

THE GAZETTE.

LEWISTOWN, PA.

Friday Evening, Sept. 17, 1852.

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

Presidential Electors. For the State at Large. ALEXANDER E. BROWN, of Northampton. JAMES POLLOCK, of Northumberland. SAMUEL A. PURVIANCE, of Butler. District Electors. 1. William F. Hughes, 2. James Traquair, 3. John W. Stokes, 4. John P. Verree, 5. Spencer Melville, 6. James W. Fuller, 7. James Penrose, 8. John Shaeffer, 9. Charles Marshall, 10. Jacob P. Waller, 11. David Allen, 12. Malinda C. Mercer, 13. Ner Middleworth, 14. James H. Campbell, 15. James D. Patton, 16. James K. Davidson, 17. John Williamson, 18. Ralph Drake, 19. John Linton, 20. Archibald Robertson, 21. Thomas J. Bingham, 22. Lewis L. Lord, 23. Christian Myers, 24. Dorman Phelps.

JUDGE OF THE SUPREME COURT, JOSEPH BUFFINGTON, of Armstrong County. CANAL COMMISSIONER, JACOB HOFFMAN, of Berks County. ASSEMBLY, Augustine Wakefield, of Oliver. COMMISSIONER, Samuel Comfort, of Granville. DIRECTOR OF THE POOR, David Zook, of Union. AUDITOR, William Cummins, of Brown.

Notices of New Advertisements. W. TILLER, Philadelphia, invites attention to his extensive stock of Toys, Fancy Goods, &c.

Merchants and Milliners are referred to the advertisement of JOHN STONE & SONS, Philadelphia, who are now opening a large and beautiful assortment of Fall Millinery Goods.

F. G. FRANCISCUS has received a large lot of cheap Stoves. Dr. Belford will visit Greenwood next week, for the purpose of attending to professional business.

The Sheriff's Proclamation, relative to the election, also appears to-day. BAGLEY'S PENS are for sale by H. W. Junkin.

We are sorry to say that the beautiful Panorama of the Pilgrim's Progress cannot be exhibited here in consequence of the height of the hall, which would prevent its being shown to advantage.

Gen. Scott at the Depot. It having been understood yesterday that Gen. Scott, accompanied by Gen. Wool and Surgeon General LAWSON (who compose a committee to select a site for an army asylum) would pass here on their way to Kentucky, a large number of our ladies and citizens wended their way to the depot yesterday afternoon, to see the distinguished chieftain and war-scarred hero who will soon, we trust, be the people's choice for President of the United States.

On the arrival of the cars, he was greeted with a military salute from the drum and fife, the waving of flags and handkerchiefs, and long and loud cheers from the assembled multitude. Gen. Scott immediately appeared upon the platform, when he was addressed by Geo. W. Elder, Esq., as follows: HONORED SIR:—The old and the young, who dwell along these mountain sides, and in this quiet valley of the Juniata, welcome you to-day as their transient guest.

Your mountains here may look cold—and the winds that sweep them may be cold—but our hearts are warm, and in them, sir, you will ever have the warmest place. You, sir, are no obscure stranger here. Every month and every year, has your name, coupled with some distinguished service, reached the farthest corner of this land.

Beside you, stands a witness to call up recollections at once "mournful and pleasant" to you, (here the speaker referred to Captain Joseph Henderson, who served under Scott at Chippewa and Lundy's Lane)—one who slept beside you on the cold borders of the Northern Lakes—who brushed away the frost from his sword, and at the sound of the morning reveille, was eager for the fight. One who stood beside you after the dark conflict had ceased, when faint and weary you leaned upon your spear.

On your left, stands another witness, (Captain Wm. H. Irwin, who heard the tramp of your War Horse, as he "snuffed the battle from afar," amidst the stillness of the orange groves in the Valley of Mexico. Here, too, are others, who bore an honor, but yet as proud a part, in the last series of your brilliant achievements—those which are scattered here and there, and are the stars to beautify and adorn our history, and are stars bright and enduring as that one which never sets. Yes, here are some of the hands and hearts that helped you tear down the battlements that Cortez built, and plant above his ruined towers your glorious "Banner of the Free."

In their names and in the names of those around me, again accept our warmest welcome.

But, sir, we take you by the hand and kindly greet you, not because it is deeply stained with blood—no, not because you are a skillful butcher of the human race, but because you have ever sought to hide the nakedness of the sword blade, by entwining round it an olive wreath—because you have never sunk the man in the fancied Hero.

Accept, too, our kindest wishes long as you "little river" shall stall down with its waters to the sea. Go, and may the remnant of your stormy life be passed in peace, and when it closes, may it be calm and beautiful as you setting sun, which long throws its mild rays back to gladden and to bless the world.

Gen. Scott, standing between Gen. W. H.

IRWIN and Dr. JOSEPH HENDERSON (the latter a Captain under Scott at Chippewa and Lundy's Lane, and the former a Captain under him in Mexico,) appeared to be deeply affected, and briefly replied, in substance, as follows: My FELLOW-CITIZENS: I am happy to meet with you here in this beautiful Valley of the Juniata. This kind reception was unexpected, and the sentiments of the beautiful speech just made, by one of your number, have touched my heart deeply.

A manifestation of my countrymen's esteem I cherish as my highest honor, and of this yours shall ever live fresh in my memory. Again, and again, I thank you all for your kindness, and assure you it has excited the most grateful feelings of my heart, while to meet my old associates in arms awakens emotions which language fails me to express.

Captain T. F. McCoy and some other soldiers of the Mexican War, as well as all who could do so, grasped the hand of the old hero, but the cars having been detained beyond the usual time while the General was yet speaking, the signal was given, and the train sped on its way westward amid loud and oft repeated cheers.

The Odd Fellows will hold a levee at A. Eisenbiss's on the evening of the 20th inst., the proceeds of which will be appropriated to the payment of music, &c. Tickets can be procured from the committee of arrangements.

DROWNED.—Calvin McAllister, of Juniata county, was drowned at the locks two miles above Lewistown on the night of the 9th inst. He was a young man, respectfully connected, but addicted to that bane of civilization, intemperance, to which he no doubt owed his untimely end. His remains were taken to Juniata county for interment.

We have carefully read over the "picture" drawn of Jacob Hoffman, Esq., the whig candidate for Canal Commissioner, and can see nothing in his conduct and retraction unbecoming an honest man. He has evidently never enough to do right, and that is precisely what the people want in a Canal Commissioner.

The Aurora, which, by the by, has not yet found out whom the whigs have nominated for the Legislature, is nevertheless sadly frightened at the old coons, and bows out most lustily for the "democracy" to come to its candidates' assistance, lest they sink. "Be easy," neighbor, until October, when we calculate to show you an egg or two worth hatching.

Manchauseism.—The ridiculous stories loco-foco papers are getting up respecting the Reading meeting is well exemplified by reducing some of their statements to the test of figures. One paper, in giving an account of the meeting, says that not less than 4000 people arrived in the cars at one time! The largest passenger cars held about 60 persons, and hence it would take a train of sixty-seven cars to carry that number, and at least ten bulginess to draw it! That beats Tom Poper all hollow.

The Democrat thinks because Mr. Wakefield has held a little office for three years, with more labor than pay, and because some of the others have heretofore been candidates, that the whig nominees are not fresh from the people. That is certainly a nice distinction, equal to splitting hairs, but we still adhere to our opinion that the candidates taken up without solicitation on their part are fresh from the ranks. That paper also says that it "knows" there was "considerable strife before and at the convention" as to the nominee—a fact which is not a fact at all. There was no strife about the matter, and certainly nothing even approaching it in convention or out of it.

Grandiloquent.—A late number of the Investigator, an adjunct of the Harrisburg Union, heads a long editorial with the following grandiloquent introduction: "Clear and beautiful as the mountain stream that leaps over crystal rocks, and playing in the sunbeams, till every spray reflects the glorious lustre of the diamond and mirror, the beauties that surround it, is the character of Gen. Frank Pierce. It needs no vindication—it calls for no champion. He stands truly accused of nothing. Politically and personally he is, as Caesar's wife ought to have been, 'above suspicion.'"

We remember reading in a certain book that a great thing was created out of nothing, but this creating a great man out of a little one rather throws the former in the shade. For our part, we should strongly mistrust any man nowadays who is above suspicion, for such characters are pretty generally trimmers of the worst kind.

The American Whig Review for September, by C. Bissell, 120 Nassau street, New York, is upon our table. It is embellished with two well executed portraits of Wm. A. Graham, of North Carolina, and George Ashmun, of Massachusetts, and contains articles on Movements of the Enemy; Bleak House, Charles Dickens, and the Copyright; The Fisheries; The Evil Day; The Intelligence and Passions of Animals; Fragments from an Unpublished Magazine; Presidential Prospects and Democratic Policy; General Review; Congressional Summary; Critical Notices; Books and Music. This able exponent of Whig principles, is published monthly at \$3 per annum, and to clubs of not less than ten at \$2.50. Address C. Bissell, New York.

Among the passengers who lost their lives by the bursting of the boiler of the steam-er "Reindeer," on the Hudson river, was D. Woods Baker, son of Col. Elias Baker, of Allegheny Furnace, Blair county.

Taxation and the Public Works.

A leading subject of complaint among property holders at the present time, and undoubtedly a great drawback to the investment of capital in this State, is the enormous amount of taxes levied on real estate. Compared with the taxation thirty years ago, it is certainly a grievous burden, yet one that must be borne until the people will compel their public officers and legislators to a more rigid performance of duty, and thus make the public works pay the interest on their construction, as they ought to do, or wipe out the debt at once by a special tax laid for that purpose. The latter would probably create a little revolution, if attempted, and hence may be considered impracticable; the former mode is within reach, but so long as voters will support any and everything submitted to them under the guise of democracy, no matter how unjust or how absurd, it is not likely to be accomplished. Public attention, however, is being attracted to the subject among the democratic party in this State, and we hope yet to live to see a reform introduced which will compel the majority employed on the public works to earn their bread as other men do, by furnishing the State with service equal to their pay. At present, beyond locktenders and a portion of the collectors who are not duplicated, we doubt whether one in ten earns half his wages, and probably five in ten are altogether superfluous—a sort of fifth wheels to wagons—of no use to the State or anybody else. The Wilkesbarre Farmer, an out and out loco-foco paper, sides with us in this view of the case, as will be seen by the following article from a recent number: "The Progress of Fraud and Waste in Pennsylvania.—Before the commencement of the system of 'Internal Improvements,' in Pennsylvania, the Government and its agents were proverbially honest and prudent. That system has, in respect to the Government and its employees, wholly changed the policy and character of the State. New York had taken the lead in regard to this subject, and all the vices, consequent upon such a system, had been there matured. Hence, when good old Pennsylvania, with her prudent and frugal Dutch population, and her immense wealth, the fruits of more than one hundred years of virtuous labor, was offered to the cupidity of the experienced and cunning ladrones, that had been engendered in the operations of New York, they poured in like vultures and turkey buzzards upon her, attracted by the odor of the prospective spoil. Their success at the commencement was unparalleled—for they possessed, like the Egyptian Priests, a monopoly of all the arts and crafts of a matured system of public plunder. Fortunes were, as by the magic of Aladdin's Lamp, heaped up and borne away, to be enjoyed in the State whence this system of plunder had emanated. But we had within our own State the personal out of which to organize a similar corps—who soon exhibited a marvellous aptitude in this department of human frailty or vice—who soon outwitted their teachers in the arts and mysteries of public plunder; and Pennsylvania—poor, patient Pennsylvania—has ever since been the victim of this corrupt and ruinous scourge. For a broad and deep system of plunder has, for the last thirty years, been organized in the very bowels of the Commonwealth, embracing often, in its composition, the very officers and agents of the Government—and, be it said with deep humiliation and profound regret for the interests of popular government, those often exercising the highest functions, have been implicated in this abominable system of public plunder. Look, fellow-citizens, at the mushroom estates that have sprung up on every side of you out of this hot bed of corruption. Then look at the swarm of tax-gatherers that daily haunt your doors—and then look at the enormous amount of your taxes exhibited in the lists of these Publicans, who, when you are able, by all your frugality and unremitted toil, to meet these extravagant demands, treat you with insult and insolence. This comes, fellow-citizens, from a system of corrupt and profligate administration of your public affairs. Your Canal system, which ought to be, and would be, if honestly and wisely managed, a source of great profit to the people, and of public prosperity, has been the nursery of vice—the seething caldron of corruption—and the bottomless gulf which has swallowed up so much of your wealth, and which, if not purified and amended, will swallow up the whole of your independence. The bandied legions of your plunderers nominate the chief agents, who are to be placed in charge of this mighty engine of either good or evil to you—and hence the very guardians placed in charge of their dearest interests by a too confiding people, often are among those who are most deeply interested in this system of reckless and profligate robbery.

Fellow-citizens—honest men of both parties, whether democrats or whigs—let us unite at least to relieve ourselves from this intolerable burthen of cruel and unnecessary taxation; let us no longer persecute the prudent and sagacious men out of mere passion and bigotry, but let us sustain the honest and prudent, for all our public stations, when our rights are to be disposed of, and let our first duty be to purge the Augean stable which has involved us in a debt of more than \$10,000,000, and threatens, if not cleansed, to destroy us all."

Again, Col. Carter is Editor of the Lycoming Democrat—a Pierce and King paper, and known as a decided party man, though disgusted with the corrupt manner in which Lycoming county is managed by the Canal Officers within its borders. That our readers may see that Canals are managed pretty much the same way all over the State, we quote the following extract from the leading article in the Democrat of August 21: "As we said last week, the citizens of this county have not the slightest voice in the selection of their officers—they are, to all intents and purposes, in the same state of disfranchisement as the wretched peasantry of the wilds of Connaught. A few individuals, bound together by the cohesion of Canal plunder, monopolise the offices for themselves, their relatives, and their followers. As soon as the general election is over they meet together in caucus—sometimes on a store box—sometimes on the steps of the Court House—sometimes in the back room of a lawyer's den—and sometimes in an obscure tavern—and there form the ticket for the ensuing election. With the prestige of former success; with the funds of the canal always at their disposal; and with the means and influence of men in office who expect to be rotated into higher and more lucrative births,

the 'clique' succeed in electing just such delegates as will carry out their wishes. Occasionally, it is true, in several of the townships, a spirit of disgust, or to use the language of the party leaders, a spirit of 'disorganization' is manifested, and the people wholly refrain from attending the delegate elections: But this does not interfere in the slightest degree with the operations of the public robbers. Before the Convention assembles—and it always assembles during Court week—a stray juror, or a stray witness, from the disaffected township, is caught, presented with credentials, pressed into service, and for five or six hours he sits in Convention with the gravity of an owl and the wisdom of an ass—not as the duly accredited representative of a free and independent township, but as the hired tool to office holders and office hunters. Political affairs as they now exist in this county could not well be more humiliating and degrading.

The party organization moulded and controlled by a few individuals who have added acre to acre, and farm to farm, from successful public plundering—primary elections held to ratify the selection of delegates previously named by the candidates for office—and last of all and more than all, a constituency without a free representation—will any one who has taken the trouble to look at the corrupt working of the delegate system, and who has brains enough to keep him out of the rain, have the impudence to assert that Lycoming, with all her great and growing interests, has ever been truly and faithfully represented in the Halls of our Legislature? Not so!—Gen. Parker has been represented, and Judge Lewis has been represented, and the Williamsport and Elmira Railroad has been represented, and robbing Canal Officers—from defaulting Collectors down to thieving mud bosses—have been represented, but for the last eight or ten years, not a hand has been lifted, not a voice has been raised, in either branch of the Legislature, in behalf of the outraged, disfranchised, pillaged, plundered, tax-ridden people of old Lycoming.

Now, if every taxpayer would endeavor to ascertain for himself where the money goes that he pays to the State, a hornet's nest would soon be stirred up, the like of which has not been witnessed since the imposition of a direct tax by the United States. And herein, we think, taxpayers generally are at fault. When one assessed at \$10,000 is called upon to pay \$20 road taxes, he may do so with reluctance, but still he sees that it is necessary and knows that it is expended for a certain purpose; the same may be said of county, school, and borough taxes—all can see for themselves that at least the greater portion, if not all, is honestly applied; but when the taxpayer comes for \$30 state tax to one so assessed, that \$30 with its thousands of similar sums, as well as larger and smaller, disappears in Egyptian darkness. If inquiry is made as to its disposition, he is mildly informed that it goes to pay the interest of the State debt! If he suggests that if such is the case, it would be better to sell or lease the public improvements, the "good democratic officeholder" vehemently avers that the public works pay well now, and will do better hereafter, though for the life of him he cannot or will not explain where the one million seven hundred thousand dollars annually collected for tolls go to. By invidious reasoning and appeals to party preferences the system is thus kept up for the benefit of those who know on which side their bread is buttered, and so it will continue to be until the people themselves make a change by taking legislation as well as voting into their own hands.

The Presidency. Of those who have heretofore been nominated for the high office of President of the United States, their past lives could be referred to as furnishing conclusive evidence that they possessed talent of more than an ordinary character, whether such talent had been displayed in the field or in the councils of the nation, but for what is Gen. Franklin Pierce distinguished? Not, well remarks the Albany Journal, for his military exploits. He did nothing while in Mexico to render his name familiar to the people. So far from it, we doubt whether one man in twenty remembered, when his name was announced, that he had ever been in Mexico.

For what, then, is he distinguished? Not for his civil services. It is true he has been in Congress; but was he a distinguished member of that body? He was in the House with James K. Polk. At that time Mr. Polk was not known as a man of commanding talents. Yet he was made Chairman of the Committee of Ways and Means. But where was General Pierce? Not only not at the head of any committee, but near the tail of the Committee on the Judiciary. After Mr. Polk was elected Speaker, where did he place Gen. Pierce? The records answer: Not at the head of any Committee; but in the middle of the Committee on the Judiciary!

Nor was Gen. Pierce ever placed at the head of any Committee by any of the Democratic Speakers while he was in the House. They always placed him where he would have no responsibilities and but little labor. Did this indicate a high appreciation of his professed talents?

While he was in the Senate, he met with but little better success. It was not until the last year of his service in that body that he was placed at the head of any Committee, and then only at the head of that on pensions! We ask the candid reader whether a gentleman of the talents deemed necessary for a President of the United States would have, for a long time, occupied so obscure a position in a legislative body controlled by his own political friends? It was left for the Loco-foco National Convention to discover that a man not deemed qualified to take the head of a Committee is qualified to occupy the Executive Chair!

Gen. W. H. IRWIN and Geo. W. ELDER, Esq., delivered speeches at the meeting in Millifort last week, the Sentinel says with marked effect.

The Maine and Vermont elections are rather "sour grapes" to the loco-focos. John Wike, of Juniata county, has been appointed Senatorial delegate to the loco-foco State Convention from this district.

The Ledger's Baltimore correspondent says that the whig meeting held in Baltimore on Monday evening last, is considered to have been the largest ever held in that city!

John McGraw's agent to Europe—Col. J. J. McCahen—did not succeed in effecting the loan of five millions, and has returned home. How much will this useless trip cost the taxpayers of Pennsylvania?

From the Carlisle Herald. A Call upon the Veterans. The following patriotic appeal cannot fail to touch the heart and the judgement of every man to whom it is addressed: TO THE GALLANT OLD SOLDIERS OF 1812, AND THE BRAVE FELLOWS WHO SERVED IN MEXICO:—Attention!—Have you forgotten the bloody field of Lundy's Lane, where bayonet crossed bayonet, and steel clashed with steel, amid the rattle of musketry and the roar of cannon and of many waters?

Have you forgotten the plains of Chippewa, where you met the veterans of the Peninsula, and drove them from the field at point of the bayonet? Have you forgotten Queenstown Heights, where you washed out, in your own blood and the blood of your enemies, the disgrace cast upon the American name and arms by the surrender of Hull? Have you forgotten Vera Cruz, Cerro Gordo, Contreras, Cherubusco, Chapultepec, Molino del Rey, and the City of Mexico? Have you forgotten your victorious march—one of the most splendid in the annals of military operations, that excited the astonishment of the world, and the plaudits of all Europe—from Vera Cruz to the great Plaza of the City of the Montezumas? Have you forgotten the feeling of pride, true American pride, with which you followed the victorious banners of your country, the glorious stars and stripes, as they were borne onward and onward in pursuit of the retreating foe?

Have you forgotten with what confidence you marched wherever you saw wave the tall plume of your gallant old Commander-in-Chief, leading you on? Have you forgotten that when he pointed out the enemy, and told you when, where, and how to attack the conqueror, you felt that you had only to obey his commands and victory would, as it ever did, perch upon your standards? Fellow soldiers and fellow veterans! Have you forgotten all this? NO! To the latest moment of your lives you will not, you cannot, forget it.

Forget not, then, our brave old commander, the gallant SCOTT, who has so often led us to victory, but never to defeat. Let us once more rally around him, as we have heretofore done, where the fire was the hottest and the enemy were the thickest. His enemies were then our enemies—let them be so still. He never waited for a call from us—but as now volunteer to stand by him, and see him through the fight. 'Up Guards, and at them!'

ONE OF THE OLD SCOTT GUARD.

General Appropriation Bill. The National Intelligencer publishes, at length, the General Appropriation Act, which embraces a great variety of items of general interest. We have prepared the following abstract of its provisions.—N. Y. Daily Times.

Table with 2 columns: Item and Amount. Includes Current Legislative Expenses, Thomas Ritchie, resigner, &c., Other Printing and Binding of H. of R., Contingent Expenses, H. of R., Library of Congress, Presidential Salary, Department of State, N. E. Executive Building, Treasury Department, Contingent Expenses of that Department, S. E. Executive Building, Department of the Interior, Contingent Expenses of that Department, War Department, Contingent Expenses of that Department, N. W. Executive Building, Building on F. street, Navy Department, Contingent Expenses of that Department, S. W. Executive Building, Post Office Department, Contingent Expenses of that Department, Auditor of the P. O. Department, The United States Mint, Agricultural Government, Judiciary Department, Des Moines Claim in Ohio, Surveyor's Establishment, Light House Establishment, San Treasury Department, Marine Hospital, San Francisco Hospital, Custom House, Foreign Intercourse, Public Lands, Surveys of Public Lands, chiefly for California and Oregon, Public Buildings, MISCELLANEOUS, California Land Commission, Annates and Grants, Expenses of Loans and Treasury Notes, Cemetery near Mexico, Miscellaneous Claims, Deficiency in Fund for Disabled Seamen, To Mr. Elliott, U. S. Agent of St. Domingo, Keepers of Penitentiary in District of Columbia, Other Expenses of same, Contingencies of Census, Insane Paupers of the District of Columbia, Mexican Boundary Commission, Arrears of some during last year, Agricultural Statistics, Librarian Patent Office, Pedestal for Jackson's Statue, Transportation of Greenough's Group, Interest on Stocks held for Chickasaws, Six Revenue Cutters, Redemption of 17 Loan Office Certificates, Books for Members of Congress, American Archives for new Members, Reporting in Globe, For copies of Globe and Binding, Books for Patent Office, Library for Patent Office, Salary of Serg.-at-Arms, Messengers, Additional Compensation to Clerks in Patent Office, United States Mint at San Francisco, Balance due to Massachusetts for expenses on N. B. Boundary, Balance due to Maine, Five additional Clerks in Post office, Total, Miscellaneous, \$1,029,765, Total, under General Heads, 6,713,000, Grand Total, \$7,742,765.

California Land Commission, 20,000; Annates and Grants, 750; Expenses of Loans and Treasury Notes, 20,000; Cemetery near Mexico, 3,000; Miscellaneous Claims, 5,000; Deficiency in Fund for Disabled Seamen, 100,000; To Mr. Elliott, U. S. Agent of St. Domingo, 100; Keepers of Penitentiary in District of Columbia, 7,500; Other Expenses of same, 1,800; Contingencies of Census, 49,000; Insane Paupers of the District of Columbia, 19,000; Mexican Boundary Commission, 120,000; Arrears of some during last year, 25,000; Agricultural Statistics, 1,200; Librarian Patent Office, 1,200; Pedestal for Jackson's Statue, 5,000; Transportation of Greenough's Group, 7,000; Interest on Stocks held for Chickasaws, 5,400; Six Revenue Cutters, 90,000; Redemption of 17 Loan Office Certificates, 4,465; Books for Members of Congress, 113,200; American Archives for new Members, 2,100; Reporting in Globe, 48,000; For copies of Globe and Binding, 1,200; Books for Patent Office, 2,000; Library for Patent Office, 1,800; Salary of Serg.-at-Arms, 4,500; Messengers, 4,000; Additional Compensation to Clerks in Patent Office, 3,000; United States Mint at San Francisco, 300,000; Balance due to Massachusetts for expenses on N. B. Boundary, 200; Balance due to Maine, 2,200; Five additional Clerks in Post office, 6,000; Total, Miscellaneous, \$1,029,765; Total, under General Heads, 6,713,000; Grand Total, \$7,742,765.

California Land Commission, 20,000; Annates and Grants, 750; Expenses of Loans and Treasury Notes, 20,000; Cemetery near Mexico, 3,000; Miscellaneous Claims, 5,000; Deficiency in Fund for Disabled Seamen, 100,000; To Mr. Elliott, U. S. Agent of St. Domingo, 100; Keepers of Penitentiary in District of Columbia, 7,500; Other Expenses of same, 1,800; Contingencies of Census, 49,000; Insane Paupers of the District of Columbia, 19,000; Mexican Boundary Commission, 120,000; Arrears of some during last year, 25,000; Agricultural Statistics, 1,200; Librarian Patent Office, 1,200; Pedestal for Jackson's Statue, 5,000; Transportation of Greenough's Group, 7,000; Interest on Stocks held for Chickasaws, 5,400; Six Revenue Cutters, 90,000; Redemption of 17 Loan Office Certificates, 4,465; Books for Members of Congress, 113,200; American Archives for new Members, 2,100; Reporting in Globe, 48,000; For copies of Globe and Binding, 1,200; Books for Patent Office, 2,000; Library for Patent Office, 1,800; Salary of Serg.-at-Arms, 4,500; Messengers, 4,000; Additional Compensation to Clerks in Patent Office, 3,000; United States Mint at San Francisco, 300,000; Balance due to Massachusetts for expenses on N. B. Boundary, 200; Balance due to Maine, 2,200; Five additional Clerks in Post office, 6,000; Total, Miscellaneous, \$1,029,765; Total, under General Heads, 6,713,000; Grand Total, \$7,742,765.

Stray Steers. CAME to my farm, in Oliver township, about the 1st of June last, two stray steers, one a brown and the other a brindle, with a piece off the right ear, supposed to be about two years old. The owner or owners are requested to come forward, prove property, charges and take them away, or they will be disposed of according to law.

G. H. CALBRAITH. September 10, 1852-3t.

Col. D. Stewart Elliott, we see, is doing good service in the whig cause in Blair county. He has talent enough to make himself a prominent man, and by the aid of perseverance and discrimination will doubtless yet become so.

Religious Notice. Rev. SAMUEL J. MILLIKEN is expected to preach in the Presbyterian Church on Sabbath morning next.

Divine Service will be held in the Town Hall by Rev. J. ROSENBERG every Sunday morning, until the Lecture Room of the Church will be completed.

By Divine permission, the Rev. D. J. YERKES of Hollidaysburg, will preach in the Baptist Meeting House, in this place, on Monday evening next, 20th instant, at 7 o'clock, and on each evening of that week at the same hour, and on the following Sabbath at 11 a. m. Reader, please call and hear him.

HAVE YOU THE FEVER AND AGUE?—If so, then be persuaded to try Dr. J. W. Cooper's Vegetable Compound Fever and Ague Pills, as they will positively perform a perfect cure in three days time. We ourselves know of a number of cases in which they have been used, and we never knew them to fail; therefore we conscientiously recommend them to our friends as being the very best medicine ever discovered for the cure of this distressing disease. These pills are for sale by F. J. HOFFMAN, of this place. Price \$1 per box. He has also constantly on hand a supply of Dr. J. W. Cooper's Vegetable Worm Powders for the destruction of Worms, and from the many applications of our friends to give notice through the press of the wonderful benefits their children have derived from the use of them, we have no doubt they are really a superior article; they are also pleasant for children to take.—Also for sale by the same, Dr. J. W. Cooper's Vegetable Cough or Consumptive Syrup. We ourselves can testify to the great superiority of this medicine in the cure of a stubborn and obstinate cough of several years standing. If you have a cough, try this syrup, and our word for it if it does not cure you, nothing will. [413]

DEDICATION. THE ODD FELLOWS of Lewistown intend to dedicate their New Hall on Thursday, September 30th, 1852, on which occasion there will be a grand procession of the Order in full regalia, and an Oration delivered by a distinguished member of the Order. Invitations have been extended to a number of Lodges in the State, and many members from a distance are expected to be present. By order of Committee of Arrangements. Lewistown, September 17, 1852.

DR. SAMUEL BELFORD, SURGEON DENTIST, WILL be at Belleville, Mifflin county, at the end of next week, for the purpose of attending to professional business, September 17, 1852.

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

Toys, Fancy Goods, &c. W. TILLER, No. 1 Commerce street, Philadelphia. OFFERS the greatest Bargains of the season in TOYS, FANCY GOODS, PERFUMERY, Druggists', Confectioners' and Tobacconists' ARTICLES, all imported by him direct from the cheapest manufacturers of Europe, comprising the best and cheapest assortment in the City or elsewhere.

Perfection Caps, Slates, Pencils, Marbles, Balls, China, Lead and C'oden Toys, Fancy Boxes, China and Glass Vases, and Bottles, Pipes, Sugar Cases, Druggists' Articles, Alabaster Goods, and a great variety of new styles FANCY GOODS, constantly arriving by every Packet. Dealers will find it to their advantage to purchase from this house, combining as it does, the most extensive and varied assortment, with the very lowest prices.

Fall Millinery Goods, JOHN STONE & Sons, Importers and Dealers in French MILLINERY GOODS, No. 45 South Second street, PHILADELPHIA. HAVING completed the improvements to their Store, are now opening a large and beautiful assortment of Paris Fancy FEATHERS, French and American FLOWERS, Fancy Bonnet and Cap RIBBONS, Fancy Bonnet STUFFS, Corded and Plain VELVETS, SATINS, Gros d'Afrique, LACES, &c., &c. To which they invite the attention of Merchants and Milliners visiting the city. [Sept 17—2c.]

A CARD. IMPROVED & BROTHER respectfully inform the Ladies and Gentlemen that they have just returned from the city with a small lot of goods, now on their counters, and that their full supply will be at hand next week. Among these now here, are some very pretty things for the ladies, which they will please call and see. Lewistown, September 17, 1852.

Stoves! Stoves! THE public are respectfully invited to call and see our assortment of Room and Parlor Stoves, embracing ALL the new patterns and styles of this season, which will be sold for CASH at wonderful low rates. F. G. FRANCISCUS. Lewistown, Sept. 16, 1852—1f.

A CARD. THE subscriber respectfully offers himself as a Volunteer Candidate, to the free and independent voters of Mifflin county, for the Legislature. If a residence of forty-five years in this county; a steady and consistent political course; a warm attachment to the Constitution of the State, and that of the United States; a full determination to carry out a course of measures which will as much as possible free the taxpayers of their enormous burdens; giving support to the industrious and worthy; and protection to all articles of domestic growth and manufacture;—if this, or these, or all of them, give him any claim on their support, then he may justly lay claim to it. His motto is, and shall be, "Honesty and Capability."

If elected, I pledge myself to protect American industry and use all honest means to abate taxation. The public's obliged and humbled servant. JOHN BECK. Lewistown, September 17, 1852.