any improvement is directly chargeable with killing the Main Line it is the Baltimore and Ohio road. With the local business along the Main Line, the Pennsylvania railroad may, to some extent, have interfered. But when you come to balance the account of what it has taken from the State works, and what it has brought *to them* and *held* for them, the overwhelming portion of the indebtedness is due from the now valuable portion of the State improvements to the Pennsylvania railroad. This is a bitter conclusion but a true one, notwithstanding every active interest has arrayed itself against this road. Its construction has saved to the State the value of the Columbia railroad. It has preserved to the Commonwealth one link in the Main Line of the public works. Why then discriminate against it? Why restrict the trade of this road by a tonnage tax? *Wrong in principle* as that tax is, and calculated to fetter and manacle our commercial enterprise, how *flagrant* becomes that wrong, when, instead of injuring the Main Line, as it was thought it would do when the charter was granted, it has been clearly shown that its construction alone saved the Columbia railroad from becoming a road of mere local trade and traffic. The principle which originated the tax is vicious and unsound. The ground of necessity or expediency upon which it was imposed has wholly disappeared. Why then should the *tax not be taken off?* In all justice it should be removed.

The question then again recurs, what does the four and a half millions of dollars, above the value of the Columbia railroad, which under this bill is the only valuable portion of the Main Line, represent? Not the tonnage tax, for that is false in principle and unjust in practice. We have now reached the point where that excess over the intrinsic and actual value of the Main Line begins to represent something *tangible*—something *real*. By the provisions of this bill she is released from her State tax, not her county, city, borough or township tax. How is she released? How exonerated? How granted a great, extraordinary and dangerous immunity, as it will be alleged? By the payment into the Treasury, annually, until 1890, of $225,000. Then the payment of the principal of that sum, four and a half millions of dollars. Is this an exoneration? Is this a release? Let us look at the figures, and they are open to the most rigid scrutiny. What are the State taxes of this road?—To what do they amount at a time when the State debt is *forty millions?*

State tax on 8 per cent. dividend on $12,646,000 stock,	$50,584 00
State tax on 6 per cent. mortgage bonds $7,851,000,	23,553 00
State and county taxes along the line exclusive of Philadelphia,	9,906 26
State and county taxes in Philadelphia, say,	15,000 00
	$99,043 26

Ninety nine thousand and forty-three dollars and twenty-six cents is her aggregate tax, county, borough and State. We pass by the fact that under the provisions of this bill, she is still the subject of city, county and township rates and levies. We wish to make the case as strong as possible. She therefore pays two hundred and twenty-five thousand dollars per annum, and in 1890 she proposes to pay the principal of this—*four millions and a half of dollars.* Is this a release? She agrees to pay this sum—not for the value of the public improvements; not alone to be released from taxation—but to get you to take the hampers off her trade; to unshackle her business, and let her fight a battle with her New York and Maryland rivals upon an equality. To fight a battle, the favorable issue of which must redound to the prosperity of that great State, with whose soil and material prosperity, all her interests are so closely identified. The principle of releasing from taxation where an immense consideration is offered, is a new one. It may be open to objections. Doubtless it is. But where a party comes forward, and voluntarily agrees to pay more than double the amount of the tax annually for *thirty years*, and at the expiration of that time *double the principal*, and that too right in the face of a prospective reduction of one-third of the present enormous debt, we see no very valid objection to it. It comes upon us stronger, too, when we look at the fact that we are getting a large price for an improvement that is every year costing us immense sums—that never has and never will nett to the treasury one dollar. It comes with overwhelming force when we look straight in the face, the fact that under all political parties, under every form of management, its bold, rank and startling corruption, has thrown into the shade all ordinary peculation and fraud. It is largely to the pecuniary advantage of the State to sell it, if she can do so under this bill. It is of still far more importance to the morals of her people, that this deadly blight be removed.

Distressing Drowning Case.—A party of eleven persons, all French, named F. Willemin, Miss Adolphine Willemin, Miss Celia Humbert, Miss Marianne Kuntz, Gustavus Gigon, Xavier Mounte, Frederick Luttman, Charles Goll, Alfred Perrenond, David Guillott, and Joseph Cayot, left Philadelphia in the sail boat Rambler, on Friday last, to take a pleasure excursion down the river to Red Bank. When they had arrived opposite Howell's Cove, their frail barque was struck by a heavy squall of wind, which immediately capsized it, and before assistance could be rendered, three of their number had perished. Their names were F. Willemin, aged thirty-eight; Adolphine, his daughter, aged seventeen, and Miss Celia Humbert also about seventeen years of age.

Death of Senators Butler and Bell.—The deaths of Hon. Andrew P. Butler, United States Senator from South Carolina, and of Hon. James Bell, United States Senator from New Hampshire, were simultaneously announced by telegraph last week.

THE GAZETTE.

LEWISTOWN, PA.

Thursday, June 4, 1857.

American Republican Ticket.

FOR GOVERNOR:
DAVID WILMOT, of Bradford county.

FOR CANAL COMMISSIONER:
WILLIAM MILLWARD, of Philadelphia.

FOR SUPREME JUDGES:
JOSEPH J. LEWIS, of Chester county.
JAMES VEECH, of Fayette county.

Notices of New Advertisements.

Dr. Hardman, a physician of some note, can be consulted gratuitously at the times and places mentioned in his advertisement.

The railroad trains are now running on summer time.

Donald Kennedy, the proprietor and manufacturer of an excellent medicine, renews his notice for its sale here.

The personal property of Brookland furnace is advertised for sale on the 10th June.

Settled—That the Lewistown Aurora will prefer to see Packer elected before Wilmot, and of course a democratic county ticket in preference to an American Republican.—Is it not so?—GAZETTE.

COMMENT BY THE AURORA.

In answer to the above we would say that as to our preference between Packer and Wilmot, we feel a good deal like the old woman did when her husband was fighting with the bear, i. e. we don't care which whips; but if forced of either we would sooner see some good, sound American elected—one who is not afraid to declare to the world that "Americans should rule America." As to preferring the election of a Loco foco county ticket, we disclaim anything of the kind. We are in for the ticket, be it what it may, that may be nominated by the Americans of this county, but if the baker's dozen of Republicans who reside in this county are determined to "rule or ruin," all we have to say is they can do it alone. We would give them distinctly to understand that for one, we will not compromise our principles for the purpose of gaining a few petty county offices. To be honest, we believe our party, as a party, would be better without the aid of a few of those who now seek its control.

We give the Aurora the full benefit of its remarks above, so that there may be no misunderstanding its position by our readers.—Between Wilmot and Packer the editor *don't care* which whips, thus clearly establishing that it would as soon see Mr. Packer, who more than once last fall denounced Americanism as the vilest scum of political harlotry, elected Governor, as Mr. Wilmot, who acknowledges that our naturalization laws and those relating to pauper emigration are defective and favors their amendment. Now this strikes us as being a little too intensely American, especially when there is no possible chance for electing a candidate of that faith, and but a poor choice between what might be termed "two evils." Most folks in such cases make choice of the least, but with the Aurora the greater seems to be quite as welcome as the other. We have heretofore shown that the strictly American vote in this State is small, and that the entire American, which embraces thousands holding Republican sentiments, is far from equaling the Republican, as shown by the figures last fall:

The Fremont vote was		147,000
Fillmore fusion,	56,000	
" straight,	26,000	
		82,000
Republican majority,		65,000

With these facts staring them in the face, what earthly hope can the straight Americans have of ever succeeding in Pennsylvania with a third ticket? Certainly none. And if this feeling prevails among the Americans of Mifflin county, as the Aurora would have us believe it does, what will they be in numerical strength a few years hence; or if still further following its advice and throwing over the "baker's dozen," what will be the result this fall? Why the democratic ticket will be elected almost without a show of opposition, for any American would be truly foolish under such circumstances to spend his time and money for the *honor* of being *badly* beaten; yet this is precisely the course advocated by the Aurora, is what it recommends *its* party to do, and calls it principle!! Now in this county, so far as we have understood its politics, the main object, first of the Whigs, subsequently of the Americans, and now of the Americans, American Republicans, Republicans, and the few remaining whigs, has been and still is to beat the patent Democrats, and whenever they succeeded it was a source of congratulation to all, no matter what political creed their candidates professed. No one then thought that he COMPROMISED his principles by even voting for a Democrat, because the principal object sought was attained in the defeat of the caucus ticket. Last year however men who had always previously advocated a union of the opposition to democracy as it is, suddenly discovered that *they* compromised their PRINCIPLES by continuing to aid in defeating the common enemy, the result of which was that the rejoicing was made *by* the enemy; and now the editor of the Aurora announces that *he* will not "compromise" *his* principles "for the purpose of gaining a few petty county offices." In our view "petty county offices" are not only necessary but highly important to the organization of *any* party. Though not worth much in a pecuniary point of view, they are strong incentives to politicians to go to work, bring out votes, and keep the machinery of party in motion. It is this, coupled with still more petty offices on the canal, that has kept votes in the democratic rank that otherwise would have flown from it, and as every one knows in many cases made votes. Laborers out of employment are apt to be grateful, perhaps more so than other classes, and unless strongly tainted with partisanship, care but little for whom they vote unless some personal friend should be in question.

Such is the actual position of affairs here, and now when the democracy is on the point of losing its right arm, the canal, the opposition to it, if the Aurora represents any considerable portion of it at all, instead of uniting and striking effectual blows at the common enemy, are to wrangle about theories, abstractions, and mathematical lines, and while contending for the bone leave the democracy to gnaw it clean. Well, we shall not complain at this, if it suits all others, for while as an old whig, somewhat tinctured with both American and Republican principles, we are quite willing to continue fighting our old opponents, caring but little whether the candidates are American or Republican; but if the former are so *straight* as not to be willing even to shake hands, but in addition put us on the same footing as the democracy, as intimated by the Aurora, we know of no reason why we should aid them in keeping up a third party. This part of the programme we intend however, when the proper time arrives, to test, and if even a "baker's dozen" of true Americans of any standing can be found in the county to endorse such recommendations as are contained in the latter part of the Aurora's article, we shall then take our course in relation to both county and State affairs.

There has been quite a ferment in Ohio about a fugitive slave case, wherein the U. S. Marshal and a posse got into a fight with the sheriff of Green county. The former were arrested and held to bail, and it is now reported that the government at Washington will back the marshal with troops. Our country, under the new motto of "Liberty *and* Slavery," as promulgated by the Supreme Court, is getting into a pretty stew.

Some Baltimore rowdies visited Washington during the recent city election and caused disturbances at several polls, which resulted in calling out the U. S. Marines and an artillery company from Fort McHenry.—The rowdies it is said, were know nothing badges, but the Baltimore American states that both Americans and democrats left that city for the election ground. During the melee which occurred between the troops and rowdies firearms were used, and as usual a number of innocent passers by were killed or wounded—accounts say six killed and sixteen wounded.

The Tyrone Herald says when the railroad is completed to Lock Haven, folks up there can travel in *any* direction from that place. Doubtful, as there is one place at least where they couldn't go, no how you could fix it.

"Pooh!" said a little boy the other day, "the new cents are not worth more than the old!"

Benefactors of Mankind.—It is not he who invented Brussels Carpeting or Gold Brocade whom the masses have reason to hold in regard, but he who furnishes something useful to everybody. One of our government officials lately returned from his mission in Brazil, tells as an anecdote that among the first enquiries made of him about his acquaintance with our public men, was whether he knew the American Chemist, Dr. J. C. AYER, who invented the *Cherry Pectoral* and *Cathartic Pills*. As these articles (more particularly the Cherry Pectoral) are in general use in the cities of South America, they are the most prevalent representations of American products, and as many thousands there as well as here, owe to them the recovery of their health from [illegible]ant diseases, it is not strange they should hold the inventor in esteem, but it is rather simple in them to suppose that the Doctor is the only man of mark we have among our twenty-five million of people.—*Christian Advocate.*

THE MARKETS.

LEWISTOWN, June 4, 1857.

White wheat, ℔ bushel,	1 70
Red " "	1 60
Lewistown Flour, per 100 lbs.	4 37
Superfine "	3 87
Freedom "	3 62
Barley	75
Rye, ℔ bushel,	90
Oats, do.	50
Corn, do.	75
Cloverseed, ℔ bushel,	6 50
Timothyseed, "	2 50
Butter, good, ℔ lb.	16
Eggs, ℔ dozen,	12

Alfred Marks, at the new Steam Mill, is paying for White Wheat 1,70a0,00, Red 1,60.

N. B.—Wheat taken on store, with privilege to the owner to sell or ship by boat.

Philadelphia Cattle Market.

The supply of beef cattle has been unusually large. The high prices which have prevailed for the last two weeks has had the effect of forcing many of very inferior quality into the market, which, under ordinary circumstances, would have been fed for two months yet, and prices of this description of cattle declined. The whole receipts were over 1300 head—of these, 863 were offered at the Bull's Head and mostly sold at $11@13 50.

Cows and Calves—Sales of 250@300 head, as in quality, from $20 to 60.

Hogs—200 head were disposed of at Vanleer's at $8 ℔ 100; prices rule from 8 to 8¼.

Sheep and Lambs—The demand continues quite active, and the receipts more liberal. Prices are not quite so firm. The offerings this week foot up 4@5000 head. 500 of these were sold at Vanleer's by J. Given, and the balance at the Avenue Drove Yard by John Hesser and others at $4@6 each, on the hoof, and 6 50@7 50 gross. Lambs are coming in more freely, and sell at $3 50@5 50, as in quality and condition.

Flour, Grain, &c.

Breadstuffs are exceedingly quiet. The export demand continues quite limited, but holders are firm at $7 50 ℔ bbl for standard brands, and sales of 800 bbls of extra and extra family were made at $8. There is a moderate inquiry for home consumption within the range of the same figures for common and extra brands, and $8 25@8 75 for extra family and fancy. Rye Flour is scarce and firm at $5. The receipts and stocks of Corn Meal are trifling—the last sale of Penna was at $4 ℔ bbl.

Grain—There is very little good Wheat offering, and it is wanted. Small sales of red at 180, and white at 185@192 ℔ bu. Rye is scarce and commands 110c, at which figure it is taken on arrival—1500 bu sold at this rate. Among the latest freaks of trade we notice the receipt of several thousand bu of this article at Pittsburgh from Philadelphia, on its way to Chilicothe, Ohio: truly this is sending coal to Newcastle! Corn continues to meet a good demand, but there is less coming forward—sales of 6000 bu Southern and Penna yellow at 95c afloat. Oats are dull—sales of 3000 bu Penna at 60c ℔ bu.

Emigrants to the west will find the lands along the Illinois Central Railroad of that desirable kind suitable for farming purposes, a congenial climate, and offered on terms that will enable even a comparatively poor man to purchase a homestead, and if at all industrious to pay for it in a few years. Unlike other portions where farming comes first and roads afterwards, the road is here already made, thus ensuring a market for anything that can be raised. We would advise emigrants who will go westward, by all means first to examine these lands and ascertain the company's terms before they locate elsewhere.

MEETING OF INNKEEPERS.

A meeting of the public licensed innkeepers was held at Milroy on Saturday, May 30, 1857, for the purpose of establishing a uniform price to be charged hereafter by the tavernkeepers for boarding, lodging, meals, &c.

On motion of John Ross, THOS. MAYES was appointed Chairman, and WILLIAM BROTHERS Secretary. The object of the meeting was stated to be in pursuance of an adjourned meeting held in Lewistown on the 23d May.

On motion of T. E. Williams, William Brothers was appointed to make a report to said meeting. Whereupon the following report was read and adopted:

"An act to grant tavern licenses and regulate the sale of intoxicating liquors, was enacted by the Legislature of Pennsylvania on the 28th day of March, 1856. The 7th section of this act provides that licenses for the sale of liquors herein provided shall be granted by the Courts of Quarter Sessions of the proper county, and shall be for one year.—Section 8th in same act says that every person intending to apply for a license in any city or county of this Commonwealth, shall file with the Clerk of the Court of Quarter Sessions of the proper county his petition at least three weeks before presenting the same in Court, and at the same time pay said clerk twenty-five cents for publishing notice thereof, and the petition shall embrace a certificate signed by at least twelve respectable citizens of the ward, borough or township in which such hotel, inn or tavern is proposed to be kept. The 9th section in same act says that no person shall be licensed to keep a hotel, inn or tavern in any city or county town as aforesaid, which shall not have for the exclusive use of travelers at least four bed rooms and eight beds, nor in any other part of the State at least two bed rooms and four beds for such use. The 10th section in same act says that before any licenses for the sale of liquors under the provisions of this act shall be granted, such person applying for the same shall give a bond to the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, with two sufficient sureties, in the sum of one thousand dollars where the licenses shall be above seventh class, and in five hundred dollars for all in and below that class, conditioned for the faithful observance of all the laws of this Commonwealth relating to the business, &c. The 13th section of said act provides that all hotels, inns and taverns shall be classified and rated according to the estimated yearly rental of the house and property intended to be occupied for said purpose, and pay a license as follows:

1st class shall pay a license of			$1000,
2d	do	do	800,
3d	do	do	600,
4th	do	do	400,
5th	do	do	300,
6th	do	do	150,
7th	do	do	100,
8th	do	do	50,
9th	do	do	25.

Thus setting forth these facts showing to the public the great trouble and expense that we are at to get license to accommodate the public and entertain strangers and travelers, and the unusual high prices that we have to pay for all necessaries of life, has caused us to pursue this course so that we may be able to accommodate our fellow citizens and render them comfortable while they may call with us."

On motion, it was resolved that this report be adopted.

On motion of Robert McCrum, a committee of five was appointed to fix the prices to be charged by the public innkeepers hereafter. Whereupon the chair appointed Robert McCrum, J. A. Murray, T. J. Coplin, William Swinehart and Jacob Mutthersbough.

PRICES.

Resolved, That from and after the 8th of June, 1857, the following prices be and are hereby established:

1. A man and horse over night, supper, lodging, and breakfast,	$1 25
2. A man and two horses over night, supper and breakfast,	1 75
3. One horse over night, where the person has his hay and feed along, for each and every horse,	12½
4. Horse to oats and hay over night, not to feed more than 6 qts. oats,	50
5. Horse to oats and hay over night, 1 peck oats,	62½
6. One horse, when feed is 4 qts. oats,	18¾
7. Do do 8 do	37½
8. One horse by the day, to eats and hay,	50
9. One horse, boarding by the week,	3 00
10. Boarding per week for one man,	3 00
11. Boarding per week for one man, when he may occupy a separate room,	3 50
12. Boarding per week for gentleman and lady, (i. e. man and wife,)	7 00
13. Boarding per week for one man, when he finds his own bed,	2 75
14. For lodging one man, without meals,	25
14. For dinner, and two horses fed,	75
15. Gentleman and lady over night, supper and breakfast,	87½
16. Board per day for all Jurors or Witnesses that attend Court,	1 00

We, the undersigned, do hereby establish the above and foregoing prices, and will maintain the same, whereof we pledge ourselves one to the other not to deviate from them as men of honor.

T. E. Williams,	Thomas Mayes,
J. A. Ross,	J. A. Murray,
Robert McCrum,	John Brown,
Jos. Gruver,	George Yager,
T. J. Coplin,	Mutthersbough & Hamaker,
J. G. Larimore,	
George Otinker,	Swinehart & Bell.
W. Brothers,	

On motion, it was resolved that we have these prices printed and put up in our bars with our licenses.

On motion, it was resolved that we recommend to all public innkeepers to establish these prices throughout this State.

On motion, it was resolved that the proceedings of this meeting be published in all our county papers, and in Centre, and Union, and such other papers as may see proper to copy them.

THOS. MAYES, Chairman.
W. BROTHERS, Secretary.

Trial of Agricultural Machines.—A national field trial of reaping, mowing, &c. implements will take place in July next, near Syracuse, in Western New York, under the auspices and as a part of the operations of the United States Agricultural Society. The time will be from the 6th to the 13th of July.

Rats, Roaches, Bed-Bugs, Insects, &c.

"Costar," the great Rat, Roach, &c., Exterminator, 388 Broadway, New York, is establishing Depots for his valuable Remedies, in every City, Town, Village, and Neighborhood in the United States, but seeks to do so in the hands of Druggists, Store-Keepers, &c., &c. Where this is impracticable, orders by *mail* or *express*, enclosing the price of articles with sufficient to pre pay, will have prompt attention.

Address "Costar," 388 Broadway, New York.

See regular Advertisement.

Holloway's Pills, the most powerful remedy for all disorders affecting the intestines.—These Pills are pronounced without hesitation by all who have tried them to be one of the most efficacious remedies ever made known, they act so directly upon the affected parts that it is impossible any disease of the stomach or bowels can resist their searching influence, and so they thoroughly pass through and cleanse the system, removing all traces of disease. It is a remarkable fact, that these Pills seldom fail to restore the patient to health even after every other remedy had been used unsuccessfully.

Married.

On the 2d inst., by the Rev. C. M. Klink, JACOB M. BOMBAUGH to Miss MARGARET M. WAGNER, all of this county.

Died.

On Monday last, JAMES MAXWELL, youngest son of George W. and Corrinna I. Stewart, aged 2 years and 4 months.

At Freeburg, Snyder county, on the 27th May, J. R. STROUP, of Decatur township, aged about 23 years.

"Weep not for him! His span was like the sky,
Whose thousand stars shine beautiful and bright,
Like flowers that know not when to die,
Like long link'd shadeless months of polar light,
Like music floating o'er a waveless lake,
While echo answers from the flowery brake,
"Weep not for him!"

PUBLIC SALE.

Will be sold at public sale, at McVeytown, on

Wednesday, June 10, 1857,

the following Personal Property, to wit:

13 HORSES, 4 MULES,

25 tons Wrought Scrap Iron,

25 tons Nail Plate, 3 tons Shovel, 2 tons Bar Iron,

8000 ft. Yellow Pine Boards,

60 Locust Posts,

5 WAGONS, 1 CART,

Boston Wagon, Horse Gears, Mule Harness, a large stock of

DRY GOODS,

Ready made Clothing, Hats and Caps, Boots and Shoes, Groceries, and a variety of other articles. Sale to commence at 10 o'clock a. m. of said day, when terms will be made known by D. W. WOODS,

je4 Assignee Juniata Iron Company.

THE GREATEST

MEDICAL DISCOVERY

OF THE AGE.

DR. KENNEDY, of Roxbury, has discovered in one of our common pasture weeds a remedy that cures

Every Kind of Humor

from the worst Scrofula down to a common Pimple.

He has tried it in over 1100 cases, and never failed except in two cases, (both thunder humor.) He has now in his possession over two hundred certificates of its virtue, all within twenty miles of Boston.

Two bottles are warranted to cure a nursing Sore Mouth.

One to three bottles will cure the worst kind of Pimples on the Face

Two to three bottles will clean the system of Biles.

Two bottles are warranted to cure the worst Canker in the Mouth and Stomach.

Three to five bottles are warranted to cure the worst case of Erysipelas.

One to two bottles are warranted to cure all Humor in the eyes.

Two bottles are warranted to cure Running of the Ears and Blotches among the Hair.

Four to six bottles are warranted to cure corrupt and running Ulcers.

One bottle will cure Scaly Eruption of the Skin.

Two to three bottles are warranted to cure the worst case of Ringworm.

Two to three bottles are warranted to cure the most desperate case of Rheumatism.

Three to four bottles are warranted to cure the Salt Rheum.

Five to eight bottles will cure the worst case of Scrofula.

A benefit is always experienced from the first bottle, and a perfect cure is warranted when the above quantity is taken.

Reader, I peddled over a thousand bottles of this in the vicinity of Boston. I know the effect of it in every case. So sure as water will extinguish fire, so sure will this cure humor. I never sold a bottle of it but that sold another; after a trial it always speaks for itself. There are two things about this herb that appears to me surprising; first that it grows in our pastures, in some places quite plentiful, and yet its value has never been known until I discovered it in 1846—second, that it should cure all kinds of humor.

In order to give some idea of the sudden rise and great popularity of the discovery, I will state that in April, 1853, I peddled it and sold about six bottles per day—in April, 1854, I sold over one thousand bottles per day of it.

Some of the wholesale Druggists who have been in business twenty and thirty years, say that nothing in the annals of patent medicines was ever like it. There is a universal praise of it from all quarters.

In my own practice I always kept it strictly for humors—but since its introduction as a general family medicine, great and wonderful virtues have been found in it that I never suspected.

Several cases of epileptic fits—a disease which was always considered incurable, have been cured by a few bottles. O, what a mercy if it will prove effectual in all cases of that awful malady—there are few who have seen more of it than I have.

I know of several cases of Dropsy, all of them aged people, cured by it. For the various diseases of the Liver, Sick Headache, Dyspepsia, Asthma, Fever and Ague, Pain in the Side, Diseases of the Spine, and particularly in diseases of the Kidneys, &c., the discovery has done more good than any medicine ever known.

No change of diet ever necessary—eat the best you get and plenty of it.

DIRECTIONS FOR USE.—Adults one table spoonful per day—Children over 10 years, dessert spoonful—Children from 5 to 8 years, tea-spoonful. As no directions can be applicable to all constitutions, take sufficient to operate on the bowels twice a day.

Manufactured by

DONALD KENNEDY,

No 120 Warren St., Roxbury, Mass.

PRICE $1,00

Wholesale Agents. New York City, C. V. Clickner, 81 Barclay street; C. H. King, 192 Broadway; Rushton and Clark, 275 Broadway; A. B. & D. Sands, 100 Fulton street. T. W. DYOTT & SONS, Philadelphia, wholesale Agents for Pa. For sale by F. J. HOFFMAN and Mrs. MARY MARKS, Lewistown, and by B. F. KEPNER, Mifflintown. (je4-1y.

TO INVALIDS!

DR. HARDMAN,

PHYSICIAN for diseases of the Lungs, Throat, Heart—formerly Physician to Cincinnati Hospital and Invalids' Retreat—Corresponding Member the London Medical Society of Observation—Author "Letters to Invalids," &c.

IS COMING.

JULY APPOINTMENTS.

Dr. Hardman,

Physician for Diseases of the Lungs,

Formerly Physician to the Cincinnati Marine Hospital

WILL BE CONSULTED AT

Lewistown, National Hotel,	Thursday,
Mifflin, Patterson House,	Friday,
Huntingdon, Jackson's Hotel	
Altoona, Logan House,	
Hollidaysburg, Exchange Hotel,	
Johnstown, Cambria House,	
Indiana, Indiana House,	
Greensburg, Westmoreland House,	
Pittsburgh, St. Charles Hotel,	June 24

DR. HARDMAN treats Consumption, Bronchitis, Asthma, and all diseases of the Throat by MEDICATED INHALATION.

The great point in the treatment of all human ills is to get at the disease in a direct manner. All parts are estimated by their action upon the organ to relief. This is the important fact upon which Inhalation is based. If the stomach is diseased, we take medicine directly into the stomach. If the lungs are diseased we breathe or inhale medicated vapors directly into the lungs. The reason why Consumption and diseases of the lungs have heretofore resisted all treatment, has been because they were not approached in a direct manner by medicine. They were intended to be local, and yet the medicine taken was so constituted that they could only act constitutionally, pending the tedious process of absorption upon the stomach, the food passes within the Lungs were somewhere in solution brings the medicine into direct contact with the disease, without the disadvantage of any violent shock. Its application is so simple that it may be employed by the youngest infant or feeblest invalid. It does not derange the stomach, or interfere in the least with the strength, comfort or business of the patient.

No charge for consultation.

OTHER DISEASES TREATED.

In relation to the following diseases, either when complicated with Lung Affections, or existing alone, we invite consultation—usually finding them PROMPTLY CURABLE:

PROLAPSUS and all forms of FEMALE COMPLAINTS, Irregularities and Weakness.

PALPITATION and other forms of HEART DISEASE, Liver Complaint, Dyspepsia, and all other diseases of Stomach and Bowels, Piles, &c. &c.

All diseases of the Eye and Ear; Neuralgia, Deafness, and all forms of Nervous Disease.

No charge for consultation.

je4-1y S. P. HARDMAN, M. D.

Pennsylvania Railroad.

ON and after Monday, June 1st, trains leave Lewistown Station as follows:

	Westward.	Eastward.
Express,	5 40 a. m.	5 14
Fast Line,	7 42 p. m.	11 07
Mail,	3 07 "	4 35
Through Freight,	1 50 a. m.	5 50
Emigrant,	2 35 "	5 30
Express Freight,	10 15 "	5 30
Local "	11 55 "	7 35

Fare to Harrisburg, $1 50; to Philadelphia 4 50; to Altoona, 1 75; to Pittsburgh, 4 70.

The Ticket Office will be open 20 minutes before the arrival of each Passenger Train. D. E. ROBESON, Agent.

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 Credits and at Low Rates of Interest.

THESE lands were granted by the Government to aid in the construction of the road, and are among the richest and most fertile in the world. They extend from North Fairbury to the North West, through the middle of the State to the extreme South, and include every variety of climate and productions found between the 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—timber wood can be had at the same rate per cord.

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

The great fertility of these lands, which is a black rich mould from two to five feet deep, and gently rolling—their contiguity to the road by which every facility is furnished for travel and transportation, to the principal markets North, South, East, West, and the ease with which they can be cultivated, render them the most valuable investment that can be made, and present the most favorable opportunity to 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 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 which the title is vested, to the purchasers, which convey to them absolute titles in Fee Simple, free and clear of every incumbrance, lien or mortgage.

The Prices are from $6 to $30; Interest only 3 per cent.

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

Those who purchase on long credit give notes payable in 2, 3, 4, 5 and 6 years after date, but 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 assist 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 address 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, prices 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.

Office in Illinois Central Railroad Depot, Chicago, Illinois.

apr

Duvall's Galvanic Oil

IS the greatest cure for Rheumatism in all kinds of Pain. Sold at the BEE HIVE STORE. Try one bottle—price 50 cents.

May 28, 1857.

BLACKSMITH'S Coal, received and for sale by F. G. FRANCIS