my vote against the Fire Plugs—that is, against the Town Council putting them in on the contract drawn up last winter, and published in the paper. Let every man give a reason for his conduct, if he has one to give; if not, let him hold his peace. I shall vote against the Fire Plugs for the following reasons, viz:

- 1st. It is unjust for the taxpayers of the Borough to pay the whole of the tax or expense.
- 2d. Because the Borough is only one stockholder among a number, and holds less than a fourth part of the whole stock.
- 3d. Because the Borough, therefore, should only be taxed by the Lewistown Water Company to the amount of her share of the stock one-fourth, and not four-fifths.
- 4th. Because in the petition to the Legislature the stockholders of the Lewistown Water Company agreed to put in the necessary plugs. They put in three, (if we are correct), and wish to tax the people three dollars a year for ever then!—Shame! shame! It is true they struck out the word "necessary," so that the sentence merely reads "plugs." Honest men might differ as to the number deemed necessary. One man says twelve—another three! How many say you, Simon Telescope? Eighteen, and not one less, says Simon. Well done, Simon, cry the people; you have hit the right number. Now we require, besides the six or seven already put down, some twelve more; but this should be done on just principles. It is the very nature of monopolies to grow. They are like Jupiter; and what did Jupiter do? Why, nothing less than this, and this was quite enough: he ate his own children! We shall vote against the Fire Plugs on the present proposed contract.
- 5th. Because, while the Borough has at stake only the Town Hall, worth some three thousand or so, the County has at stake the Court House and Jail, worth some eighteen or twenty thousand. Reason: because the Borough has the whole of the water tax to pay, and the County not one cent! Is that justice? Simon Telescope calls up the ghost of old Aristides. Old Aristides, that honest old Grecian, shakes his head, looks angry, and says No.
- 6th. Because the farmers, who are more deeply interested than the citizens of the Borough, by the terms of the said contract are to pay nothing. They contribute at least one-fifth of the inhabitants of the county, and with infinitely more involved in danger, contribute no part of the said water tax. Put on your spectacles—if you have none, borrow a pair for this express occasion. How much grain and flour have we sometimes stored in Lewistown warehouses? Our statistics show more than one hundred and twenty thousand dollars' worth. Is that nothing? Is not that more than the Town Hall, worth some three thousand dollars? Look at that, after you have wiped your spectacles, County Commissioners, and ye laboring farmers. Let us calculate thus—Keep on your spectacles: Flour and Grain, 120,000; Court House and Jail, 18,000; 138,000.

One hundred and thirty-eight thousand dollars! a pretty round sum. Now take off your spectacles, Messrs. Commissioners, and ye farmers of the county. Take \$3,000, the value of the Town Hall, from the above sum, and what have we left? \$135,000. So, while the poor Borough has at stake only three thousand dollars, the Commissioners and farmers have at stake one hundred and thirty-eight thousand dollars! What nice, honest fellows these Commissioners are! We respect every one of them. Why? Because they are positively the most modest men that breathe. Why? Because they ask us to turn out day and night, sunshine, rain, hail or snow—to do what? Let us take off our coat first, and get ready.—Now we will tell you. Why, nothing less than to work and sweat for them—yes, for them—in case of fire. And who is to do all this? Why, the citizens of the Borough. No better stuff anywhere—mark that as you go along. And who pays the piper? Why, the citizens of the Borough. Now, gentlemen Commissioners and farmers, don't you begin to think that these citizens of the Borough are fine fellows, to do all this? If the Court House is on fire, to put it out; if the Jail is on fire, to put it out; if the Warehouse containing your grain and flour is on fire, to put it out; if the stable of the farmers, where you lodge, and where your horses are placed, is on fire, to put it out—in fine, to save from destruction your Court House, your Jail, your grain, your flour, your horses, and perhaps your own proper persons, and all without remuneration. But is this the end? By no means. Their desires exceed even this. How so? Thus: The citizens are taxed for the Horse, for the Engine, for the Engine House, for the Engine, for the Engine. The citizens of the Borough are more clever than even this. How so? Thus: They are, by the terms of the said contract, to pay a tax of three dollars a year for every Fire Plug—those already put down and those to be put down—the members of which have considerable property at stake, and by the terms of the said contract pay nothing—yet they want the Borough, only a stockholder to a limited extent, to pay all the water tax. Should not the other stockholders—should not all the stockholders—pay their fair proportion of the said water tax? Undoubtedly. No, no—fair play is a jewel. Let us have no gouging. Vote down the plugs, and that is the way to vote up the plugs in the end. We will have the Borough to put in twelve new plugs, but first call on the other stockholders for their proportion of the expense. We will call on the Commissioners of the county for their proportion of the expense. Anything but this eternal tax. We shall soon sell our snug little farm, and have funds in the treasury, so that the Borough can accomplish all this without levying any special tax.

### WM. REWALT

HAS just received a large supply and variety of GROCERIES, which he will sell at city prices. Sugar, Coffee, Teas, Molasses, Liquors, Fish, Salt, Plaster, &c. Also, Lumber, Coal, Nails, and all leading articles of trade.

As the business will be transacted strictly on the Cash principle, I can sell you goods as low as any other house in town. By calling at my store, (west end of Elizabeth street, at the lock on Penna. canal) you can be convinced of this fact. [je7ff]

### Lumber! Lumber!

ON hand always 1st, 2d and 3d quality Boards, Plank, Scantling, Shingles, Lath for plastering and roofing—prime lot just landing and for sale at the canal by WM. REWALT. [je7ff]

### Potatoes.

200 Bushels for sale by WM. REWALT. [je7ff]

### DUNCANON Nails and Spikes for sale

by WM. REWALT. [je7ff]

### BACON.—Hams, Shoulders and Sides for sale low by WM. REWALT. [je7ff]

### BOOKS & STATIONERY.

THE subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public in general, that he has REMOVED his store to the room lately occupied by JOHN I. McCoy, as a Shoe Store, nearly opposite the Bank, where he has just received a fine assortment of Congress, Plug, Roll, Lady Twist, Small Lump, Sweet and Plain Cavendish, Black Fat, Louisiana Liberty, Eldorado, Natural Anti-nervous, Mrs. Miller's and Anderson's Fine Cut and Solage TOBACCO; Rappee, Scotch, Macabau and Natatoes SNUFF and Snuff Boxes; PIPES, and SMOKING TOBACCO; Havana, Spanish, Half do, and American CIGARS.

Also, Letter and Writing PAPER; Quills, Steel Pens and Pen Holders; Mottos, Transparencies and Plain WAFERS; Sealing Wax, Slates and Slate Pencils, Lead Pencils, Black, Blue, Red, and Indelible INK, and Inkstands; Black Sand and Sand Boxes, and a general assortment of

### Blank and School Books.

together with a choice selection of JUVENILE and LITERARY WORKS.

Also, a good article of Pen Knives, Pocket Combs, Bank Cases, Port Monies, &c. &c. which he will sell at the very lowest cash prices. GEO. W. THOMAS.

N. B.—He will sell Tobacco, Snuff and Cigars at WHOLESALE to dealers on the most accommodating terms. Lewistown, June 7, 1850.—3m

### WATCHES AND JEWELRY.

THE undersigned has just returned from the east with a large addition to his stock of Clocks, Watches & Jewelry, which he will dispose of on the principle of "small profits and quick sales." Of the assortment he has on hand he will briefly enumerate a few of the leading articles, such as

Thirty Hour Brass Clocks, Eight Day Clocks, Accordeons and Musical Bases;

Ladies' & Gentlemen's Breast Pins & Finger Rings;

Ear Rings, Bracelets, Slides, Gold Medallions;

Gold Pencils, Gold Pens, Gold Guard & Fish Chains;

Silver, Table, Tea and Salt Spoons;

Rodger's Pen Knives.

He also keeps an assortment of Razors and Straps, Hair Brushes, Purses, Port Monies, Money Belts, Envelopes, Note Paper, Mottos, Wafers, Combs, Inkstands, with a variety of other knick knacks too numerous to mention.

REPAIRING of Clocks and Watches attended to promptly and correctly, as usual. Old Gold and Silver will be bought, and the highest price paid for it. Call at the DIAMOND WATCH and JEWELRY STORE, two doors east of Turner's Hotel, where you are sure to get bargains.

JOHN P. SCHLOSSER

Lewistown, June 7, 1850.—3m

So, while the poor Borough has at stake only three thousand dollars, the Commissioners and farmers have at stake one hundred and thirty-eight thousand dollars! What nice, honest fellows these Commissioners are! We respect every one of them. Why? Because they are positively the most modest men that breathe. Why? Because they ask us to turn out day and night, sunshine, rain, hail or snow—to do what? Let us take off our coat first, and get ready.—Now we will tell you. Why, nothing less than to work and sweat for them—yes, for them—in case of fire. And who is to do all this? Why, the citizens of the Borough. No better stuff anywhere—mark that as you go along. And who pays the piper? Why, the citizens of the Borough. Now, gentlemen Commissioners and farmers, don't you begin to think that these citizens of the Borough are fine fellows, to do all this? If the Court House is on fire, to put it out; if the Jail is on fire, to put it out; if the Warehouse containing your grain and flour is on fire, to put it out; if the stable of the farmers, where you lodge, and where your horses are placed, is on fire, to put it out—in fine, to save from destruction your Court House, your Jail, your grain, your flour, your horses, and perhaps your own proper persons, and all without remuneration. But is this the end? By no means. Their desires exceed even this. How so? Thus: The citizens are taxed for the Horse, for the Engine, for the Engine House, for the Engine, for the Engine. The citizens of the Borough are more clever than even this. How so? Thus: They are, by the terms of the said contract, to pay a tax of three dollars a year for every Fire Plug—those already put down and those to be put down—the members of which have considerable property at stake, and by the terms of the said contract pay nothing—yet they want the Borough, only a stockholder to a limited extent, to pay all the water tax. Should not the other stockholders—should not all the stockholders—pay their fair proportion of the said water tax? Undoubtedly. No, no—fair play is a jewel. Let us have no gouging. Vote down the plugs, and that is the way to vote up the plugs in the end. We will have the Borough to put in twelve new plugs, but first call on the other stockholders for their proportion of the expense. We will call on the Commissioners of the county for their proportion of the expense. Anything but this eternal tax. We shall soon sell our snug little farm, and have funds in the treasury, so that the Borough can accomplish all this without levying any special tax.