## CORRESPONDENCE.

LEWISTOWN, July 21st, 1852.

Rev. WM. F. BRYANT: Dear Sir-At a late stated meeting of Lewistown Lodge, No. 203, of Free and Accepted Masons, the undersigned were appointed a committee, to request from you, for publication, a copy of the able and interesting address, delivered by you at the dedication of their New Hall at Lewistown, July 5th inst. Hoping that you will meet the wishes of the Lodge in this respect, we very respectfully and fraternally subscribe our-

Yours, &c., W. J. JACOBS, T. F. McCOY, Committee. ROBT. H. JUNKIN,

Locke's Mills, Pa., July 28, 1852. Dear Brethren-Were I to consult my own feelings, I should decline having the address, for which you ask, published You know that it was the result of haste, your note, request ing me to deliver an address for you, reaching me at so late an hour, that, amid other duties, I had scarcely one half day in which to make my preparation. As, however, the brethren who heard it, think that the publication of the address will benefit an institution, which I so highly regard, I am unwilling to withhold it. I yield it to you on condition that it be ublished with the accompanying notes, whereby I hope its deficiencies may be, in some small measure, supplied.
Yours, fraternally,

WM, F. BRYANT. To Messrs. W. J. JACOBS, and others, Committee.

### ADDRESS.

BRETHREN:-In attempting to fulfil the trust by you assigned me, of advocating the cause of Masonry, I must be per- Christ, and he found it an ancient eastern institution.

and persecution, charging us not to cast our pearls before swine; still, we are ever permitted to answer, within certain bounds, any questions, which may be proposed to us, by candid minds, in a serious and uncontentious spirit. We confrom an interest which they feel in the fraternity, and the good will which they have towards us, are desirous of receiving such information concerning our organization as we may be allowed to communicate. For their sakes we may speak

Bible. \*" Many of her ceremonials, signs and symbols, strike the mind of the intelligent members of the brotherhood, who are conversant with the Bible, as having been suggested by its perusal, and as having their origin and phraseology in the study and understanding of the same book. These things go to show that this institution is not only to be venerated for its antiquity, but respected, esteemed and patronized, for the great and beautiful moral lesson it teaches—the amelioration of human woes, and the undoubted truth it inculcates, that this pure benevolence with which it surrounds the objects of its ympathies, has its origin in the Bible—a book, be it known without which, as man never could learn his duty to his God or his neighbors, so no Masonic Lodge can organize or work. In addition to this fact, not perhaps generally known by those who are not members of our Order, we may mention another; that there is no degree conferred, in our society, from the first to the last—the duties, design and practical requirements of which, are not enforced by precepts, rules and exhortations, from the Inspired Word of Truth: and still further, that no individual, however eminent in the world, or respectable among men, can become a member of the Masonic fraternity, who does not most emphatically declare his trust in God, and have the great and necessary duty of prayer to that God enforced in a most positive manner upon entering the Lodge. If

Mystic Tie are unworthy men, can be of no weight with the candid, for the same objection lies, with equal weight, against every church organization, and is urged with equal injustice.† ften been called upon to mourn over the crimes of those who are with them brethren in the profession of a common faith. Charity. The religion of Jesus is often "wounded in the house of its Our Cl friends." Is the christian religion justly condemned for to all mankind. That principle, which the great Apostle of the the wicked conduct of some of its professors? Certainly it is Gentiles lays down for the guidance of Christians, we, as Manot. So also Masonry is unjustly condemned on account of the unworthiness of some of its adherents.

any other gain admission, it is with a lie upon his lips, and a

perjured heart before God and man !"

But, I may further remark, that, the workings of Masonry being hidden from the world at large, those who are without the order have no means of knowing, either the real useful-ness of the institution, or the degree of its vitality, whereby it is able to rid itself of offensive members. Many persons who have been known as Masons, have now no more interest in the association than if they had never been connected with it. The world does not know them as expelled members, for the charity of Masonry hopes ever for their reform, and will not publish their degradation. On the other hand, we have known instances of persons being recovered from the deepest vice and dissipation through Masonic influence. The wife ha wondered at the thoughtful dilligence of a once dissipated and careless husband; and has been yet more astonished to see him quietly take down the old family Bible, and peruse its sacred pages, by which he has been converted to God; but she knew not that this change originated in the Masonic Lodge. Some may be surprised at what I have here said, for I know that "this sect (Masonry) is everywhere spoken against." But such results have often followed upon forming the Masonic connection. The world does not know this, but it is nevertheless true. Thus have I, as it were, raised a corner of the veil of Masonry, showing you that charity which hopeth all things, and at the same time, that modesty which seeks to hide her good deeds from the gaze of the world.;

\*From an address by the Rev. John C. McCabe.

† No plea of the ungodly against true religion is more common, than that which they derive from the unworthy conduct of many church members. The plea is not sound, and is at once repelled, even by the conscience of him who

Since this address was delivered, I have been asked certain questions, which I think well to introduce here with answers,

"Do you allow your members to become intoxicated?" The spirit of this question seems to be an insinuation, that Masonry is not what is claimed for it, because some Masons are guilty of notorious vices, unrestrained by Masonry. In answer to the spirit of this question, I would simply ask my catechist to show me that institution, either political or religious, civil or social, among whose members there are no delinquents, or in which offenders always receive their deserts. Such an institution cannot be shown on earth. I grant, sorrowfully, that there are unworthy Masons, as I must also, that there are unworthy professors of the christian religion. But to the letter of the question: - Masonry is opposed to

every such vice! 'Do you suspend, or expel intemporate members?" This is often done. Instances of expulsion for this cause have come under my own observation. Persons so expelled, though they cease not to be Masons, because they cannot be deprived of their Masonic knowledge, and they are still bound by their Masonic obligations; yet they are deprived of all claim to the benefits of Masonry. We do not publish their names to the world.
Many professed Masons are unconnected with any Lodge. Others are borne with, through human infirmities, or compas

Here, also, I may state a fact not perhaps, generally known, that about from one fourth to one third of the actice members of all the lodges of which I have knowledge, are professors of religion. This testimony is of no small value.

professes a higher antiquity, saving only the church of God. That she arose when the first temple was in process of building, every well instructed Mason sees good reason for believing; and the deeper he descends into the mysterious art, the more clear does the evidence become. But this internal evidence of the great antiquity of Masonry, I am not permitted to lay before a promiscuous assembly. There are, however, some points of external evidence to which we may refer. In Engfand it was an ancient order in the reign of Henry 6th, who enacted against masons, a statute, prohibiting them from meeting in chapters. Its history can be clearly traced in Eng land as far back as the year 303.

Mr. Locke, the celebrated English Metaphysician, discovered in the Bodiem Library, a paper prepared in the reign of Henry the 6th. This paper says "Peter Gower, a Grecian, journeyed for knowledge in Egypt, and in Syria, and in every land where the Phenicians\* had planted Masonry, and winning entrance to all lodges of Masons, he learned much and re-turned and worked in Grecia Magna, becoming a mighty wise man, and greatly renowned, and here he formed a lodge at Groton and made many Masons, some whereof did journey into France and made many Masons, wherefrom in process of time, the art passed into England." Upon this name Peter Gower, the great Mr. Locke remarks: "I was puzzled at first to guess who Peter Gower should be, the name being perfectly English; or how a Greek should come by such a name: but as soon as I thought of Pythagoras, I could scarce forbear smiling, to find that philosopher had undergone a metempsychosis he never dreamed of. We need only consider the French pronunciation of this name, Pythagore, that is, Potegore, to conceive how easily such a mistake might be made by an unlearned clerk. That Pythagoras traveled for knowledge into Egypt, and other lands, is known to all the learned, and that he was initiated into several different orders of priests, who in those days kept all their learning secret from the vulgar, is as well known. Pythagoras also made every geometrical theorem a secret, and admitted only such to have seen ministers of the cross of Christ wearing her badge, knowledge of them as had first undergone a five year's

This then clearly connects Masonry with that great philosopher Pythagoras, five hundred years before the birth of mitted to thank you for esteeming me worthy of this high need not consume time in following its contiguity further, honor. At the same time, I must express my own diffidence We have said enough to show that it is far from unreasonable of my ability, properly to prepare for the discharge of that trust | to believe that Masonry did have its origin where tradition has to the honor of our order, in the little time, which the extreme shortness of your notice has allowed me. Still, in dependence upon that charity and forbearance, which are characteristic of Masonry, and trusting to the indulgence of those, without our fraternity, who have favored us with their presence, I proceed, without further apolegy, to present a few thoughts, suitable to the extreme saying did have its origin where tradition has a sagined it, namely, during the erection of the first temple by Solomon. But one thought more: when we look at the seriptoral account of the building of the temple, that there were no less than one hundred and fifty three thousand, six hundred persons, engaged in the work, in various capacities, we cannot be suited to believe that Masonry did have its origin where tradition has assigned it, namely, during the erection of the first temple by Solomon. But one thought more: when we look at the seriptoral account of the building of the temple, that there were no less than one hundred and fifty three thousand, six hundred persons, engaged in the work, in various capacities, we cannot be sufficient to be the description of the series of the first temple by solomon. But one thought more: when we look at the seriptoral account of the building of the temple, that there were no less than one hundred and fifty three thousand, six hundred persons, engaged in the work, in various capacities, we cannot be sufficient to the series of the series the occasion which has this day called us together.

Though the spirit of Masonry has ever been opposed to a contentious maintenance of the principles by which it is guided, so useful an institution as masonry, originating with the wisordination might be maintained, and that each might pursue but has rather recommended the patient endurance of scorn, est man earth ever knew should continue to the end of time.

This much I have thought well to speak for the information clude, from the number of friends here present, unconnected of our friends, who have been pleased to favor us with their with our order, that there are at least some among us, who, presence. I must yet speak more particularly to my brethren

Brethren, to-day this Hall is dedicated by a three-fold dedication. First, to Masonry, as a place where the craft may work, designing and fabricating for their own, each others, very briefly upon one or two points.

The great book, our respected friends, from which the rules and foundation principles of Masonry are drawn, is the Holy to virtue, that we may gain the victory over our ownselves, and have a helping hand and a feeling heart for every brother, or brother's family, in distress; to science, that we may here improve our understanding of every masonic art, and prove ourselves worthy practitioners of the same. Thirdly, this hall is dedicated to Engineeral Representations. hall is dedicated to Universal Benevolence; that here the cry of distress, from any source whalever, may meet a cheerful response from those who acknowledge their obligations to be ommensurate with the race of man. May the principles in which we are instructed from that book of books find a deep place in your hearts and influence your conduct. Make that book your study. It will guide you to all true knowledge of that God in whom we profess to trust. Let Faith, Hope and Charity, ever reign in your bosoms; Faith, which will not betray the secrets of our order, or a brother's confidence ; Faith, which finds in every brother a friend in whom we may confide. By Hope we look for the restoration of a fallen brother; for although we are bound to note that man and keep no masonic company with him, still we must not treat him as an enemy, but admonish him as a brother. And we hope, also, by a patient endurance of the contempt, which has been cast upon the order, which we revere and love, and by living up to our masonic principles, to overcome, eventually, that opposi-tion which for centuries has been maintained against us, but which has ever been met in a quiet spirit of silence and for-bearance. That Charity must be ours which suffereth long and is kind, which envieth not, which seeketh not her own, is The objection that some who are united with us in the objection that some who are united with us in the ystic Tie are unworthy men, can be of no weight with the united for the same objection lies, with equal weight, against vain. Each tear of a brother's widow, and the orphan's cry, Minister of the Gospel, and the private Christian have are pleas which should reach our hearts and move us to relieve. Masonry requires that we seek out the objects of our

Our Charity must, however, extend beyond the brotherhood sons, acknowledge; "Do good unto all men," especially to those who are of the household of faith. Masonry likewise commands that we do good unto those who hate us; but then, like Christianity, it requires our first exertions to be put forth in favor of those who are united with us in common bonds. But it stops not here. Masonic Charity is bounded only by the extent of the human family, and our ability to relieve.

The widow's tear, the orphan's cry, All wants-our ready hands supply As far as power is given; The naked clothe, the pris'ner free, These are thy works, sweet Charity!
Revealed to us from Heaven!"

But, as Masons guided by our Holy Book of Constitutions we should seek to possess these virtues, Faith, Hope and Charity, in a far higher degree than we have as yet suggested. And while I stand before you in the honored character of a Mason, I cannot forget my yet higher character as an ambassador for Christ, a Christian Minister: bear with me then while I express the truth of our Holy Book of Constitutions That faith then should be ours, which pierces into the very heavens, and there beholds the Great Mediator, who died for our sins, and without whose merits, becoming ours by faith, no works, which we can do, whether masonic or other, can be accepted of the Great Jehovah. Our hope, entering within the veil, must prove an anchor to our soul, sure and steadfast, whereby we may steadily look for an entrance to that Heavenly Lodge into which our Redeemer has already for us entered And we must have that Charity, Love to God, and to our fellow man, without which, our faith must be dead, and our hope

Brethren, I hesitate not to speak of our masonic obligations as high and holy, for many of them are laid upon us by Christ himself, and were spoken at our initiation in his express words. As they are high and holy, so neither can you in your own strength keep them fully and faithfully. If you would be good Masons, you must seek help from on high. Remember, no one who negligently fails in the discharge of his masonic obligations, can be a good Christian; and the doom of the hypocrite and the wicked man, must fall upon the unworthy mason; he shall be cast into outer darkness. Then, amid miseries and distress, such as earth never knew, no brother can stretch forth a helping hand, nor provide a drop

of water to cool his tongue. In conclusion, permit me, in the words of another, to address myself once more to those who have honored the craft with their presence to-day. "Receive us as your friends." have wronged no man; we are the friends of humanity, and our order requires nothing of any of her sons, contrary to the

\*The original paper has here "the Venetians." I have substituted the word Phenicians on the authority of Mr. Locke, who says: "In times of ignorance, it is no wonder that the Phenicians should be mistaken for the Venetians. Or perhaps, is the people were not taken, one for the other, similitude of found might have deceived the clerk who first took down the examination. The Phenicians were the greatest voyagers among the ancients, and were in Europe thought to be the inventors of letters, which perhaps they brought from the east with other arts."

† The Monitor, page 27. ‡Rev. John C. McCabe.

Masonry is a human institution; but no society on earth duty he owes himself, his country, and his God. Nor does she own as worthy, any man whose life is not pure and peaceable, and full of good works. As a human institution, she is not perfect, but we believe she is more so than any other system which is not inspired. Like any association of men, however guarded—like the Christian Church—she has been shamefully imposed upon by unworthy individuals, and the blow which should have stricken the worthless from her rolls, has too often fallen upon her venerable brow; and her tears and her blood have been mingled together over recreant children, and amic

"She has been banned for crimes of which she never dreamed; she has been beaten for sins not her own; she has been charged with corruptions she would have scorned; and tell me, if she had not been sustained by a power above man's could she have breasted the storm, and outlived the tempest, and outrode the gale? The lightnings of a fiery persecution have blazed along her pathway, yet she hath built her lodges on the mountains and in the valleys, and hath heard the far off breaking of the thunders, as their impotent clamors have died into nothingness. Monarchs have banished her from their domains, yet she has lived to see their descendants flying from their thrones like the dust from the wing of the Angel of destruction, uttering in their wild and terror-stricker agony, the almost forgotten hailing cry, and making their signs of distress, and they have found protection and safety beneath the guarded dome of the masonic craft; nay, what better evidence could she give that she is all we have said of her, than when you call for her jewels, she points you to her bright display—George Washington, Joseph Warren, Benja-min Franklin, John Marshall, Gilbert Motier Layfayette, Andrew Jackson, Henry Clay-"names that fame will not willingly let die." And when we add to these the noble and the gifted of other lands-champions of freedom, who have poured out their hearts' best blood, a rich baptism upon soils they would have consecrated to liberty; and who, like their flashing swords, have been well tried, trusty and true-when we and mark the bright array of Poets, Statesmen and Philosophers, who have united to form the brilliant wreath that binds her jeweled brow, around which wrath and sunshine have alternately played-we ask, if Masonry can be what our foes have called it? We ask, is she not all her friends claim for her? We ask, should she be denounced because individual Masons may have wrought evil? We ask, if she should not be fostered, whose great end and aim, for centuries, have been to check the tide of human suffering, and build barriers around the habitations of mortal sorrow, that she might break what she could not destroy, and repress what she could not altogether prevent?

"Commending our order to your regard and esteem, as worthy of both, and you to the Great Architect of the universe, we pray that we may all arrive at that Grand Lodge above, where the supreme grand honors will be awarded, not to those who have worn the wreath of the bard-not to those who have triumphed in the paths of starry science—not to those who have courted "Divine Philosophy"—not to the hymning minstrel—not to the laurel-browed hero, or eloquent orator, but to him who hath given meat to the hungry, drink to the thirsty, shelter to the homeless, medicine to the sick, solace to the prisoner; and then shall the Judge say, "Inasmuch as ye did it unto one of the least of these my brethren, ye have done it unto me." May we all think of these things, and act and govern ourselves accordingly."

### APPENDIX.

In preparing this address for the press, I may add a word in reference to the objection urged against Masonry, that it en-dangers the political interests of our country. This, to my mind, is utterly impossible. There are as warm and strong Patriots connected with Masonry, as there are unconnected with it; and there are as great differences of political views among Masons, as among other men; and the determination with which they hold among them opposing political sentiments is as great, though Masonry taught them to differ with the kindest feelings. In illustration of the difficulty in the way of any such evil influence arising from Masonry, I may introduce a passage from the memoir of the Rev. James Milintroduce a passage from the memoir of the Rev. James Milner, D. D., late rector of St. George's Church, New York; edited by the Rev. John S. Stone, D. D.

Before entering the ministry, and while yet engaged in the practice of law, "he had been prevailed on to stand as a can-didate for a seat in congress. On the day of his election he walked to the polls, in company with his friend Bradford. As they approached, they saw a gentleman busily engaged in distributing votes among the crowd. This gentleman was a warm, personal friend of Mr. Milner, [a brother freemason and one of his clients, and yet opposed to him in political views. They saluted each other kindly, when the following brief colloquy ensued. 'Well, Right Worshipful,' said the vote distributer, 'here am I, working against you hard as I can. I tell you, and our mutual friend Bradford, I would can. I tell you, and our mutual friend Bradford, I would trust you with all my business, my property, and even my wife and children; but I cannot trust you with my politics.' I thank you, 'replied Mr. Milner, 'I thank you, [my brother] for your confidence. Do your duty, and let the result be what it may, it shall never break our friendship.'"†

Wm. H. Milner, M. D., in an article published in the "Temple," Vol. 1, No. 2, assures us that his father, the Reverend Dactor, continued his regard to Masonry to the day of his

Doctor, continued his regard to Masonry to the day of his death. He writes as follows: "During the height of the antimasonic mania, though persecuted almost beyond endurance, he stood firm. Whilst I resided in Philadelphia, he was announced in one of the leading journals as a seceder from the ranks of Masonry. It created no little excitement among those who knew his character. I was beset on all sides with questions as to its truth. I immediately wrote to him, and he promptly answered that he had never renounced in any way or shape, nor did he ever intend to do so. [He never did. He died as he had lived, a consistent, true-hearted Mason.] I took good care that publicity was given to this denial of so gratui-

"The following anecdote will illustrate his feelings on this point. A brother elergyman, from the country, called to consult him on the propriety of withdrawing from the Order. He stated that his congregation were all anti-masons, and he was fearful, even if he did not lose his situation, that his use fulness would be destroyed. My father's first inquiry was, 'Do you wish to renounce?' 'No,' was his answer, 'I love Masonry too well.' 'Then do as I do,' was the rejoinder, ['put down your foot firmly and say, 'I AM A MASON, AND AM PROUD OF IT,' and if any ask you what Masonry consists in, tell them love to God, and good will to man.']"

†Memoir, page 36. The words in italies, between brackets in these quotations, are italicised by myself, the others by the writers quoted.

# Items of News.

It is said that the tract of land lately ceded to the United States by the Sioux Indians, is about 800 miles long, by 140 broad—making 112,000 square miles, or more than twice as much as the whole of New England. The whole district s made up of the most fertile land in the world, and will ere ong be among the most productive and valuable portion of

The Railroad from Cincinnati to Zanesville, through Circle ville, Lancaster, &c., will pass a bed of cannel coal, in Perry county, Ohio, which has been announced by Professor Mathor and other distinguished geologists, to be the most extensive in the United States, the depth of deposite ranging from sixty to one hundred and twenty feet.

The chloride of zinc is now used in Paris for the preserva tion of anatomical specimens. A prize of 2000 francs has been awarded to M. Sucquet for the discovery. The next general Convention of the Universalists of the United States, will be held in Columbus, Ohio, in September,

On the 8th of November, 10,000 acres of land on the San Antonia and San Pedro Rivers, in Texas, will be sold at pub-

On the 30th ult., the wagon, paint and shoe shops of the State Prison at Jackson, Michigan, were destroyed by fire. The main building was saved. The widow of King Louis Phillippe is residing permanently near the Lake of Como, where she has purchased a chateau.

The troops at Newport (Ky.) Barracks are now under the most rigid discipline. Full parades twice a day.

There were 10,205,787 eggs imported into England in the nonth ending the 5th August Rev. J. P. Bickley, a Lutheran clergyman of Bellfontaine,

Ohio, died a few days ago.

The great India Rubber case between Goodyear and Day

has been decided against Day.

ENCOURAGE HOME INDUSTRY : Looking Glass & Picture Frames. TAMES CRUTCHLEY, thankful for past favors, begs leave to inform his friends and

the public that he still continues the Frame Making Business

in all its branches, at his old stand in Valley Lewistown, Pa. A great assortment of LOOKING GLASSES constantly kept on hand, which are better made than they can be had elsewhere, which he offers very low to the trade All kinds of repairing done, such as putting in new glass in old frames, re-varnishing

### PETER CHRISTEANA, Fashionable Boot and Shoe Maker,

West Market street, Lewistown, next door to the times keep a General Assortment of Stationary, col Red Lion Hotel. WHERE he continues to manufacture GENTLEMEN'S DRESS BOOTS in the most fashionabe and approved style-warranted not to be surpassed by any made here or elsewhere; also, LADIES' and MISSES'

Ecodie & Shoos made to order, at the shortest notice, in a most leagant and workmanlike manner.

N. B.—Full satisfaction given in every instance, or the work may be returned. [july23]

### W. G. ZOLLINGER, Market street, Lewistown, next door to

Kennedy's store, Continues to manufacture, on an extensive scale, every description of HATS

suitable to the several seasons, which for durability, neatness, finish, and general workmanship, will bear a favorable comparison with any manufactured. Of this fact, as well as the low prices at which they are sold, any one can satisfy himself by calling and making a trial.

### Country Merchants

will find it decidedly to their advantage to pay him a visit, his arrangements being new such as to enable him to furnish any number that may

be desired on the shortest notice.

The care and attention ever given to the manufacture of the style of hats used by his numerous Omish customers, will be continued, and he feels warranted in giving the assurance that they will not be disappointed.

Don't forget the place, and whenever ou are in want of a good article, just step in and make yourself at home.

# N. J. EL EDISIN

Respectfully announces to his old patrons and the public generally, that he is in the receipt of the latest styles of Gentle-by J. S. HOUGHTON, M. D., in the Cierk's Office of men's Hats, and is munufacturing them out of the best material, at prices that can't be beat. He has con-stantly on hand a large and varied as-sortment of Men's, Boys and Youth's

# Mats and Caps.

to suit every taste and please every fancy, com-prising Russia, Beaver, Moleskin, For and Silk, of every variety, wholesale and retail, which in style, material and finish, cannot be surpassed by any in the market, and which he is able to

put at prices lower than ever.

Ladies are invited to call and examine the stock of Children's Hats and Caps, which he flatters himself must elicit admiration.

Gentlemen, after securing their hats, can be commodated afterwards with a handsome CANE, of which he has a choice and well select ed assortment, that will be sold low, having been bought expressly for accommodation.

Call at the old stand, a few doors east of the Diamond, on Market street.

# WESTERN HOTEL.

The undersigned has removed from the Tavern Stand known as the Black Bear, lately occupied by him, to the Western Hotel, formerly keptby Fred'k Schwartz, Thomas Mayes, where he invites and lately by Thomas Mayes, where he invites his old friends and others to give him a call. Every attention will be given to secure the comfort of his guests. Charges moderate.

ADAM HAMAKER Lewistown, July 2, 1852.

# WUITE SWAN HOTEL.

The subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public that he has handsomely fitted up the house on the corner of Valley and Dorcas sts., opposite M'Dowell's old stand. where he is now prepared to accommodate WAGONERS, TRAVELLERS, AND BOARD-ERS, in a style equal to any in Lewistown.

New and extensive stabling has been erected and a careful and attentive ostler secured. His bar is supplied with a variety of choice iquors, and his table will bear evidence for it-

self that neither pains nor expense will be spared to meet a share of public patronage.

ALEXANDER EISENBISE.

Lewistown, June 18, 1852.

### National House & Stage Office. THE undersigned having leased this popular and well known public house, has made arrangements for the accommodation of all his friends who may feel disposed to encourage the enterprise. Every attention will be given to secure the comfort of his guests. There is an extensive stabling attached to the establishment, and none but careful and attentive hostlers will be kept. He hopes the advantage he offers will secure him a share of

The BELLEFONTE and NORTHUMBER-LAND STAGES leave this House, the former daily, and the latter three times a week.

the traveling custom commensurate with the extent of his provision for the public accom-

C. C. HEMPHILL, Lewistown, May 14, 1852-tf.



A. FELIX.

T the LEWISTOWN CHEAP CAINET WARE-ROOM is the place for all that ant cheap furniture. Persons going to housewant cheap furniture. Persons going to nouse-keeping, would do well by giving me a call be-fore purchasing elsewhere, as I have now on hand a large assortment of all kinds of FUR-NITURE, too numerous to mention. Among his stock will be found that highly recommen-

#### Spring Bottom Bedstead, of which I have sold within the last two years two hundred pair. Numerous certificates can be had from those that have them in use, as the following will show:

"This is to certify that we have purchased he above mentioned bedstead from A. Felix, and have got him to alter our old Bedsteads, and are much pleased with them, and consider them a great improvement, and vastly superior for convenience and cleanliness to the cord Bedstead, and would recommend them to the public.

J. THOMAS,

JOHN A. STERRETT, JOHN CLARK, March 12, 1852. JERMAN JACOB."

## Harrisburg Book Bindery. F. L. HUTTER & CO.

(successors to W. o. Hickock, Hickock & Cantine, and Hickock & Barrett.)

Book Binders, Stationers, and Blank Book Manufacturers, Harrisburg. Pa. THE subscribers respectfully inform their friends and the public, that they are now carrying on the above business at the OLD STAND occupied by Hickock &

Barrett. They flatter themselves that by car-tion to business they will merit and receive ance of the patronage so liberally enjoyed by the old Particular attention will be paid to the Ruling and Binding of every description of BLANK BOOKS, for banks, county offices, merchants and private individuals, and every variety of full and half bound BLANK BOOKS

OLD BOOKS, PERIODICALS, LAW BOOKS, MUSIC, NEWS In addition to the above, they have, and will, at all

Knives, Letter Paper, Quills, Ink Stands, Lead Pencils. Drawing "Transfer " Letter Stamps. Motto Wafers, India Rubber, Copying "Biotting " Black Ink, Sealing Wax,

Wafers,

Red Tape.

Cap

Steel Pens, Blue Ink, Blank Cards, Carmine Ink, Copying Ink, Folders,
Arnold's Writing Fluid, Erasers, &c.

25 PAPER RULED TO PATTERN, and all work Carmine Ink,

warranted and done very cheap F. L. HUTTER & CO. 25 H. J. WALTERS, Lewistown, is authorised to act as our Agent, and will receive and forward work intended for us. may?—iv.

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Continue to make insurance, perpetual or limit-d, on every description of property in TOWN & COUNTRY, at rates as low as are consistent with security.

The Company have reserved a large Contingent Fund, which, with their Capital and Premiums safely invested, flords ample protection to the assured.

The assets of the Company, on January lat, 1849, as ublished agreeably to an Act of Assembly, were as folows, viz: Mortgages,

\$1,047,438 41 Real Estate. 94,724 83 99,001 85 Temporary Loans, Stocks, Cash, &c., 38.804 37

Since their incorporation, a period of eighteen years they have paid upwards of One Million Four Hundred Thousand Dollars, losses by fire, thereby affording an evi-dence of the advantages of Insurance, as well as the abil ity and disposition to meet with promptness all liab CHARLES N. BANCKER, President. CHARLES G. BANCKER, Secretary
AGENT for Mifflin county, R. C. HAI E,

Esq., Lewistown. [ap12-1v

the District Court for the Eastern District of P

## ANOTHER SCIENTIFIC DISCOVERY ! GREAT CURE FOR DYSPEPSIA

DR. J. S. HOUGHTON'S



THE TRUE

## DIGESTIVE FLUID. or, Gastric Juice.

Prepared from RENNET, or the fourth STOMACH OF THE OX, after directions of BARON LIEBIG, the great Physiological Chemist, by J. S. HOUGHTON, M. D. Philadelphia, Pa.

This is a truly wonderful remedy for INDIGESTION, DYSPEPSIA, JAUNDICE, LIVER COMPLAINT, CONSTIPATION, and DEBILITY, Curing after Nature's own method, by Nature

35 Half a teaspoonful of Persin, infused in water, will

digest or dissolve, Five Pounds of Roust Beef in about two bours, out of the stomach.

PEPSIN is the chief element, or Great Digesting Principle of the Gastric Juice -the Solvent of the Food, the Parifying, Prescring, and Stimulating Agent of the Stomach and Intestines. It is extracted from the Pigestive Stomach of the Ox, thus forming an ARTIFICIAL tive Stomach of the Ox, thus forming an ARTIFICIAL DIGESTIVE FLUID, precisely like the natural Gastrice Juice in its Chemical powers, and furnishing a COMPLETE and PERFECT SUBSTITUTE for it. By the aid of this preparation, the pains and evils of INDIGESTION and DYSPEPSIA are removed, just as they would be by a healthy stomach. It is doing wonders for Dyspeptics, curing cases of DEBILITY, EMACIATION, NERVOUS DECLINE, and DYSPEPTIC CONSUMPTION, supposed to be on the verge of the grave. The Scientific idence upon which it is based, is in the highest degre-CURIOUS and REMARKABLE.

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BARON LIEBIG in his celebrated work on Animal the mucous membrane of the stomach of the Call in which various articles of food, as meat and eggs, wi be softened, changed, and digested, just in the same manner as they would be in the human stomach.

63 Call on the Agent, and get a Descriptive Circular, gratis, giving a large amount of Scientific Evidence similar to the above, together with reports of REMARK; BLE CURES, from all parts of the United States

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useful for tendency to Billious disorder, Liver Complaint, Fever and Ague, and the evil effects of Quinine, Mercury, and other Drugs upon the Digestive Organs, after a long sickness. Also, for excess in eating, and the too free use of ardent spirits. It almost reconclies Health with Dr. HOUGHTON'S PEPSIN, is sold by nearly all

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PRIVATE CIRCULARS for the use of physicians may be obtained of Dr. Houghton or his Agents, de-scribing the whole process of preparation, and giving the authorities upon which the claims of this new remedy authorities upon which the claims of this new remedy are based. As it is NOT A SECRET REMEDY, no objection can be a second or the second of th jection can be raised against its use by physicians in respectable standing and regular practice. Price, ONE DOLLAR per bottle.

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