

THE GAZETTE.

LEWISTOWN, PA.
Thursday, February 25, 1858.

Notices of New Advertisements.

A Normal Class will be opened in McVeytown on the 12th April, by Co. Sup't. Hawn, who will also hold an examination for teachers desiring permanent certificates on the 27th March, at the same place.
J. K. Rhodes notifies those indebted to him that he intends calling upon them soon.
The Franklin Fire Insurance Co., of which H. J. Walters, Esq., is agent for this county, insure buildings and other property against loss by fire, both in town and country. Those who will play cards are referred to the advertisement of Hurdis Yell.

Foreign News.

The steamship Baltic arrived at New York brings four days later news than those previously received. The news is interesting, but not important. The London money market was easy, and consols on the 2d were quoted at 95½. The steamship Leviathan was fairly launched on Sunday, the 31st ult., in the presence of a vast and enthusiastic multitude, and was at once towed to her moorings at Deptford. The Directors of the Atlantic Telegraph Company had issued a report, in anticipation of a meeting of the stockholders on the 18th inst. Prince Frederick William and wife had embarked. A frightful colliery explosion had taken place in England. The London Times gives the particulars of the capture of a large American slaver on the Coast of Africa, the circumstances attending which were horrible in the extreme. The vessel was driven ashore, and numbers of the blacks perished in the surf. The Americans in Paris had held a meeting, and adopted resolutions congratulating the Emperor on his escape from assassination. The restrictive measures of the Government had had an effect in checking the improvement in the financial condition of France. Bills empowering the Emperor to remove from Paris all who threatened the public tranquility and constituting a Council of Regency had been introduced into the Legislative Chamber. Letters patent had been issued naming the Empress Regent, in case of calamity to the Emperor. According to a late despatch from Paris, the principal conspirators had confessed that their plot extended to the assassination of the Pope and the Kings of Sardinia and Naples, as well as of Louis Napoleon. The Bank of Holland had reduced its rate of discount to 4½ per cent., and the National Bank of Turin to 6 per cent. Money continued to be abundant in England. Consols closed on the 2d inst. at 95½. The Cotton market was firm, and the tendency upward, although the quotations were unchanged.

From Godey's Lady's Book.

THE LOST DAUGHTER, and other Stories of the Heart, by Mrs. Caroline Lee Hentz, author of "Linda," "Love after marriage," etc., etc. The lamented author of the charming story that gives its title to this attractive volume has left behind her many lasting and beautiful souvenirs of her literary triumphs. But, among them all, there is not one, perhaps, more worthy of her reputation than the affecting story of "The Lost Daughter." We are not called upon, we are aware, to repeat here all that able critics have so often and truthfully said in praise of the dramatic powers displayed in the writings of the late Mrs. Hentz—of the ease, correctness, and gracefulness of her style—of the purity or the strength of her moral principles—or of the applicability of her lessons and examples to the prudent regulation of the affairs of every day life. Like her works, those high opinions of the critics have become household words among American readers. But there is still room for the spread of the authoress' reputation, and for the extended influence of her writings, which are so well calculated to elevate and enlighten the minds of those who may not yet have had the pleasure to peruse them. It is due also to the worthy publisher, who keeps these works before the public, that he should be remunerated for his labor and enterprise. Exclusive of "The Lost Daughter," this volume contains no less than nine of the authoress' most delightful stories.—Price, in cloth, \$1.25, or, in two volumes, paper cover, One Dollar.

—Some Westerners propose that the editor of the Centre Democrat be sent to Congress from this district.
—Gov. Packer has pardoned Monroe Stewart, who has been under sentence of death, in Allegheny county, for the McKeesport murder.
—The Pacific Hotel at St. Louis was destroyed by fire last week, and so far 25 persons have been taken from the ruins dead. It is supposed many others were killed.
—A New Yorker, in soliciting our patronage for correspondence, says that "his is the intellectual as well as commercial centre of the western world. He might with truth have added, "and of swindlers generally."
—James B. Clay and Gen. Cullum got into a fight at Washington the other day. Gen. Harney and Col. Sumner, Lieut. Hind and Commander Bonwell, and various others belonging to the army and navy are also at loggerheads—so that some duels are anticipated.
—It is seldom that a medicine meets with such general favor among all classes, and especially among the educated, as the Oxigenated Bitters. These Bitters are free from alcohol, and are a never failing cure for dyspepsia.—For sale by C. Ritz.
—Hon. John K. Kane, Judge of the United States District Court for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania, died about nine o'clock on Sunday evening last, at his residence, Fern Rock, on Green Lane, Twenty-second Ward, Philadelphia.
—Kansas Calhoun has published an address in which he states he has written to Gov. Denver for the true returns of Delaware Crossings, and promises to be governed by them, although they should give the State into the hands of his enemies. We shall see.
—The thermometer report for the 17th makes Hollidaysburg 50 below zero, while most other places east, west, north and south are given from 30 to 35° warmer. Unless the folks up there had the instrument hanging in an ice house, that place must be about as cold as another is said to be hot.
—**TWO CONSUMERS.**—Why is a hen sitting on a fence like a hen? Because she has a head on one side and a tail on the other.
—**Why are three married couples like a whistler?** Because they go "two, two, two!"—Boston Advertiser.
—**BOYNT AHEAD!**—At the late Illinois State Fair held at Peoria, the products of Union, the banner county of Egypt, "astonished the natives." Hemp was exhibited 14 feet high; Chinese sugar cane 18 feet high; plantain, 10 feet and fully ripe; corn 19 feet high, with the highest ears 13 feet above the ground; 56 ears weighing 80 pounds. A bushel of corn in the ear weighs 70 pounds, and contains from 90 to 100 ears. This gives some idea of the size of the monsters pulled from a forty acre field. Joseph Milliken, Esq., of this place, is agent for the sale of some choice lands in Illinois.

LOCAL AFFAIRS.

WHAT WE WANT.—The present stagnation in business of every description exemplifies in the strongest manner that there is a great want in this community. When the grain crops are good, business flourishes—when medium, business is dull—and in case of a failure, there is no business at all; thus clearly showing that our prosperity almost entirely depends on this source alone. Years ago, when this point was the only outlet for the trade of a vast region of country to the north, those residing here found ready employment at remunerative wages, but as roads were made and the facilities for carrying goods extended, our citizens, instead of keeping pace with these changes by substituting other sources of employment, kept on in the beaten track, so that while the population dependent on commerce was increasing trade was decreasing. This was probably owing to the fact that higher wages were made while employment was to be had under the old business than mechanical pursuits afforded. The shoemaker, tailor, cabinet maker, blacksmith, carpenter, saddler, founder, fergeman, and other occupations were looked upon as secondary acquisitions, all seemingly forgetting that each man added to labor became a consumer of the very articles sent away, and of course a patron to other occupations. The consequence of all this has been that we have had few manufacturers of articles that are exported, and in turn produce a flow of money into the town. While other places have their factories employing hundreds, we, with water and other power in abundance, give a bare living to a few foundries, and mete out to almost every other mechanical business no more. In many towns in this State, not half the size of Lewistown, agricultural machines are manufactured to a large extent and sent all over the State; in others carriage making is the principal business, and we have one in mind now that from this source alone derives from one to two hundred thousand dollars annually. In others, shoes, gloves, and hundreds of other articles are made, not as here for home consumption alone, but for other places, so that a reciprocal trade is established, partially affected it is true by hard times, but still independent of a failure of crops. This we want here, if we desire to go ahead.

TEMPERANCE.—Every four or five years, during the past twenty-five, a feeling of temperance has sprung up, at times extending over the whole country. The thing itself has always been popular among well-meaning citizens and especially among the female class, because the evils arising therefrom—unhappy homes that were once pleasant, contentions, strifes, and alienations, poverty, shame and crime—have fallen in the main upon the latter with much greater force than upon the victims of inebriation; but, like in most other measures of reform, a fanatical zeal has almost invariably taken possession of some, which in the end resulted in injuring the cause they professed to advocate. When arriving at this stage, they are no longer men of reason: they forget that if wrong is perpetrated, it is in the name and by the authority of law—that many, having seen the error of their ways, have left the business for other pursuits, and settled down as citizens and neighbors, and are even anxious that the laws that shall be enforced respecting the sale of liquors—that others, imbued with an ultra spirit of liberty as to personal action, claim the right, not only to drink, but to get drunk when and where they please. Now is it necessary to the cause of temperance, that those out of the business should be denounced in public by name; and if this step be countenanced, how long will it be before relatives and friends will see the sanctuary of the dead invaded, and their parents and others who sleep there held up as monsters of iniquity? How long will it be before relatives will be arrayed against relatives, friends against friends, and bitter feuds engendered? Not long, if history be true. If this course in temperance be reason, why do not our preachers adopt it in the pulpit, and by name denounce every member who has been guilty of sin, whether it be rum-selling, oppression of the poor, injustice to others, want of charity, or anything else in the catalogue of man's transgressions? "Ah! it would not do," exclaims the Methodist, the Lutheran, the Presbyterian, the Episcopal. "But," we ask, "if it is right, why would it not do?" "Because," they all answer, "it would break up our congregations!" And if such a course will break up a religious congregation, held together by the strong ties of spiritual worship, will it not be much more likely to break up a temperance association affiliating only in a moral cause? Such a question needs no answer. It is an intemperate temperance, for there can be a drunkenness of words as well as of rum—a drunkenness in zeal as well as in whiskey.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.—The receipts at Lewistown Station for the month of January, were as follows:

Freight received,	\$1238 89
" forwarded,	1560 83
Tolls,	51 36
Total freight,	2851 08
Passengers,	1125 90
Total,	\$3976 98

Among the principal articles forwarded were the following:

Poultry,	1,215 pounds.
Fruit,	1,870 do.
Cloverseed,	20,643 do.
Butter,	12,798 do.
Eggs,	7,317 do.
Axes,	26,864 do.
Iron,	37,210 do.
Flour,	175 barrels.
Horses,	20 do.
Cattle,	115 do.
Hogs,	76 do.
Sheep,	602 do.

Joseph Alexander, Esq., will deliver a lecture before the Apprentices' Literary Society on Saturday evening next.

We had a regular snow storm last week, which afforded some sleighing, but the roads are again nearly bare. With the exception of a few falls at Reedsville, the 22d passed by unnoticed.

The recent cold spell has enabled the ice dealers to fill their houses.

TO THE PUBLIC.

As almost every fertile brain is fabricating a story of its own respecting a difficulty that has arisen between the Burgess and Town Council and the Washington Society, the following statement of facts may serve to enlighten some who are evidently kept in ignorance as to the true state of the case:

Shortly after the organization of that society, I took the responsibility of giving the members the Town Hall for the purpose of holding their business and other meetings, at 25 cents per night; but soon finding that there was much carelessness used in burning gas, I notified the officers that the gas bills, as rendered by the company, would have to be paid, instead of the 25 cents per night. This arrangement continued without interruption and with every indication that the society would prosper and be productive of good, until towards the close of January, when one of the speakers introduced one of our citizens into his baraque by name in dishonorable terms, one too who is and always has been a decided advocate of Temperance. Many influential and leading citizens called my attention to this violation of propriety, and others spoke to the Council in strong terms of condemnation of such a procedure. The Council met shortly after, and during a discussion of the matter, in which I stated to them the conditions on which the Washingtonians occupied the hall, it was unanimously determined that on a repetition of such unbecoming conduct, I should notify the society that the arrangement under which they occupied it was terminated. Of this the members of the society cannot plead ignorance. The succeeding meeting was conducted with the approbation of all present, but on the next one the same speaker who had before violated that common courtesy due to all, indulged in his practice of naming one not now connected with the sale of liquor, and pointedly referring to another. It is perhaps no more than justice to the Temperance Society to say that there was but one person who thus trespassed on private life. The Burgess and Council not regarding the Town Hall as a place where men should, under the guise of temperance, spit out their spleen, determined that as neither the officers nor the meeting saw proper to call him to order, that association on the same footing as others who desire to rent the hall. Of this I gave notice to one of the secretaries in person.

The gas bill for January, at the time of writing this, still remains partly unpaid. The metre, on its third face, having marked about 9000 feet, which would leave 1600 for this month, I called Mr. Grey's attention to it. He stated that he did not take that face as his guide at present, but the centre one, and put down the register on Tuesday at 8000 feet, leaving 600 additional feet unpaid for—making the balance due by the association for gas \$3.32. During their meetings, about \$8 or \$9 worth of coal has been consumed, which was paid out of the borough funds.

During all these difficulties, I have repeatedly stated that if the citizens of Lewistown desired to hold temperance meetings, the hall was open to them on the payment of \$1 for fuel and light, but this offer did not suit some of those who seemed determined only on having their own way. I am for my part willing to bury the past, and treat with any respectable members of the Washingtonian or any other society, provided they will pledge themselves as a society to frown down all attempts to invade the sanctity of private life by dragging to public view the names of citizens not engaged in the liquor traffic; but to threats or force I will not yield. With this brief exposition, I shall leave the public either to condemn or approve my course, and will add that while I retain control of the hall, I shall not suffer a temperance meeting to be wantonly disturbed, neither will I sanction a course on their part calculated in my judgment to engender strife and discord among peaceable citizens, by converting a war on liquor into a war on individuals.

GEORGE FRYNSINGER,
Chief Burgess.

NOTE.—The gas bill above referred to was paid yesterday.

Methodist Church Destroyed by the Explosion of Gas—Several Persons Injured.
CINCINNATI, Ohio, Feb. 20.—Last evening about 7 o'clock the Methodist Protestant Church on Sixth street, near Race, was partly destroyed by the explosion of defective gas pipes. At the hour mentioned some fifteen persons were assembled in the basement for meetings, when a strong odor was felt, and an effort was made to discover the leakage. A light was applied to the metre, when the blaze burst forth, but was extinguished by a bucket of water. Quiet was almost restored, when the explosion took place, tearing up the floor, shattering the walls, and making a wreck of the basement. More than half the pews in the church were torn up, windows were blown out, and portions of the floor blown as high as the ceiling. Doors were forced from their hinges and blown into the street. The explosion was heard at a distance of half a mile. The windows of many buildings in the vicinity were destroyed. Eight or ten persons were severely wounded, and two or three of them are not expected to survive.

Pennsylvania Legislature.

A bill has been reported to compel all railroads in the Commonwealth to fence their roads whenever viewers, upon appointment by the courts, shall deem it necessary, upon petitions of citizens properly filed, to grant such views. This bill will affect every railroad in the State heavily, as it will require them to expend a vast sum of money.

In the Senate, on the 17th inst., Mr. Gregg read in place a supplement to the act of March 14, 1851, relative to the Lewistown and Kishacoquillas turnpike road company. This bill was reported on the 18th as committed.

In the House on the 17th inst., Mr. Bower read in place a bill to confer and employ upon the county commissioners of Mifflin county the duties of poor directors.

In the House on the 19th, Mr. Bower, a bill to authorize the Canal Commissioners to examine the claims of Theodore Franks, of Mifflin county.

The following is a copy of a bill reported by Col. Hodgson, which being strongly endorsed by the Harrisburg Herald, may we suspect be regarded as a State administration measure:

An Act supplementary to an act passed sixteenth April, one thousand eight hundred and fifty, Regulating Banks.
Sec. 1. That on and after the 1st of November, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and fifty-eight, no bank, savings institution, or corporation having banking privileges within this Commonwealth, shall issue or pay out any note or bill of less denomination than twenty dollars: *Provided*, That all chartered banks of issue now in existence, or that may hereafter be chartered, may, by depositing State stocks or bonds of this Commonwealth with the Auditor General, issue and pay out notes of the denominations of five and ten dollars; which notes shall be registered and countersigned by the Auditor General and delivered to the said banks in sums equal to the market value, but in no case to exceed the par or representative value of said State stocks so deposited.

Sec. 2. That all notes issued by said corporations upon the pledge of State stocks shall be so designated by such plate or vignette as may be approved by the Auditor General and State Treasurer, and shall be uniform in size and general appearance; but the name, title, locality and distinctive features of each bank shall be clear and specific; the dies and plates used in printing the said notes so secured by State stocks shall be procured or furnished at the expense of the banks respectively, and shall be deposited in the Auditor General's office at Harrisburg.

Sec. 3. That the president and cashier of each and every bank shall, on the last Saturday of each and every month, make out under oath or affirmation a clear and distinct statement, setting forth in detail the actual condition of the bank at that time, as follows:—Liabilities, amount of capital stock paid in, notes in circulation, specifying the amount of each denomination, balances due other banks, deposits due individuals, deposits due the Commonwealth, assets, specie on hand, notes of specie paying banks on hand, notes of suspended banks on hand, due from other banks, due from directors, due from brokers, due from other individuals; which statement shall be immediately forwarded to the Auditor General, who shall publish the same in at least one newspaper of the city of Philadelphia, one in Harrisburg and one at Pittsburg, the expense of which shall be apportioned equally among the several banks in proportion to their capital, and held subject to the draft of the Auditor General.

Sec. 4. That in every bank of this Commonwealth, a list of accounts overdrawn, and amounts so overdrawn; notes or drafts protested, and which shall have remained under protest for ten days or more; notes discounted, with the names of drawers and endorsers, amount, dates and time when due; drafts purchased, with dates, amount, time and place, where payable, with names of drawers, endorsers, and persons on whom drawn, with a statement of any securities given for payment thereof; and the amount paid by the bank for each note or draft shall be made out daily, and be open to the inspection of any stockholder; and any director, or committee appointed by a meeting of the stockholders, shall, during business hours, be allowed to inspect any books, accounts or papers of any bank; and a committee of three stockholders shall be appointed semi-annually by the directors of each bank, or, at their option, three reputable citizens, who shall, on the first Mondays of January and July in each and every year, count the moneys, and institute a thorough examination into the general condition of said bank, and make out a written report thereof under oath or affirmation, which report shall be open to the inspection of all the stockholders thereof; and the said committee shall receive, for said service, each not less than three dollars per diem.

Sec. 5. That whenever it shall be reported that any one or more of the said banks have failed or suspended specie payments, it shall be the duty of the Auditor General to make immediate inquiry into the facts thereof, by direct communication with said bank or banks, or otherwise; from the date of such suspension, the interest upon the State bonds deposited by said bank or banks, shall cease and accrue to the benefit of the Commonwealth; thirty days thereafter, if there be sufficient means in the sinking fund set apart for the payment of the State debt to redeem the stock bonds deposited by said suspended bank or banks, the Auditor General, with the concurrence of the State Treasurer, shall proceed to cancel said bonds or stocks, and provide for the redemption of the notes or bills, for which they were held as security, at their par or representative value, and for which redemption he shall draw upon the sinking fund as often as may be required, to the amount for which said bonds were received; of all which proceedings he shall give public notice: *Provided*, That in all such cases the notes of such banks so secured shall be received by collectors and county treasurers and State officers at par, for all debts due the Commonwealth.

Sec. 6. That if there shall not be sufficient means in the sinking fund to redeem the notes of suspended banks, as provided for in the fifth section of this act, then at the expiration of thirty days after such suspension, the Auditor General shall proceed to advertise and sell the State stocks deposited, agreeably to the first section of this act, at public sale to the highest bidder, of which sale he shall give twenty days notice in three of the principal newspapers of the cities of Philadelphia and Pittsburg, and such other papers as may be deemed proper and advisable; and the proceeds of such sale, after deducting the expen-

ses thereof, shall be appropriated to the redemption of the notes for which the said securities were pledged, in like manner as provided for in the fifth section of this act: all such notes on arriving at the State Treasury shall be filed away for cancellation, which cancellation shall be in the presence of the State Treasurer, and the president or cashier of the bank, and at such time as the Auditor General shall determine.

Sec. 7. That in case of the suspension, failure or insolvency of any bank, and the appointment of an assignee or receiver for the settlement of its affairs or business, such receiver or assignee shall set aside for the security of the holders of such notes as are issued under this act such amount as the Auditor General may deem necessary, not exceeding the difference between the amount of uncancelled notes so issued and the market value of the stocks on deposit at the time such demand may be made by the Auditor General, which shall be paid into the State Treasury, and used for the redemption of such notes after other securities are exhausted; and any amount received beyond the notes uncancelled shall be re-paid to such receiver or assignee on the order of the Auditor General, and such receiver or assignee shall not make payment of any debt until the Auditor General shall have made such demand, or given notice that no such demand is deemed necessary.

Sec. 8. That no note or draft shall be purchased or discounted by any bank unless the same shall have been first specially authorized by the board of directors, at a regular meeting; and any violation of this or any other section of this act shall be deemed and punished as a misdemeanor.

Sec. 9. That all existing laws or parts of laws, so far as they may conflict with the provisions of this act, are hereby repealed.

A large number of petitions in favor of the Mifflin county Bank, have been presented, but thus far no action has been taken on it.

Married.

In Tyrone City, on the 9th inst., by Rev. R. W. Black, Rev. W. A. PLOTNER of Spring Mills, Centre county, to MISS NANCY J. BRYAN, formerly of Lewistown, Mifflin county.

Died.

At the residence of his son, in Altoona, on the 13th inst., JOHN LOWTHER, aged 73 years.

From the Lutheran Observer.
Died, at his residence in Chambersburg, Pa., on Thursday evening, the 4th of February, the Rev. JOHN ROSENBERG, after a short illness of some six weeks. Rev. Mr. Rosenberg was born on the 7th of December, 1815, in Sharon, Schuylkill county, N. Y. His father having died when he was but a boy, and being the oldest of a large family, it became his duty to take his father's place at the head of the farm. It was during this period that he showed those evidences of energy which followed him through life. He was always sedate and thoughtful, and when he became awakened and converted under the preaching of Rev. P. Wieting about the year 1834, he consecrated himself to the Lord, and soon after commenced his studies in our seminary at Hartwick—he spent (I think) two sessions in Union college, and about five years at Hartwick, during which time he made good progress in the sciences and languages. He was licensed by the Franckean Lutheran Synod in 1840; perhaps in the autumn of the same year he became pastor of the Lutheran church of Middletown, Pa. In 1841 he became pastor of the Lutheran church at Dickerson, Cumberland county, Pa. In the winter of 1842 he was married to Miss Haddesa Ealy, of Shippensburg. In June, 1842, he was ordained by the Franckean Synod, then in session at Newville, Herkimer county, N. Y. Sometime afterwards he was elected pastor of the Lutheran church at Lewistown, Pa., where he labored with success. He now joined the Synod of West Pennsylvania.—Part of the time he resided in Lewistown he was principal of the Lewistown Academy. Bro. Rosenberg was also pastor of the Lutheran church in Middletown, Md., where the first indications of the disease appeared that brought him to his grave, viz., bronchitis. In 1854 he came to Chambersburg, and preached for some time for the Lutheran churches at Strawsburg and Sherers. Bro. Rosenberg was a good man, honest, sincere, fearless and firm. His literary and theological attainments were respectable, and although he was not a brilliant genius, he was a man of good sound common sense, and very practical. He loved the Lutheran Church, and labored hard to promote her best interests. He was a good practical preacher, and will no doubt have many souls to his ministry in the great day. His record is on high; he has passed away from earth; his end was peaceful and pleasant; yet solemn and painful, that I saw him on his deathbed! I had a great deal of conversation with him. He had a good hope in Christ Jesus—he put all his trust in the merits of the Redeemer—Christ, was his all and in all. He was calm and composed—he had no doubts as to his interest in Christ.—Oh, how cheering to see a dear friend standing upon the verge of Jordan with such bright hopes! He did not suffer much, his disease was hereditary bronchitis, or what is in common life called galling consumption. To this disease he was predisposed. Last spring a sad event occurred which no doubt hastened on his end. His eldest son, a fine and interesting boy of 14 or 15, was crushed on the railroad and died a few hours afterwards. This terrible scene so overpowered the father, and so crushed his spirit that he never recovered from the shock. As his health had declined for some time before he took his bed, he was not in the active duties of his office at the time of his death. He died by syncope, and of course suffered no pain. He leaves a wife and two children, and a large circle of friends to mourn their loss, which is his gain. The funeral was attended by a large number of the citizens of Chambersburg—the bearers were all clergymen of the different denominations. The officiating clergymen were Rev. W. F. Eyster and myself. Bro. Rosenberg was in the 43d year of his age.

Yours, &c.,
R. WEISER.

HURDIS YELL, Springfield, Mass., Manufacturer of

PLAYING CARDS,
Printed, Cut and Marked for the different Games. Prices according to quality. Samples with prices sent free of expense to any address. Trade supplied on liberal terms. Agents wanted. feb25

GROCERIES DOWN!
SUPERIOR Syrup Molasses, at 80 cents a gallon. Sugar also reduced in price. oct8
F. J. HOFFMAN.

A few bottles of BULL'S SARSAPARILLA—the best article of the kind made—on sale at Ritz's at 75 cents per bottle to close the lot.

Holloway's Pills, or rather their effects, are producing a sensation unparalleled in the history of the healing art in this country. They are annihilating the experimental practice of the faculty. "Why," say the victims of dyspepsia, dysentery and bilious complaints, "why should we permit the practitioners to test the power of half a dozen medicines upon us, when we know that Holloway's Pills are all sufficient to effect a cure?" It is not alone in consequence of this fact that it is common report that of printed testimony all the world; it is also verified to tens of thousands by their own individual experience and personal observation.

Dyspepsia Cured.

Boston, December 6.
Dr. Geo. B. Green,—Dear Sir—In reply to your question in regard to the action of the Oxigenated Bitters, I feel much pleasure in stating that from its prompt and effective effect in alleviating and overcoming a severe and chronic case of indigestion and dyspepsia in my own family, and from a knowledge of its wonderful results in curing several attacks quite as severe in other families of my acquaintance. I consider it a sovereign and infallible remedy in that distressing complaint, and would cordially and earnestly recommend it to all who may be thus afflicted.

Respectfully yours,
ISAAC DANFORTH,
17 South Market street.
The above certificate is from a well known and highly respectable merchant of Boston, and is entitled to the fullest confidence.
SETH W. FOWLE & Co., 128 Washington st., Boston; Proprietors. Sold by Chas. Ritz, Lewistown, and by their agents everywhere.

A CARD TO THE LADIES.

DR. DUPONCO'S GOLDEN FEMALE PILLS are infallible in removing stoppages or irregularities of the menses. These pills are nothing new, but have been used by the Doctor for many years, both in France and America, with unparalleled success in every case, and are urged by many ladies who have used them to make these pills public for the alleviation of those suffering from any irregularities whatever, as well as a preventive to those ladies whose health will not permit an increase of family. Pregnant females, or those supposing themselves to be, are cautioned against using these pills, as the proprietor assumes no responsibility after the above admonition, although their mildness would prevent any injury to health; otherwise these pills are recommended. Directions accompany each box. Price \$1. Sold wholesale and retail by F. A. HARDY & Co., General Agents for Lewistown, Mifflin county, Pa., and also agents for Belleville, Mine, Reedsville, Altoona, &c. They will supply dealers, the proprietor's prices, and send the pills to ladies (confidentially) by return mail to any part of city or county, on receipt of \$1 through the Lewistown post office. For particulars get circular of agents. *PS.*—See that each box has my signature. J. DUPONCO, 15 30 Broadway post office, New York.

THE MARKETS.

LEWISTOWN, Feb. 25, 1858.
Butter, good, lb. 15
Eggs, doz. 10
Our Millers yesterday were paying 5¢ for white Wheat 65(1/2); red Wheat 60(1/2); Corn 40; Rye 50; Oats 25; Barley 50. Flour is selling at from \$2 25 to 3 25 @ 100 lbs, as in quality.

Philadelphia Market.
Beef Cattle sell in the city at \$7(1/2) to \$8(1/2); Sheep 83(1/2) to 90 per head—Cows, fresh, \$20 to 45, dry \$12 to 20—Hogs \$7 to 7 1/2 net.
Flour is quoted at \$4 37(1/2) to \$6 00—Wheat, prime white, 130, red 120(1/2)—Rye 70—Barley 90—Oats 33—Corn 60(1/2) @ 60.

NOTICE.

ALL persons knowing themselves indebted to the subscriber by book account or otherwise will please be prepared to pay the same by the second week in March, as intended calling on all of you. Please send a few dollars.
J. K. RHODES,
Newton Hamilton, Feb. 25, 1858.—Gt

Normal Class.

A NORMAL CLASS will be commenced at McVeytown on the 12th of April and continue eleven weeks. The first object and aim in the exercises of the class will be to give thorough instruction in the common English branches of education—the second to teach the best methods of imparting this instruction to others—the third to attend to the more advanced branches. In connection with these, semi-weekly lectures will be delivered on "School Management and Government," thus affording to Teachers and others an opportunity while pursuing their studies to acquire a knowledge of the theory and practice of teaching. Every exertion will be made to give entire satisfaction to all who may come. Boarding can be obtained at very low rates. TERMS—For common branches, \$5 per quarter;—for advanced branches, \$6.
For further particulars address
A. D. HAWN, Co. Sup't.
McVeytown, Pa.

An examination will be held at McVeytown, March 27th, for those desiring permanent certificates. Notice of intention to apply must be given at least ten days before that time. [Feb 25] A. D. HAWN.

INDEMNITY AGAINST LOSS BY FIRE.
Franklin Fire Insurance Company of Philadelphia.

Office 435 and 437 Chestnut street, near Fifth.
STATEMENT OF ASSETS, January 1, 1858.
Published agreeably to an act of Assembly, being—
First Mortgages, amply secured, \$1,506,833 13
Real Estate; (present value \$100,000) cost, 74,280 30
Temporary Loans, on ample Collateral Securities, 101,028 17
Stocks, (present value \$76,964 22) cost 71,547 57
Notes and Bills Receivable, 4,355 48
Cash, 40,555 48
\$1,888,904 74

Perpetual or Limited Insurances made on every description of property, in Town and Country. Rates as low as are consistent with security.

Since their incorporation, a period of twenty-eight years, they have paid over Four Millions of Dollars' losses by fire, thereby affording evidence of the advantages of Insurance, as well as the ability and disposition to meet with promptness all liabilities.

Losses by Fire. \$208,781 1/2
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