

...for the Constitution," or "the Constitution." Should the Constitution be rejected at the said election, the majority of votes being cast in favor of the same, and in that event, the insurrectionary territory are hereby army. Empowered to form for themselves a State Government, and to admit to the Union under its admission into the Union under the Federal Constitution, and added to the States of the Union, and to elect delegates to a Convention, hereinafter provided. The section constitutes the Government, Secretary, President of Council and an hundred of the House a Board of Commissioners to see the elections fairly carried out, and empowered to prescribe the manner and places of election; after the election shall be framed by the Convention, and shall be submitted to the people for their adoption or rejection; and that so soon as a result of said election is made known to the President of the United States, he shall issue a proclamation declaring Kansas one of the States of the Union, without any further legislation on the part of Congress; all white male inhabitants of said territory, over the age of twenty-one years who are legal voters under the laws of the territory of Kansas, and none others, shall be allowed to vote; and this shall be the only qualification required to entitle the citizens to the right of suffrage in said elections.

THE GAZETTE.

LEWISTOWN, PA.
Thursday, April 8, 1858.

Notices of New Advertisements.

Dr. E. W. Hale, in order to preserve a spawning ground for trout in Kishacoquillas creek, has prohibited all fishing in its premises, at Brown's Mills.
Wholesale stock of Watches, Clocks, Jewelry, Books and Fancy Articles may be found at Junkin's old stand, which are being sold at prices to suit the times.
Jno. H. Weekes, Justice and Scrivener, has opened an office next door to Irwin's grocery.
Dr. Williams' Anti-Dyspeptic Elixir, advertised in another column, is for sale by Charles Ritz.
The County Treasurer advertises a list of unseated lands to be sold for taxes on the 17th June.

Democracy North and South.

Ex-Governor Hammond, of South Carolina, a Senator of the United States, and of course a leading member in full communion with Mr. Buchanan's free trade and pro slavery wing of self-styled "Democracy," delivered a speech in the U. S. Senate on the 4th ult. in which the well-known contempt of the slaveholders for laboring men is fearlessly expressed. Some of the passages in this speech are exceedingly rich. We give one by way of sample:

NORTHERN LABORERS ARE BUT SLAVES.

"The Senator from New York said yesterday that the whole world had abolished slavery. Ay, the name, but not the thing; and all the powers of earth cannot abolish it. God only can do it when he repeals the fiat, 'the poor ye always have with you' for the man who lives by daily labor, and scarcely lives at that, and who has to put out his labor in the market and take the best he can get for it—in short, your whole class of manual laborers and operatives, as you call them, are SLAVES. The difference between us is, that our slaves are hired for life, and well compensated; there is no starvation, no begging, no want of employment among our people, and not too much employment either. Yours are hired by the day, not cared for, and scantily compensated, which may be proved in the most deplorable manner, at any hour, in any street in any of your large towns. Why, Sir, you meet more beggars in one day in any city of New York, than you would meet in a lifetime in the whole South. Our slaves are black of another, inferior race. The status in which we have placed them is an elevation. They are elevated from the condition in which God first created them by being made our slaves. None of that race, on the whole face of the globe, can be compared with the slaves of the South, and they know it. They are happy, content, unsharpened, and utterly incapable, from intellectual degradation, ever to give us any trouble by their aspirations.
"Your slaves are white, of your own race; you are brothers of one blood. They are your equals in natural endowment of intellect, and they feel galled by their degradation. Our slaves do not vote. We give them no political power. Yours do vote, and being the majority, they are the depositaries of all your political power. If they knew the tremendous secret, that the ballot box is stronger than an army with bayonets, and could combine—where would you be? Your society would be re-constructed, your government re-constructed, your property divided; not as they have mistakenly attempted to initiate such proceedings by meeting in parks with arms in their hands, but by the quiet process of the ballot box. You have been making war upon us to our very hearth-stones. How would you like for us to send lecturers or agitators North, to teach these people this, to aid and assist in combining, and to lead them?"

This language is a little different from democratic speeches heretofore, but coming from those who rule the administration at Washington, the sentiments will probably soon be proclaimed as orthodox—unless the fact that these "northern slaves" have votes should render it expedient to keep quiet. Here is another specimen which was uttered in the U. S. Senate last week by a Senator from Georgia, during a discussion on the bill to increase the army. He has, it will be seen, a high opinion of volunteers:
Mr. Iverson (Ga.) explained that he, individually, was not in favor of the employment of volunteer, raw militia, picked up in grog shops, that would be inefficient against the Mormons. They might defend trains, posts, or be used on the frontier service, and thus liberate the regulars from Texas and elsewhere. He added that the government would be satisfied with two regiments if it cannot get four.
Mr. Pugh (Ohio) regarded volunteers as preferable to regulars, but would move an amendment that the clause requiring a "regiment from a State" read "company."
Mr. Cameron (Pa.) said that Mr. Iverson was wrong in characterizing volunteers as picked up in grog shops. He himself, the other day, presented the offer of a uniformed company of the most respectable young men

of Fayette county, to go to Utah. It seems part of American nature to be a soldier, and then to go out to have a fight. If there was any trouble about raising the number, Pennsylvania could do it herself.
Mr. Houston (Texas) was in favor of the volunteers.

Pennsylvania Legislature.

On the first, the Governor notified the Legislature that he had signed an Act to release the bail of Daniel Zeigler, late treasurer of Mifflin county.

MIFFLIN COUNTY BANK BILL.

On the same day, agreeably to order, the House resolved itself into committee of the whole, (Mr. Rose in the chair.)
The first section was read, and on the question, will the House agree to the section?
Mr. McClure moved that the committee rise, report progress, and ask leave to sit again; which was agreed to.
The speaker resumed the chair.

Mr. McClure now moved that the further consideration of said bill be postponed for the present; which was agreed to.

SALE OF THE STATE CANALS.

Mr. McClure moved that the House do now proceed to the consideration of the bill relative to the sale of the State Canals; which was agreed to.
The bill being before the House on final passage, the yeas and nays were required by Messrs. Foster and Wilcox, and are as follows: Yeas, 52—Nays, 37—Dr. Bower voting yea.

MIFFLIN COUNTY BANK.

The bill relative to the Mifflin County Bank, came up in order on second reading. The first section being before the House, Mr. Bower said this bank is to be located at Lewistown, Mifflin county. He then gave a brief abstract of the prominent features of the bill. He went on to show that each stockholder was to be in fact a director, which would prevent some of the frauds that other banks are liable to from faithless officials. In the 6th section he said ample security is provided for the security of noteholders by mortgages on real estate and five and tens by State stocks deposited with the Auditor General. A bank is required in this central portion of the State. There are eleven counties contiguous without any banking capital. It is necessary for the farmer who wants to sell his grain. He expects to get his paying good paper, but at present he often gets foreign currency of a very depreciated character. The iron interest also demands it. More than twelve hundred citizens have petitioned for the measure.
Mr. Lawrence said that asking for a bank at this time either argues great audacity or a persistence in demanding what is right. It is asked that a bank be chartered at Lewistown, which will be the only one along the Pennsylvania Central railroad for a distance of 250 miles. The great objection to banks is that security is not offered to noteholders; but in this instance this is done. First, real estate to the amount of the deposits, then insurance stocks, and then State stocks to the amount of the deposits and notes issued. What better security can be offered? He thought the prayer of the petitioners ought to be granted.
Mr. Lloyd said there were novel features in this bill and some of them were valuable. By the fifth section there is full security guaranteed to the noteholder and the depositor. It was State stock guarantee and real estate security—the best that can be offered. He had carefully examined its provisions in committee and out of committee, and could find nothing in it objectionable.
Mr. Jenkins said there were incongruities in the second section; it is said the capital stock shall be \$200,000, yet it permits it to be increased to \$300,000. Again, by the ninth section it is permitted to go into operation with a specie capital of \$10 on each share, or only \$2,000 of specie.—It is also provided that no man with less than \$1,000 of real estate can be a stockholder—thus keeping poor men out of it. It is as objectionable a bill as any that has ever come under his notice.
Mr. Owen declared the danger of making real estate a basis was that whenever a crisis occurred to make real estate depreciate, the noteholders would lose just as much as the real estate had depreciated.

The question was further discussed by Mr. McClure, and on the question, Will the House agree to the section? it was determined in the negative, by the following yeas:

YEAS—Messrs. Babcock, Benson, Bower, Castner, Crawford, George, Gilliland, Hayes, Hinrod, Hunt, Imbrie, Jackson, Lawrence, Lloyd, McClure, McDonald, Negley, Price, Roland, Scott, Shaw, Smith (Cambria), Struthers, Warner, Wilcox, Williston and Witmer—27.

NAYS—Messrs. Abrams, Armstrong, Arthur, Askin, Bierer, Brandt, Bruce, Calhoun, Chase, Christy, Dodds, Doherty, Doneho, Donnelly, James, Donovan, Dunlap, Ebur, Ent, Evans, Foster, Garrett, Glatz, Goepff, Gritman, Hamel, Hay, Hipple, Jenkins, Kincaid, Lovett, Mangle, Melley, Miller, Nichols, Nummacher, Owen, Ramsdell, Ramsey, Rhodes, Rupp, Smith, (Berks,) Smith, (Wyoming,) Spyster, Stephens, Stuart, Turner, Warden, Weaver, Weiler, Wells, Westbrook, Wharton, Wolf, Woodring, Yearseley and Longaker, Speaker—56.

On Saturday the act regulating the penalty for the sale or gift of spirituous or malt liquors, wine or cider, or permitting the same to be drunk, passed second and final reading in the House—Dr. Bower voting yea. This act abolishes the imprisonment penalty for violating the Sunday law, and gives the courts power to punish at discretion, and with the bill allowing all

persons of "good character" to engage in the sale of liquor on giving a bond, and to make our State a vast grog shop. These bills have yet to pass the Senate, but there as in the House, the Liquor League seems omnipotent.

We have received a copy of No 1 of the enlarged series of LITTELL'S LIVING AGE, which will hereafter contain 84 pages a week instead of 64, and thus give in a year for 86 more matter than is contained in all the principal British Reviews and Magazines put together. We shall endeavor to notice it more at length hereafter. Published by Littell Son & Co. Boston, and Stanford & Delisser, 687 Broadway, New York.

Several communications are unavoidably postponed until next week.

LOCAL AFFAIRS.

LUTHERAN SABBATH SCHOOL.—From the Annual Report of Col. J. Hamilton, Superintendent of Lutheran Sabbath School No. 1, for the year ending March 31, 1858, we gather the following items:

Whole number of males attending during the year,	299
Average per day,	54
No. of females,	278
Average per day,	46
Average attendance of whole school,	100
Average number of teachers in each class,	17
Average number of scholars for the year,	577
Whole amount collected for library,	\$20 25
Do do for Sabbath school,	1 65
Do do for Sunday School purposes,	54 20
Total cash received during the year,	\$76 10
Total paid out,	75 00
Balance on hand,	19 00

The report of C. Hoover, Esq., Assistant Superintendent of the Infant School of the same church, exhibits the following statistical condition:

Whole number of scholars admitted during the year,	105
Left school on certificate,	27
No. of classes, 20—Female teachers, 17—Male teachers, 3	
Attendance of female scholars for the year,	46
Do do for male scholars,	15
Do do for female teachers,	15
Do do for male teachers,	15
Amount received from weekly collections,	23 37
Do do from scholars for Child's Paper,	6 82
Do do from scholars for Child's Paper, post- age, furniture, &c.,	41 01
Amount in hands of treasurer,	16 15
This school is also in good condition, but has room for two more classes. Who will volunteer to form a class and become its teacher?	

ESCAPE FROM JAIL.—Michael Bloom and James Beckwith, two of the inmates of our Jail, escaped on Saturday night last, the latter having dexterously managed to slip the bolts and bars of his cell, and then aided the former in getting out of his.—From the corridor they got into the yard, and there with the aid of a crowbar prized open the fastening of the lock. We have a good jail, but it is evident that the Sheriff must introduce more rigor into his management and lay aside those feelings which prompt him to mitigate confinement to prisoners, for so long as they are suffered the use of knives, &c. and to be visited by friends and former associates escapes will be made. Padlocks ought also to be nightly placed at the bars, which alone would render escape from a cell extremely difficult. In the above case there is no doubt that outsiders aided in the escape of the prisoners.

Mrs. Wm. Morrison accidentally upset a fluid lamp the other evening and severely burnt her hands in extinguishing the flames. The table cover and carpet were also much burnt.

Mr. M. M. Faxon of McVeytown has been exhibiting a Washing Machine at the Court House this week, which from its simplicity and the ease it works, looks like supplanting the old method, namely, a strong girl and a washboard.

The Magnetic Lady, who has been creating quite a sensation in all the cities and towns which she has visited, will be here on Saturday evening and give some of her wonderful—for so they are said to be—experiments in Electro-Monology and Como-Eccentricities. Go, hear, see, and judge for yourselves.

H. N. McAlister, Esq., of Bellefonte, one of the Trustees of the Farmers' High School, addressed the Mifflin county Agricultural Society and a number of citizens in the Town Hall on Tuesday evening on the objects and prospects of that institution. About \$300 were subscribed at the close of the meeting, \$200 of which were in four \$50 subscriptions. One half is payable Nov. 1st next, the other half May 1st, 1859.

Rev. Wm. V. Bowers, Rev. James S. Woods, Hon. A. S. Wilson, Hon. Jas. Parker, Hon. E. Banks, Dr. Joseph Henderson, H. J. Walters, J. M. Cogley, T. F. McCoy, W. P. Elliott, E. L. Benedict, James McCord, Samuel Comfort, W. B. Hoffman and F. Schwartz, were on Monday last elected Trustees of the Lewistown Academy.

PRESENTATION.—On Friday last the pupils of three of our public Schools presented their teachers—Geo. W. Frescoln, Miss Jane Kerr and Miss Fannie McEwen—with appropriate gifts as tokens of the estimation in which they held them.

The weather blew up quite cold on Tuesday, but moderated somewhat yesterday

Gov. Packer has appointed sixteen aids as his staff—none of whom are from this or the adjoining counties.

According to the Mercantile Appraiser's list there are 46 distilleries in operation in York county. York we suspect is the banner county in manufacturing whiskey.

Charles M. Ottinger, the forger and land warrant thief, was lately sentenced, in the Philadelphia Sessions, to seven years at hard labor in the eastern penitentiary.

Jacob Kreider, a well known Mennonist preacher, was killed in Lancaster county, by the falling of the limb of a tree his son was engaged in cutting down.

Mr. Buchanan and his Cabinet are busy at work, it is said, laying plans for getting up a war with some foreign nation, so as to divert the attention of the country from the monstrous usurpations in connection with the Lecompton constitution. Having spent the surplus in the treasury without a war and got the government into debt besides, history will probably write this as the plundering administration.

Massachusetts is retaliating on South Carolina for the latter's encouragement of Brooks and Keit, Sumner's assailants, by removing Judge Loring from office for the part he took in the Burns fugitive slave case, and voting the sum of \$3500 to Wm. H. Ela, as an indemnity for injuries suffered by a charge upon him by a portion of the Boston brigade, at the time of the rendition of Burns. The best policy would have been to let South Carolina and other fire-eaters alone in their glory.

Crawford County Bank.—We are assured, says the Erie Dispatch, by parties whose honesty of purpose, intention and general character are beyond a question of doubt, that this bank has undergone a thorough system of purification, and is now conducted upon correct principles. The parties connected with its original organization—or at least those who were looked upon as irresponsible "kitters"—have been ousted and their stock assumed by parties who are responsible men. If this is the case, and the parties assuring us that it is so we know to be reliable for truth and veracity, we have nothing further to say concerning it, and cannot see why it is not now entitled to as much credit as any other bank in the State.

The Mayor of New York has broken up the gift concern of C. E. Todd & Co., and placed a man named Hall under \$1000 bail to answer. It appears that Hall was the owner of the enterprise and hired two girls named C. E. and Mary Todd to answer his letters. They were also arrested but were discharged. Hall was arrested after having been at the post office for letters, about two hundred of which he had then received.—These letters were opened by the Mayor and contained \$300 in money. It is presumed that Hall's receipts were over \$1500 per week. A firm of lottery dealers, doing business as Huntington & Co., against whom we repeatedly cautioned our readers, has also got into the Mayor's hands.

DESPERATE FIGHT.

With a man who wouldn't pay taxes.—The York county papers give the particulars of a desperate encounter with a man named Daniel Strong, in Hellam township, who is a property holder, but has not paid his taxes for seven or eight years.

Whenever a tax collector made his appearance, Strong would drive him from his premises, and no officer had yet succeeded in arresting him. On Wednesday of last week officer Waring proceeded to Strong's place to arrest him. Meeting him near his house, he told him his errand, and at the same time attempted to reason with him, peaceably, and it would be best for all concerned. At this Strong sent to his house for a pistol and then commenced swearing in the German language, and abusing the officer in a most shameful manner, thinking, no doubt, by this means to intimidate him and drive him away. The officer again tried to persuade Strong to go with him peaceably, but without avail. He then told him that he would call on the following day, and then he would have to go. He then left Strong and returned to York. The next day, according to promise, Mr. Waring, accompanied by officer Hibner, again paid Strong a visit, and found him and his son Jacob in a field close by their residence, making fence, with two loaded guns between them. As soon as they observed the officers—which was not until they were but a few feet from them—they made for their guns, but before they could raise them from the ground the officers also took hold, and now a terrible melee ensued—the elder Strong and Waring striving for the mastery of one gun, and Jacob Strong and Hibner striving for the other. In the scuffle which ensued, the gun which Jacob had hold of was broken to pieces, and rendered useless. Waring succeeded in wrenching the gun from the old man, fired it off and stood it aside. In the mean time, Mrs. Strong and daughter Susanna, made their appearance in the field of action, and fought like tigers. After one gun was broken and the other fired off, the two men endeavored to drive the officers away with stones, clubs, fists, &c. but they "counted without their hosts," for this time they had men to deal with who would not be driven away. The officers, in self-defence, were compelled to knock them down. Hibner succeeded in getting his man down first, and commenced to tie him. The old man by some means managed to get away from Waring, seized a pick axe and raised it to strike Hibner, when Waring again took hold of him, threw him down and proceeded to tie him. Whilst they were being tied the women rushed to the rescue; the old woman took the gun, which had been left by the fence, and struck Waring with it (who caught it on his arm) and broke it to pieces. The daughter struck Hibner with a stone on the head, causing a painful wound. The parties finally submitted, and the old man, his son and daughter were brought to York and committed to prison.

One of our dealers in clothing, says the Easton Express, exhibited to us lately a five dollar note on the York County Bank, on the back of which was written in a plain, nice hand, the following:
"This is the last of a very large fortune left to me by my worthy and respected uncle, who, unfortunately, broke his neck by a fall from a scaffold erected by the Sheriff of Blair county."
H. A. K.
Who broke his neck by falling from a scaffold in Blair county?
The Presbyterian (Rev. Dr. Dewitt's) church, at Harrisburg, which was destroyed by the fire on Tuesday week, was commenced in the spring of 1841, and dedicated on the 13th of February, 1842. Its dimensions were 63 by 82 feet. The total cost of the building is said to have been \$14,000, on which there is an insurance of \$7,000. Mr. Myers' property was valued at \$1200, insured for \$430; Mr. Brische's valued at \$2200, insured for \$1500; and Mr. Jones' valued at \$2000, insured for \$1100. Mr. McGowan was fully insured.

HORRID DEATH OF A CHILD.

Between one and two o'clock last Saturday afternoon, while the mother was at market a little boy four years old, who had been left to take care of himself, met with a horrible accident and death. The child's father, George Reibling, lives in Spring Garden Township, about one-fourth mile from Loueks' mill. The father, assisted by another German man, was engaged in burning brush, which had been collected at different places in the field, and several stacks burning at once. While so engaged, it was discovered that the child, who had been at one of the brushheaps, was burning in a blaze. Reibling rescued the child, whose stockings and clothing prevented any serious bodily injuries from the burning. Provoked at the child for his mishap, the father took him to the house, where there were no inmates, and throwing the child in a bed, departed to his work in the field.—Some minutes elapsed, when the German who assisted Reibling, directed the attention of the latter to the cloud of smoke coming out of the house. On reaching the building, it was found that the child, still in the bed, was completely surrounded by fire, with all his clothes in a blaze. When rescued, the child was burned almost to a crisp—the head completely bare of hair. Four or five hours after this event, death gave relief to its sufferings. As may be imagined, Reibling threw the child in the bed while the fire from the burning in the field was unextinguished; nor does it appear that he went to any pains to look after the safety of his offspring. When the child's mother got home, and beheld the horrible sight, such a scene as was presented may easily be conjectured.—York Pennsylvania.

Holloway's Pills.

The fables of an ignorant age may become facts in an enlightened one, through the instrumentality of science. Eastern romance introduces magic as the agent of a thousand cures; and sober fact, in the nineteenth century, points us to countless diseases all curable with absolute certainty by Holloway's Pills. In the most fearful cases of chronic liver complaint, dyspepsia, physical prostration, and life-consuming diarrhoea, we find the health of the sufferers restored with wonderful celerity by this world-famed remedy. Such is the magic of science.

The "Elixir" prepared by Dr. James Williams, for the cure of Dyspepsia, and nothing but Dyspepsia, (as advertised in another column,) is by its own merits obtained for itself so high a reputation in Philadelphia, that physicians acquainted with its properties are using it themselves and prescribing it to their patients, convinced by observation of its great efficacy in restoring the disordered digestive organs to a healthy function. Numerous cases of dyspepsia, the most aggravated character, which were abandoned as incurable by some of the medical faculty, have by the use of this Elixir been restored to perfect health, as attested certificates testify. For sale by Charles Ritz, Lewistown.

Another Remarkable Cure of Dyspepsia.

Gentlemen—Agreeably to your suggestion, it gives me pleasure to state that some five weeks ago I purchased two bottles of your Oxygenated Bitters, and commenced using the same according to directions, and experienced the happiest effects. I had been troubled with dyspepsia about three years. During the warm season, and at times, was obliged to give up all attention to business; and although I had the advice of many good physicians I was confined for six weeks to the house, and continued to grow worse until I took your medicine. I am now almost cured of every disagreeable symptom, and able to do business as usual. The whole credit of my restoration to health is due to the Oxygenated Bitters. Your obedient servant,
ABNER SMITH,
Central Square, East Boston.

SWTH W. FOWLE & CO., 138 Washington st. Boston, Proprietors. Sold by Charles 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 he is urged by many ladies who have used them to make these pills public for the alleviation of those suffering from all 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 so, are cautioned against using these pills, as the proprietor assumes no responsibility after the above admission, 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. HART & CO., General Agents for Lewistown, Mifflin county, Pa., and also agents for Bellefonte, Milroy, Redefille, Altoonville, &c. They will supply dealers at the proprietor's prices, and send the pills to ladies (confidentially) by return mail to any part of city or country, on receipt of \$1 through the Lewistown post office. For particulars get circular of agents. 25-Cent that each box has my signature. J. DUPONCO,
175 Broadway post office, New York.

Married.

In McVeytown, on the 30th ult., by Rev. G. Stevenson, WILLIAM C. LANDES to Miss MARY A. PAROHEY, both of this county.

On the 4th inst., by Rev. J. N. Burket, JACOB Y. MOYER, of Snyder county, to Miss CATHARINE PRESLER, of Mifflin county.

JNO. R. WEEKES,
Justice of the Peace and Scrivener,
Office West Market street, Lewistown,
door to Irwin's grocery.

NOTICE TO FISHERMEN.

In order to preserve a spawning ground for quillfish with trout, I am reluctantly compelled to prohibit ALL FISHING in the stream on my premises at Brown's Mills. I hope this notice will be regarded by all, but should it not be, I am determined to prosecute those who will be so ungentlemanly as to transgress such a proceeding necessary.
E. W. HALE,
Brown's Mills, April 8, 1858.—4t

THE EXTENSIVE STOCK
OF
GOLD & SILVER
WATCHES,
CHAINS, BRACELETS,
RINGS, BRESTPINS,
AND OTHER
JEWELRY,
FANCY ARTICLES,
CLOCKS,
and a beautiful assortment of
BOOKS AND STATIONERY

are now selling at greatly reduced prices at Junkin's old stand, corner of Brown and Market streets, opposite Russell's Banking House.

Those who desire to buy at prices corresponding with the times, will please call. All kinds of repairing promptly attended to.
H. W. JUNKIN, Agent,
Lewistown, April 8, 1858.

Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Dyspepsia.

A MORBID sensibility of the stomach and bowels, attended with obvious distress, such as flatulency, dyspepsia and its attendant ills, such as Vertigo, Headache, Bilious vomiting, Nausea, Dimness of Sight, Burning sensation at the Debility of Nervous System, of the stomach, Hypochondriacal, Liver Complaint, Loss of Appetite, Oppression of the chest, Wasting of the strength, Palpitation of the heart, Flatulence, with frequent Pain in the pit of the stomach, belching of wind, ach, or towards right side, Stalled laetie, Sallowness of complexion, Constipation, Irritability of spirits, &c. Have in many cases defied the skill, heretofore of the best medical practitioners in the world, and many have been abandoned as incurable.
Dr. J. WILLIAMS, Chemist and Pharmaceutist, also standing for nearly 40 years, at the practice of Dr. A. S. Johnston, England, and observing the nature of the disease in all its stages, during a sojourn in the southern and western portions of the United States, where it prevails to a greater extent than elsewhere, procured from South America certain roots and herbs from which he prepared an "Elixir," which, after the most judicious private practice, has proved itself more efficacious in the cure of Dyspepsia than any medicine that has ever been prepared in any age or climate for the same purpose.

Having submitted it, with an explanation of its ingredients, to a number of physicians of Philadelphia, among whom were the late Dr. Joseph H. Smith and Dr. Morton, it has received their entire approval, and the medical faculty are now not only prescribing their patients but are using it themselves, personally and in their families. As a tonic it is unequalled, and as a purgative for dyspepsia it is a nature that is a perfect success with perfect safety and success to the most delicate. The Elixir is very gradual, but certain in its action on the organs of digestion, the increased secretion of the liver, pancreas and mucous membranes of the stomach, and requires that only one dose be taken in twenty-four hours, for dyspepsia, and one of the most judiciously restoring the organs of digestion to a healthy state. The great success met with in curing the most aggravated cases of Dyspepsia, accompanied sometimes with a high grade of hypochondriasis, has established the most unbounded confidence in the curative properties of this Elixir, in corroborations of which read the following testimonials:

ATTENTION—We, having used Williams' Anti-Dyspeptic Elixir with the most perfect satisfaction and ease, take great pleasure in recommending it to all persons suffering with Dyspepsia, as we are fully convinced that it is the most efficacious and successful remedy for the disease, removing all pain and uneasiness, and giving a healthy tone to the stomach.
John R. Penrose, 34 South Wharves; Capter Wentz, Tacony; Thomas Allison, President of Bank of Perrysylvania; Abner Elmer, Market street, above Sixth; Dr. H. H. Rowley, No. 14 North Wharves; Mahan Hays, Superintendent Merchants' Exchange; Hannah Sperry, Frankford Row; Hannah Webb, 25 Filbert street; H. N. Sperry, No. 13 Edward street; Lawrence Newbold, No. 396 Chestnut street, Philadelphia; Wm. Ward, No. 617 Row; Rodolph L'Arras, No. 207 Broadway; H. N. Sperry, No. 91 Water street, New York. This Elixir could be extended to almost any length, but the foregoing is deemed sufficient.

Testimony of H. N. Sperry, who has abandoned every other medicine and given up to die.
Dr. J. Williams—Dear Sir—For fifteen years prior to 1854, I suffered so much from dyspepsia that I became completely prostrated both in mind and body, and at length became so weakened I could not attend to my business, and was sinking into a decline, and it was believed I never could recover. The best medical aid was procured for me, and every means resorted to without success. I began taking it gradually improved till I was completely restored to health. The dreadful sufferings I endured from dyspepsia I cannot describe; but I am confident that without the use of your Elixir I should be in my grave. I assert that I solemnly believe you are the man to whom I owe my early death. I continue now in the enjoyment of most excellent health.
H. N. SPERRY,
June 6th, 1857. No. 1104 N. Third st., Philadelphia.

We, the undersigned, have known Mr. H. N. Sperry for several years and take pleasure in stating that his assertion can be perfectly relied on, and that we are well from the brink of the grave, and we believe, as he asserts solely by the use of Dr. Williams' Elixir.

THOMAS J. CHANDLER, No. 143 Phoenix street.
JOHN EHRET, Race street, above Second.
Personally appeared before me, one of the Notaries Public of the City of Philadelphia, J. H. N. Sperry, who, being duly affirmed, does depose and say, that the facts set forth in the above certificate are true in every particular.
Sworn and subscribed this 6th day of June, 1857.

FREDERICK REHL, Advertiser.
The Elixir is sold in bottles at \$1 each, or six bottles for \$5. Proprietor, JAMES WILLIAMS, M. D., Chemist and Pharmaceutist, Philadelphia.
For sale by CHARLES RITZ, Lewistown.

LOST.

ON Sunday night, the 9th instant, between Milroy and the Forge, a GENTLEMAN'S TRAVELING SHAWL, with my name on it. The shawl has a grey centre with blue border. The finder will please leave it where the undersigned can get it.
JNO. A. WRIGHT, Freedom Forge,
March 18, 1858.

HOVER'S INKS.—Black, Blue and Red Ink, manufactured by Joseph H. Hovey, Philadelphia, in instant bottles, at 3, 6, 10 and 12 cents per bottle. For sale at the book store of ELIZABETH COGLEY, North Corner of Diamond.

200,000 ft. Dry and Green 1 in. Board 2 for \$1.25 to \$2.00 per 100 feet, for sale by FRANKLIN J. HARRIS, FRANKFORD.

CORN SHELLERS—head and horse power for sale by F. G. HANCOCK.