effort to ascend the shining pathway of the glittering throng. The effort was too much for me—I awoke, and found myself hundreds of miles from my "native village" where six years before I had wandered for the last by the nameless streamlet, and sat for the last time beneath "the broad old oak" reading the simple lines upon the tombstone of FLORA.

THE GAZETTE.

LEWISTOWN, PA.
Thursday, April 2, 1857.

American Republican Ticket.

FOR GOVERNOR:
DAVID WILMOT, of Bradford county.
FOR CANAL COMMISSIONER:
WILLIAM MILLWARD, of Philadelphia.
FOR SUPREME JUDGE:
JOSEPH J. LEWIS, of Chester county.
JAMES VEECH, of Fayette county.

Notice of New Advertisements.

ILLINOIS LANDS.—Such of our readers as have a design of emigrating westward, are referred to the advertisement of the Central Illinois Railroad Company, who have now 1,500,000 acres of farming lands near that road ready for sale at from $6 to $10 per acre, on terms so favorable that any one, even with very limited capital, can readily secure a farm, and have it paid for in the course of a few years, by merely exercising the same industry and economy there as they are now compelled to do where dependent upon daily labor for support. In all cases of emigration to new countries, more or less hardship must be endured, one of the leading ones of which is the want of good roads as a means of travel and selling a market for produce; but this is at once avoided here, as the farms are all located along the railroad, which affords ready access to Chicago and other stations.

A sale of valuable personal property—Two administration notices—List of Letters—Annual Borough Statement, &c. also appear.

COLOMBIAN GUANO.—The attention of our subscribers is directed to the advertisement in this paper of Messrs. Richards & Miller, of Philadelphia, and we quote from distinguished Agricultural Journals in regard to the Columbian Guano they advertise:

"This article is gradually coming into use amongst farmers. It has already established a favorable reputation, gaining decided confidence as a prominent fertilizer.

"Agriculturists in Maryland and adjoining States, who have given it a trial, speak most favorably of the practical results. An equally favorable testimony is, its cheapness when compared with Peruvian Guano, and its more lasting effect upon soils. The nitrogenic fertilizing ingredients of this fertilizer cannot be disputed. It has already produced results sufficiently convincing and affirmative to warrant its future use. We have seen highly satisfactory testimonials of this Guano by distinguished Chemists, amongst which are A. A. Hayes of Boston, J. A. Chilton of New York, James C. Booth and F. A. Genth of Philadelphia, but it is not our province to give details.

"The article has assumed sufficient importance to require the establishment of an extensive agency in Philadelphia, and we therefore refer to Richards & Miller, No. 92 South Front St., Philadelphia, where farmers and others can be satisfactorily accommodated."

Pamphlets, giving full particulars, may also be had at this office.

We this day place at the head of our columns the candidate nominated by the Union Convention for Governor. We do this, not that he is our favorite for the office, but because having been fairly chosen by delegates appointed in accordance with the regular usages of parties, we shall yield him our support just as readily as we would have done to Judge Hale, Mr. Ball, Mr. Moorehead, or any other good man, had either received the nomination. To do otherwise would be recreant to our professions, and rather betray a factious opposition to the will and wishes of a majority of American Republicans in this State than a desire to combine the opposition against those who have ever been enemies to whigs and republicans, and bitterly hostile to Americans. Let this fact, standing in bold relief on the page of political history, be well pondered over by such of our readers as may feel "wilfully-American" (we coin a compound for the occasion) inclined before they will sanction any measures that can only lead to defeat, and thus play into the hands of the so-called democracy. The nominees for Canal Commissioner and Supreme Judges were Americans—Judge Wilmot a Republican. What fairer division could be asked by any reasonable set of men who desire to be satisfied? In all such cases there must be concession, for without it there could have been no agreement. It was evident on the first ballot that a majority of the delegates regarded Judge Wilmot as the strongest candidate that could be put up against Mr. Packer, and we venture to say that the election next fall will show that their judgment was correct. As the Representative of a great Pennsylvania principle, Judge Wilmot will obtain 10,000 votes in the northern part of the State which no other man could get.—This, coupled with the fact that during his long connection with the old democratic party his name never was stained by even an imputation that he took part in or connived at the waste and extravagance that so now perpetrated on the public works, bears with it irrefutable evidence of his honesty and integrity. As to talents, no man familiar with the political history of the past fourteen years, but must know that for a long time he stood at the head of the Pennsylvania delegation in Congress, and as such maintained a high reputation.

So far as the American sentiment is concerned, the convention adopted the following resolution:

Resolved, That it is a fraud upon our laws, and fraught with danger to our institutions, to admit to a full participation in their benefits, *any man who acknowledges a FOREIGN* SUPREMACY, which he cannot conscientiously and without mental reservation, abjure and forever renounce; *whether that supremacy be civil or spiritual.*

We believe this is as far as any convention, composed of different material but desirous of effecting the great object in view, ought to have gone. Our own opinions on the subject of slavery agitation are widely different from those who hold extreme views, and so too are they on the question of Americanism. While we are favorable to an alteration of the naturalization law so as to extend the term of probation for all who may come into this country hereafter, *our* Americanism, either in the way of personal friendship or business, does not extend to that pitch which indiscriminately condemns and abuses those who *have* become citizens. They have taken advantage of a law to become so, and although we think that law wrong, still it is a law. It is true many of them are totally unfitted for the exercise of the privileges conferred, but this is the fault of our own legislation, and shows that a reform is necessary. We also believe that jesuitical institutions, which are known to have overthrown empires in Europe in the height of their power, ought not to be tolerated here, together with other points on which we perhaps differ but little with honest advocates of Americanism. Now the nominees may or may not agree with us—we neither know nor care. But we do know that a body of men selected by the opponents of the National Administration met at Harrisburg, a large majority of whom designated the candidates whom they deemed best qualified to go before the people as AMERICAN REPUBLICANS. If this is not enough to call for the support of men professing to be advocates of party, then all opposition to the nominees of patient democracy might as well be dropped at once, and those who are in the market sell themselves at the best price they can—i. e, provided they can find buyers.

LOCAL AFFAIRS.

Reported for the Gazette.

TEMPERATURE OF THE WEATHER

In New Lancaster, Mifflin county, kept by David Filson—time morning—through the winter just gone by, commencing at the 21st of December, 1856, and ending at the 30th day of March, 1857:

Dec. '56.			February.		
			1.	above,	29
21.	above zero,	17	2.	do	8
22	do	5	3.	below,	15
23	do	6	4.	above,	16
24	do	11	5.	do	34
25	do	19	6.	do	30
26	do	20	7.	do	43
27	do	24	8.	do	54
28	do	20	9.	do	18
29	do	24	10.	do	10
30	do	20	11.	do	2
31	do	20	12.	do	9
			13.	do	22
			14.	do	24
			15.	do	34
			16.	do	28
Jan. 1857.			17.	do	42
			18.	do	38
1.	above zero,	24	19.	do	52
2.	do	27	20.	do	36
3.	do	26	21.	do	34
4.	do	24	22.	do	31
5.	do	20	23.	do	36
6.	do	14	24.	do	25
7.	do	10	25.	do	47
8.	below zero,	2	26.	do	31
9.	above zero,	8	27.	do	26
10.	do	21	28.	do	29
11.	do	22	March.		
12.	do	8	1.	above,	28
13.	below,	2	2.	do	14
14.	above,	4	3.	do	[illegible]
15.	do	18	4.	do	[illegible]
16.	below,	6	5.	do	[illegible]
17.	above,	22	6.	do	[illegible]
18.	below,	9	7.	do	[illegible]
19.	above,	6	8.	below,	[illegible]
20.	do	4	9.	above,	[illegible]
21.	do	13	10.	do	[illegible]
22.	at zero,	0	11.	do	[illegible]
23.	below,	6	12.	do	[illegible]
24.	do	21	13.	[illegible]	[illegible]
25.	above,	9	14.	[illegible]	[illegible]
26.	below,	15	15.	[illegible]	[illegible]
27.	above,	26	16.	[illegible]	[illegible]
28.	do	13	17.	[illegible]	[illegible]
29.	do	25	18.	[illegible]	[illegible]
30.	below,	4	19.	[illegible]	[illegible]
31.	above,	24	20.	do	[illegible]

Proceedings of Council.

The Council met at their room in the Town Hall on Monday evening. Present—Frysinger, C. B., Bloom, Levy, Hamaker, Smith, Rittenhouse and Kitting.

The following officers were appointed for the ensuing year:

Secretary—David Bloom.
Treasurer—Christian Hoover.
Attorney—J. W. Shaw.
Regulators—David Bloom, S. Rittenhouse.
Messenger—G. R. Frysinger.

The following memorandum of business likely to come before the Council was then read by the Chief Burgess, and is published at the request of the members:

In addressing you in a mode somewhat different from that usually adopted, it is with no view merely to make known my individual opinions, but in order that the new members of Council may more succinctly understand the most important subjects that will be brought up for your consideration and decision.

The cleaning up of the streets, lanes and alleys will be the first thing to engage your attention, and should the weather permit, I would recommend the work to be commenced forthwith and persevered in until the various thoroughfares are free from the dirt, manure, and other offensive matter which now meets the eye in almost every direction. This is the first step towards the preservation of health during what is generally called the sickly season, and I entertain no doubt that our freedom from all epidemics, and an unusual share of good health, are attributable to the energetic measures pursued some years ago in cleaning up streets, alleys, yards, cellars, outhouses, &c., and the free use of lime. Once in good condition, the next step will be to require the High Constable to strictly perform the duties enjoined on him by law, for without his active co-operation but little can be done towards preserving cleanliness in the streets and alleys, as it can hardly be expected that the Chief Burgess should become informer and witness and then judge. At present no remuneration except the usual fee for serving a summons, and payment for removing nuisances, is attached to the office, but I have no doubt should he perform his duties by rubbing the streets of drunken and riotous men and boys, who daily and nightly disgrace them, and return nuisances without distinction as to persons, you will compensate him for it.

Your earnest attention is called to the dilapidated condition of the bridge in West Third street. Four or five years ago it had been agreed that the first work to be done the ensuing spring should be the repair of this structure, but from various causes it has been delayed until the present time, happily without any accident occurring. It ought either to be culverted or a wall built up on each side and covered with large slabs, from Third street to the bridge below. The unsightly hole, in such case, would soon be filled up and make a decided improvement in those streets.

A number of individuals have at different times urged the construction of a bridge over the feeder where Wayne street crosses it.—This work, if deemed necessary, could not be done while the canal is filled with water, but in the meantime a committee might be appointed to examine it, report what filling it would take on the northern side of Wayne street to make such a bridge possible, and whether it is needed. If feasible, and deemed expedient, the Council could then make the necessary arrangements for erecting it at the proper time.

Several squares in the business parts of town will require considerable repairs during the present year. East Market street especially needs a coating of stone, and in my judgment a heavy one. More repairs in the first square will no longer answer, it being so completely worn down that the gravel underlying the McAdamized part is perceptible in a number of places. East and West Water streets, Valley street, Wayne and several other cross streets are also worthy of your attention, and I would recommend an early examination of them all. In connection with this subject, I would beg leave to draw your attention to the propriety of making an experiment with cinder from the furnace. It is asserted that a covering of cinder from 18 inches to 2 feet deep, well broken, beat down, and covered with clay or gravel, will make a street at once dry and lasting, and equal to one made of limestone from 12 to 15 inches. Water street, from Main to Wayne, or from Main to Brown, is a favorable location for making such an experiment at an early day, and if found to answer, various streets might be rendered dry and pleasant at a comparatively small expense. On the street leading to the Episcopal Cemetery, and on Main st. between the stone and feeder bridges, the manager of the Lewistown Furnace offers to deliver cinder free of charge, so that the borough would be at no expense but breaking and spreading, and covering with clay or gravel. The road to the cemetery is much used during spring, summer and autumn by pedestrians, and I think it will be no more than common justice to see that it is put in good condition. It is also due to the people residing across the creek that some measures should be taken to put Main street in good condition as far as the borough line extends. The turnpike company is one now merely in name, and I believe it would be as well to treat it as if no longer in existence.

The most important matter perhaps that will be brought before you is the proposition to light the borough with gas. Last year the borough authorities proposed to put up lamp posts provided the company would agree to furnish gas at a discount of 25 per cent. on their present prices. To this that company objected on the ground that they could make no discrimination between consumers, but offered to furnish it at $3,50 per 1000 feet. The objection made, in my opinion, is not a good one so far as the borough is concerned, however good it may be as to individuals. Under cover of their chimney they enter upon the streets and pavements [illegible] down pipe, and by [illegible] repair [illegible] rough no[illegible] the Lew[illegible] furnish [illegible] lighting without [illegible] will be [illegible] the Market [illegible] by erecting [illegible] but no one [illegible] are dug up [illegible] ition as it [illegible] favorable [illegible] where gas [illegible] parts, an[illegible] and lasting [illegible] those who [illegible] to [illegible] hings before embarking in it. As near as I can ascertain, the quantity of gas consumed by street lamps is about six feet per hour. Allowing the lamps to be lit up three hours each evening in summer and five in winter, would make an average of four hours. Each lamp would thus consume 24 feet of gas, for, say 200 nights, making 4800 feet a year. The price proposed by the company would make this light cost $15 80—and 20 posts $316. Adding $160 for lighting and extinguishing, which would be very low, will make an annual expense of $476 for lighting about one-half the town. The cost of 20 posts and lamps would be about $550, making the expense for the first year for erecting, lighting and gas for 20 posts about $800. Even taking a minimum price, say $5 per thousand feet and four feet per hour, would make a cost of $216 per annum for gas alone, and when once extended through the borough, double that sum, together with about $200 for lighting and extinguishing. If with this exposition before them the real taxpayers should express themselves satisfied, I shall be far from laying any impediment against its consummation. In the meantime I would advise the Council to appoint a committee of conference to meet a similar one to be appointed by the gas company, should the managers see fit to consider, and endeavor to come to some arrangement, and if a satisfactory one cannot be effected to drop the matter finally.

The financial affairs of the borough are in good condition, there being at this time, as there has been for more than a year, $900 in the treasury. Having no debt, I believe it is not good policy to keep such a sum lying in the treasury when there are so many places at which it could be profitably expended.—The people look to the council for keeping the streets and alleys in good condition, and when so kept, with here and there an exception, will not only cheerfully pay their portion of taxation, but in addition give the meed of praise for the simple performance of a duty. With a tax of 2½ or 3 mills in addition to the sum now in the treasury, much can be done, especially if, in the performance of your duty you will not bound your vision by any particular locality, but look upon the *whole* borough limits as under your immediate charge.

So little has been done for a number of years in requiring pavements to be laid or kept in proper repair, that I apprehend considerable difficulty will arise from this subject, as there is hardly a square in which the walks are all in good condition. Some new ones are also much needed in several localities, and I submit it to the Council therefore whether it would not be expedient to direct the Borough Attorney to draw up an ordinance of a more effective character than the old one, so as to simplify the proceedings.

In closing, permit me to say that I trust our meetings will be conducted with propriety and good feeling, and that should there be differences of opinion on any subject coming before us, they will be admitted and treated as honest convictions of right—for here, as in every thing else, it can hardly be expected that all should think and feel alike even on ordinary subjects.

On motion, Messrs. Bloom, Smith and Rittenhouse were appointed a committee for renting the landing between the canal and the river, and, if practicable, making arrangements for filling the old dry dock, so as to bring it into use.

Messrs. Frysinger, Rittenhouse and Kitting were appointed a committee of conference to confer with a similar committee to be appointed by the gas company relative to lighting the streets, and directed to report on Monday evening next.

Cast iron boxes were ordered to be procured for the fire plugs at the jail and in front of John Davis's shop.

The High Constable was directed to give the usual notice for removing obstructions from the streets and alleys, and that swine, &c. will not be permitted to run at large.

The clerk was authorised to make out the annual statement and have it published.

Mr. Bloom was authorised to make such arrangement with Mr. Printz as to square a lot at the old brick pond.

The following officers of the several boroughs and townships in this county, were elected on Friday, the 20th ult:

DERRY TOWNSHIP.

Judge: Thomas Cunningham.
Inspectors: Jesse Mendenhall, Daniel C. Matter.
School Directors: Joseph McAuley, Thomas Reed.
Assessor: William Albright.
Supervisors: Henry Albright, Adam Baird.
Auditor: James H. Alexander.
Constable: Simon Wittenmeyer.
Justice of the Peace: Henry Kruisher.

McVEYTOWN BOROUGH.

Judge: Nathaniel Wilson.
Inspectors: M. M. Faxon, Wm. J. McCoy.
Burgess: John M. McCoy.
Town Council: William Ross, David Correl, N. N. Darling.
School Directors: Wm. Hardy, Samuel M. Aultz.
Constable: Daniel Decker.
Assessor: Andrew J. Brooks.

BROWN TOWNSHIP.

Judge: John Hoyt, jr.
Inspectors: James Kyle, John Reed.
Assessor: Charles K. Davis.
Supervisors: Wm. Barr, Wm. B. Johnston.
School Directors: Robert Cummins, John Watt.
Auditor: Daniel F. Milliken.
Constable: Henry Kepner.

ARMAGH TOWNSHIP.

Judge: Old District—David Hawley.
Inspectors: John B. Nagney, Geo. W. Crissman.
Constable: John Kilby, sr.
Supervisors: Robert M'Manigal, Andrew Mefferland.
School Directors: Wm. Marks, Christian Myers.
Auditor: John M'Dowell, jr.
Assessor: Paris Bates.
Clerk: Jefferson Swanger.
Judge: New District—John Roop.
Inspectors: Charles Nagney, Hugh Aitken.

MENNO TOWNSHIP.

Justice of the Peace: Stephen Dillenbeter.
Judge: John Rakerd.
Inspectors: Jefferson T. Wilson, Wm. Stumpff.
School Directors: David Hertzler, David Zook.
Supervisors: Benjamin Hertzler, Robert E. Wills.
Assessor: Geo. W. Hamlett.
Auditors: Thomas Herbert.
Constable: Castor Taylor.
Clerk: James M. Lisbell.

GRANVILLE TOWNSHIP.

Judge: Andrew Mayer.
Inspectors: Henry Snyder, Joseph R. Aurand.
School Directors: Wm. Satzler, John Kays.
Assessor: Joshua Morrison.
Auditor: Wm. Morrison.
Constable: David Weirts.

OLIVER TOWNSHIP.

Justice of the Peace: John McKee.
Inspectors: Samuel Horning, Henry Garver.
Auditor: Geo. Mitchell.
Assessor: Henry Swiggart.
Supervisor: Jacob Knepp, James Creps.
School Directors: Samuel Stine, John Kieffaber, Moses A. Sample, John Dunmire.
Constable: Jacob Stine.

NEWTON HAMILTON BOROUGH.

Judge: James R. Taylor.
Inspectors: L. L. Martin, John Culbertson.
Burgess: Samuel Drake.
Town Council: Samuel Laird, Samuel Ewing, David Hiester, J. J. Brilhart, James N. Vansandt.
School Directors: John Morrison, S. W. Norton, Charles Caughling, Wm. Allen.
Justice of the Peace:—a tie between Jacob Norton and J. M. Burton.
Assessor: John Robb.
Constable: John Culbertson.

WAYNE TOWNSHIP.

Justice of the Peace: George Lane.
Constable: Wm. Akely.
Supervisors: John Gath, John Gilliland.
Auditor: David Stine, jr.
School Directors: John Glasgow, John L. Jeffries.
Assessor: David Jenkins.
Judge: Stephen A. Hines.
Inspectors: David A. Postlethwait, Joseph Hart.

DECATUR TOWNSHIP.

Judge: Samuel Brower.
Inspectors: Levi Gift, James Dorman.
Constable: Robert Kemerling.
School Directors: Elias Aurand, Michael Bowersox.
Supervisors: Wm. Snook, Benj. Rager.
Assessor: Henry Kemerling.
Auditor: Henry P. Sigler.

BRATTON TOWNSHIP.

Justice of the Peace: Thomas Fritz.
Judge: Thomas McCord.
Inspectors: Charles Bratton, jr., John Harshbarger.
Supervisors: Charles Bratton, sr. John Wolfkill.
School Directors: Charles Bratton, sr. Joshua King, Mathias Boas.
Constable: Richardson Bratton.
Auditor: George Gunder.
Assessor: Joshua King.
Clerk: Henry Hertzler.

UNION TOWNSHIP.

Judge: Jonathan W. Hough.
Inspectors: John Barr, Wm. Stabley.
School Directors: Wm. F. Strong, Joel Zook, (potter.)
Assessor: David Weiler.
Supervisors: N. B. Alexander, Joel Zook, (farmer.)
Auditor: Albert G. Gibboney.
Constable: Isaac Wartman.

☞ The weather this morning is cold and windy enough for a common winter day.

☞ Our readers are well aware that we have never advertised patent medicines—but we now publish an advertisement of Ayer's Pills, not because we are paid for it alone, but because we honestly believe that Dr. Ayer is one of the best Physicians and Chemists of the age, and because we know from experience that his Cherry Pectoral is the best medicine for a Cough that was ever invented. We have been cured by it of a severe Bronchitis, and have given it to our family with unfailing success for Colds, Coughs, Whooping Cough, Croup, &c. Our neighbors who have tried these Pills represent them as an extraordinary good medicine.—*Democrat, McArthur, Vinton Co., Ohio.*

PUBLIC SALE.

WILL be sold at public sale, at the residence of Jacob Kenagy, deceased, in Menno township, on

Monday, April 13, 1857,

the following Personal Property, to wit;

4 HORSES,

(One a mare with foal,) 2 Colts, Cows, Hogs, Sheep, Young Cattle, good brand wheel Wagon, one two horse Wagon, one Farm Wagon, Carriage, Threshing Machine, Grain Drill, Cultivators, Plows, Harrows, Horse Gears, and all other Farming Utensils, together with Beds, Bedding, and various articles of Household and Kitchen Furniture.

Also, Hay by the ton, and Grain in the ground.

Sale to commence at 10 o'clock a. m. of said day, when terms will be made known by

JACOB ZOOK, Adm'r.

Menno township, April 2, 1857.*

GUANO.

A full supply of *REESE'S MANIPULATED GUANO*, containing 45 to 50 per cent. Phosphate Lime, and 8 per cent. Ammonia, manufactured from Columbian and Peruvian Guano, and contained in bags of about 160 lbs. each, in store and for sale, in lots to suit purchasers, by

RICHARDS & MILLER,
Sole Agents for Philadelphia,
92 South Front street.

Pamphlets, with full particulars, at the office of this paper. ap2-4m

GUANO.

A full supply of *COLOMBIAN GUANO*, testing 70 to 80 per cent. Bone Phosphate of Lime, in strong bags, containing about 160 lbs. each, in store and for sale to Farmers and Dealers at the Company's prices, by

RICHARDS & MILLER,
Sole Agents, 92 South Front st., Phila.

Pamphlets, with full particulars, at the office of this paper. ap2-1m

Choice Farm Lands for Sale.
The Illinois Central R. R. Co.
IS NOW PREPARED TO SELL ABOUT
1,500,000
ACRES OF
CHOICE FARMING LANDS

In Tracts of 40 acres and Upwards, on Long Credits and at Low Rates of Interest.

THESE lands were granted by the Government to aid in the construction of this road, and are among the richest and most fertile in the world. They extend from North East and North West, through the middle of the State, to the extreme South, and include every variety of climate and productions found between those parallels of latitude. The Northern portion is chiefly prairie, interspersed with fine groves, and in the middle and Southern sections timber predominates, alternating with beautiful prairies and openings.

The climate is more healthy, mild and equable, than any other part of the country—the air is pure and bracing, while living streams and springs of excellent water abound.

Bituminous Coal is extensively mined, and supplies a cheap and desirable fuel, being furnished at many points at $2 to $4 per ton—and wood can be had at the same rate per cord.

Building Stone of an excellent quality also abounds, which can be procured for little more than the expense of transportation.

The great fertility of these lands, which are a black rich mould from two to five feet deep, and gently rolling—their contiguity to this road, by which every facility is furnished for travel and transportation, to the principal markets North, South, East, West, and the economy with which they can be cultivated, render them the most valuable investment that can be found, and present the most favorable opportunity for persons of industrious habits and small means to acquire a comfortable independence in a few years.

Chicago is now the greatest grain market in the world, and the facility and economy with which the products of these lands can be transported to that market make them much more profitable, at the prices asked, than those more remote at government rates, as the cost of transportation is a perpetual tax on the latter, which must be borne by the producer in the reduced price he receives for his grain, &c.

The Title is Perfect, and when the final payments are made, Deeds are executed by the Trustees appointed by the State, and in whom the title is vested, to the purchasers, who convey to them absolute titles in Fee Simple, free and clear of every incumbrance, lien or mortgage.

The Prices are from $6 to $10; Interest only 5 per cent.

Twenty per cent. will be deducted from the credit price for Cash.

Those who purchase on long credit give notes payable in 2, 3, 4, 5 and 6 years after date, and are required to improve one-tenth annually for five years, so as to have one-half the land under cultivation at the end of that time. Competent Surveyors will accompany those who wish to examine these lands, free of charge, and aid them in making selections. The lands remaining unsold are as rich and valuable as those which have been disposed of.

SECTIONAL MAPS will be sent to any one who will enclose fifty cents in Postage Stamps, and Books or Pamphlets containing numerous instances of successful farming, signed by respectable and well known farmers living in the neighborhood of the Railroad Lands throughout the State—also the cost of fencing, price of cattle, expense of harvesting, threshing, &c.—or any other information, will be cheerfully given on application, either personally or by letter, in English, French, or German, addressed to

JOHN WILSON,
Land Commissioner Illinois Central R. R. Co.
Office in Illinois Central Railroad Depot, Chicago, Illinois. ap2-6m

SEEDS.—Garden seeds, Spades, Rakes, Hoes, &c. at F. J. HOFFMAN'S

Annual Borough Statement.

JOHN DAVIS, Esq., Chief Burgess, in account with the Borough of Lewistown, from April, 1856, to March 30, 1857.

DR.

To cash received for rent of Town Hall,	$95 73
To cash for permit,	1 00
Do Dunsee and Rose's circus license,	22 00
	$118 73

CR.

By cash paid for heating and lighting Town Hall,	$14 15
By cash paid to Treasurer, as per receipts,	32 29
Balance due the Chief Burgess,	72 29
	$118 73

CHRISTIAN HOOVER, Esq., Treasurer of the Borough of Lewistown, in account with said Borough.

DR.

To balance due at last settlement,	$923 31
To stall rents,	119 00
To water dividends,	225 80
To balance due from James Nutkile, Collector on duplicate of 1855,	379 94
To lost bond for Poor House farm,	300 00
To cash rec'd from John Davis, Hall Rent,	10 25
To cash do do circus license,	22 00
To cash rec'd from Jacob Dehart, for lots,	50 00
To cash do do T. D. Irish, for use of hose,	10 00
To certificate for 4 shares of stock in the Odd Fellows' Hall co., No. 173,	20 00
To certificate of 189 shares of stock in the Lewistown Water Company,	3780 00
	$5821 30

CR.

By amount of Borough orders cancelled,	887 56
Treasurer's per cent. on same,	22 20
By balance due from James Nutkile, Collector on duplicate of 1855,	149 44
By certificate of 4 shares of stock in Odd Fellows' Hall co., deposited with Wm. Russell,	20 00
By certificate of 189 shares of stock in the Lewistown Water co., deposited with Wm. Russell,	3780 00
By balance in favor of Borough,	961 71
	$5821 30

We, the undersigned, Auditors of the Borough of Lewistown, having been first duly sworn, do certify that we have carefully examined the accounts of C. Hoover, Esq., Treasurer of the Borough of Lewistown, and find a balance due from him to the Burgesses and Town Council of the Borough of Lewistown, in the county of Mifflin, of the sum of nine hundred and sixty-one dollars and seventy-one cents, ($961 71) and that we have cancelled the above orders in the hands of the Treasurer.

Given under our hands, at Lewistown, March 27, A. D., 1857.

J. W. SHAW,
B. F. HEISLER, } Auditors.

ORDERS PAID.

Gas Company, for gas at Town Hall,	$8 [illegible]
T. F. McCoy, Prothy, entering judgments and sundry costs,	3 [illegible]
G. Frysinger, balance due him on settlement of treasurer's account,	2 [illegible]
Henry Dubs, plank,	1 [illegible]
H. Neumeerling, for board walk,	[illegible]
M. Montgomery, clay at brick pond,	2 [illegible]
W. P. Milliken, oil for hose in 1852,	2 [illegible]
Burns & Wasson, smithing,	2 [illegible]
J. L. Porter, removing nuisances,	6 [illegible]
J. C. Wilson, repairs at market house and town hall,	7 [illegible]
M. Bory, winding town clock to June 12, 1856,	25 [illegible]
Philip Hall, for coring,	3 [illegible]
Z. Rothrock, do	[illegible]
Chas. Robinson, do	28 [illegible]
Isaac Farmer, do	1 [illegible]
Wm. S. Seaton, do	1 [illegible]
Daniel Tice, do	4 [illegible]
Wm. Meiser, hauling stone and clay, and work on streets,	10 [illegible]
Gutshall & Myers, for clay at brick pond hose,	14 [illegible]
John L. Reedy, work on streets,	2 [illegible]
Daniel Link, do	2 [illegible]
Elias Link, do	1 [illegible]
Conrad Ulrich, Jr., do	10 [illegible]
Conrad Ulrich, do	21 [illegible]
H. Bloomstine, do	12 [illegible]
Benjamin Osman, do	17 [illegible]
Michael Meyer, do	12 [illegible]
Daniel W. Sever, do	13 [illegible]
Walker Fear, do	20 [illegible]
James Printz, do	3 [illegible]
John Levy, for work on streets, horse and cart, and material,	65 [illegible]
Jos. M. Owens, for post,	[illegible]
C. Stratford, for stone and hauling	30 [illegible]
R. D. Smith, for nine new board walks,	5 [illegible]
G. S. Kane, plastering at market house,	1 [illegible]
J. I. Wallis, repairing spouting at Town Hall,	2 [illegible]
Wm. B. Hoffman & Co., lumber,	9 [illegible]
Wm. B. Hoffman, lumber and repairs,	1 [illegible]
Geo. Miller, thawing fire plugs and making repairs,	5 [illegible]
Samuel Marks, repairs at fire plug,	[illegible]
Samuel Mulson, work at fire plugs,	[illegible]
Henderson Hose Co., balance of appropriation made in 1855,	[illegible]
George W. Stewart, for gas fixtures at Town Hall,	[illegible]
George W. Stewart, for gas fixtures at market house,	[illegible]
Gen. W. Wiley, state and county tax for 1856, school tax for year ending June, 1857, and extra county tax,	[illegible]
John Levy, coal at town Hall,	[illegible]
Geo. W. Stewart, administering oaths in 1856,	[illegible]
R. D. Smith, salary as Council,	[illegible]
Jacob Hamaker, do	[illegible]
David Bloom, do	[illegible]
Peter Printz, do	[illegible]
John Levy, do	[illegible]
John Davis, C. B., on account,	[illegible]
Wm. Chestnut, do	[illegible]
George Frysinger, Clerk, salary, stationery and light for Council Room,	[illegible]
John Levy, Regulator,	[illegible]
David Bloom, do	[illegible]
John W. Shaw, Esq., Attorney,	[illegible]
George R. Frysinger, making fires and serving notices,	[illegible]
H. Frysinger, pub. statement in 1856,	[illegible]
W. F. Shaw, do	[illegible]
Geo. Frysinger, advertising, printing and making out annual statement,	[illegible]
G. W. Stewart, Auditor,	[illegible]
J. M. Stauber, do	[illegible]
J. W. Shaw, do	[illegible]

☞ All persons having claims against Borough are requested to present them to Chief Burgess. [2 4 4] ap2

CULTIVATORS! CULTIVATORS!—10 Teeth Cultivators, with part cast steel teeth. F. G. FRANCIS