

THE GAZETTE.

LEWISTOWN, PA.
Thursday, May 6, 1858.

Notices of New Advertisements.

The lovers of the weed will find an extensive assortment of tobacco and cigars to select from at E. Frystinger's store, next door to the Post Office.

The late firm of McCoy & Ellis being dissolved by the death of Mr. McCoy, the dry goods and grocery business will be continued by the surviving partner, R. F. Ellis.

A lot of potatoes just received at Hoffman's.

W. Lind advertises a runaway apprentice.

Two Executors' notices also appear.

Proceedings of Congress.

As we frequently feared, the villainous scheme concocted at Washington by the political swindlers, has at last been consummated by the passage of the Kansas conference bill. How this was effected, the rewards of office to the parties themselves or immediate friends, as bribes for their course, time may yet develop. The bill came up in the Senate on Thursday.

Mr. Douglas objected to the substitute because it did not submit the Lecompton Constitution fairly to a vote of the people, but the admission virtually contingent upon the acceptance or rejection of the land grant. He objected too to the offer of a bribe to Kansas to come into the Union with 40,000 population under one kind of constitution, and not unless she have 90,000 population under another. What is this, but Congressional intervention, offering a bounty on one hand and a penalty on the other to control the result.

This left no freedom of election. For five months past he (Mr. Douglas) has stood as he now stands, with the democracy of his State, on the principle of submitting the constitution under which the people of Kansas shall come into the Union to a direct vote of the people. That glorious band of democrats who acted with him in Congress and out of Congress have achieved a triumph. He sought no personal triumph, and would not therefore enter into the question of what party has backed down from their original pretensions, although the government did say at the commencement of the session that Kansas must come in unconditionally under the Lecompton Constitution.

The Administration has receded from that proposition, and he and his party are asked to recede from the position they have taken, because the other party had made so many concessions. But that is no reason why he should concede principle. From that he cannot recede. Strike out the land grant and strike out the limitation of population and he would vote for the conference proposal at once. In other words, if you wish to make the proposal fair you must give equal terms to Kansas under whatever constitution she elects.

How, he asked, would his friend from Virginia (Mr. Hunter) as a Southern man, like to have Congressional intervention brought to influence the admission of new States. The times may be reversed.

These may become an anti-slavery majority in Congress, and would be like to see a grant of millions of acres as a bounty for new free States to come in with 40,000 population.

Mr. Tombs warmly defended the Conference substitute, denying that any bribe of land was offered; on the contrary the Committee refused to give Kansas the seventeen millions of acres she asked.

Mr. Wilson replied to Mr. Tombs in reference to the 17,000,000 acres. A direct bribe is offered of hundreds of thousands of acres and of dollars. Two millions of acres of public lands are advertised to be sold on the 1st of July, and here is a direct bribe of 5 per cent. on the sales amounting to hundreds of thousands of dollars offered, if she will come into the Union before the first of July. On the other hand the direct penalty is that she shall be kept out of the Union, although every one acquainted with Kansas knows that the feeling in that Territory is almost unanimous in favor of admission.

Mr. Wilson then went into a lengthened discussion of the hostility of Kansas to the Lecompton Constitution, and charged that it was now being attempted to bribe and threaten her into the Union under a project gotten up by a Conference Committee, and intended to be imposed by deceit and fraud.

The Chair was suggesting that the expression was inadvisable, when Mr. Green rose and said he was one of those referred to, and he felt no hurt.

Mr. Wilson said he had made the charge of fraud and could prove it, and would take the responsibility. He then went over the record of the Kansas elections to show that the Administration assented to and approved of them by continuing its countenance to their authors. He thought the people of Kansas would reject the bribes, scorn the threats, and could not be got under this Conference scheme into the Union except by stupendous and gigantic frauds of fraudulent votes. The people of Kansas will make a new free Constitution and bring it before Congress. If she has enough population to come in now as a slave State, you must admit her as a free State or keep her out at your peril. There is no truce in this substitute although there would have been peace in Mr. Crittenden's.

Mr. Green took occasion to refer to Mr. Wilson's charge of fraud, and said that out of the fullness of the heart the mouth speaketh. He would like to put him under oath and cross question him whether there ever were frauds in Kansas till Mr. Wilson went there, and whether he did not send for "Jim Lane" and concoct the matter with him.

Mr. Wilson utterly repudiated the charge and reminded Mr. Green that the frauds were committed by his constituent Missourians.

Mr. Bell explained the reasons which would govern his vote. He also compared the Crittenden and the Conference substitutes, showing their relative worth and effect.

Mr. Broderick said that after the matter had been so ably discussed he would not make a lengthened speech. He would vote against the Conference bill for several reasons, the most potent of which is that Kansas cannot come into the Union as a free state during the continuance of the power of this administration. It has but 35,000 population now, and if it does not swallow the Lecompton Constitution it must be five or six years before she will have the requisite population to entitle her to representation. The original bill was less objectionable to him than this Conference substitute.

Mr. Doolittle read from the Secretary of Governor Kearney's history of Kansas to show in reply to the remark of Mr. Pugh yesterday, that the population of the Territory has diminished on account of the deeds of violence committed.

Mr. Pugh replied, after which Mr. Seward took the floor, saying the debate had manifested least interest although approaching a yet undetermined conclusion. This decay of interest was partly accounted for by the great length of the past discussion, but something was owing to the change of the subject matter left for debate.

It commenced by a consideration of the high principles of State sovereignty. It has gone into Conference and came out an artifice—a trick of legislative legerdemain. Both ends of the capitol are engaged to-day in attempting to take to pieces and put together this legislative puzzle. He had little talent and no taste for this sort of legislation. He illustrated his position by reference to the perpetual motion machine and automaton chess-player, which like the Conference project, were gotten up for the purpose of not being explained by one side or the other. He objected to the Conference because it presented a false issue to the people—the true question at issue is, the submission of the Constitution direct to the people.

The question of public lands has nothing to do with that, inasmuch as the lands are the dowry of all new States. The land question does not occupy one line of the 1,800 quarto pages of the Kansas debate and is therefore a feigned issue—a Jas. Jackson and John Styles issue of the old black letter lawyers. He (Mr. Seward) although of good natured and kindly disposition, felt like the chivalric Virginian who wanted to challenge the James Jackson who was always disturbing and exciting his neighbors. Besides, the question of numbers is equally new, dating only from the conference. That Kansas has enough population for a slave State and just half enough for a free State.

Mr. Seward then replied severely to Mr. Pugh, saying that he (Mr. Seward) in 1856 stood for the admission of Kansas as a free State and stands there now. He cared not for numbers, ten hundred or the hundred thousand, or if it ever reached the population of China, he would not aid by one vote her admission as a slave State. As to his estimate formerly made of her gaining populousness, he predicated it on the fact of her being a free State. He never promised rapid progress for a slave State. He never was so young that when he first saw Desdemona, the gentle daughter of a Senator of Venice, married to a Moor in the first act, not to know that discord would follow in the second, and death and dissolution in the last. Further, he objected to the bill because it bears equivocation on its face. It purports to be a submission of her dowry, but it submits the Lecompton Constitution. It is so regarded by the Democratic presses. He quoted from a New Hampshire paper. In this he found a paradox as irreconcilable as *free will and fate*, which so puzzles the theologians.

Here he read from the speech of Mr. Cox, of Ohio, that the sense of the people was to be taken on the Lecompton measure, although it was not directly submitted. It was like voting by black and white balls in Masonic lodges, without saying anything about the candidate who is waiting. No State but Ohio could have got at the outside, so lucid an explanation. Thus indirectness and equivocation are on the bill. Moreover, he said, if you interpose a barrier to progress more insurmountable than the Rocky mountains or the Sierra Nevada. It amuses him when he hears patriotic men talk of removing the capital. If you confine slavery within its legitimate limits, the capital of this nation may remain where it is, and the empire may grasp the pole and the equator, but no such destiny awaits it if you separate by a slave barrier the Atlantic from the Pacific free!

Further—This bill is nothing but Lecompton with a variation. You toss a coin and bid Kansas cry, "Eagle or Liberty." If "Eagle" you give her slavery. If the effigy of "Liberty" you give her slavery still. What thinks the senator from Pennsylvania, representing the first free State? The senator from Rhode Island, of Roger Williams? The senator from Iowa? The senator from California, whose State was saved from slavery by efforts other than his? The senator from Indiana? But they have another question to settle with their people at home. What answer will they give to this proposal which leaves only the semblance and not the choice of liberty. My friend here asks, what says the senator of New Jersey? He would himself answer, because the blood of the man who hazarded life and means for her liberty flowed through his veins. He knew the blue hills of New Jersey, and will answer that the votes here given for Lecompton will be her last slave vote given for the next ten years.

Addressing himself next to the subject of the Election Board, he said the ghosts of the Styx are not more thick and cloudy than are the spirits of the departed Governors of Kansas who attempted to give correct returns. He had no confidence in the President as an element of that board. He has had experience that some would cry "shame" if he disparaged or defamed the President, but he would console himself that once men in Virginia cried "shame" on Patrick Henry. Men were not wanting in Rome to cry "shame" on Cato, and they were no friends of liberty who in Senates fear to oppose Kings or Presidents.

The report was adopted in the Senate by a vote of 31 to 22, and in the House by 112 to 103.

This infamous bill proposes to give to Kansas Lands for Schools, Seminaries and Railroads, worth several millions of dollars. It provides, however, that the People of Kansas must decide by a vote whether they will accept these lands. If they agree to accept, they will have voted millions of dollars into the Treasury. So far the proposition, whether fair or not, is somewhat intelligible—it is a proposition to take a vote of the people—to allow the will of the majority to rule. True, standing alone, the question has but one side—there being no reason why the People of Kansas should not accept the Public Lands. But in voting to accept the donation, they also accept the Lecompton Constitution! Such are the terms of the law—such is its object. It is well known the People want the Lands, but hate the Constitution; but they are linked together—they cannot have the benefit of the one without the curse of the other! To such straits has modern democracy come at last.

The May number of Godey's Lady's Book presents a handsome face in the way of embellishment, both ornamental and useful. Notwithstanding the hard times, the ladies cannot do without it.

The storekeepers are beginning to hang out hooped skirts for signs.

PENNSYLVANIA SCHOOL SYSTEM.

The Washington correspondent of the Pennsylvania Inquirer is quite enthusiastic on the subject of our Common School system. He writes as follows:

I see that the authorities of Kansas have applied to the Superintendent of Common Schools of Pennsylvania for a complete history of the operations of the system in your State, and all the forms, &c., used by that department, with a view to adopting the entire system in their own Territory. This is not only highly complimentary to you, but shows their discrimination and wisdom. There can be no doubt of the fact, as it is everywhere admitted, that the Common School system of Pennsylvania has been brought into a condition that renders it superior to all others in this country, thereby constituting one of the fundamental elements of your future greatness as a distinct people. Such is the expression I often hear in this city, from representatives of every section of the Union.

Without wishing to appear invidious, it is but proper and just to state, that much of its present excellence is due to the indefatigable labors of its present Superintendent, who entered upon his duties originally when the Department was a perfect chaos, but who has, with an industry, energy, and single-heartedness too rare not to be commended in a public officer, reduced its confused elements to a system of order as beautiful as it is utilitarian; and made it the model for imitation by the other States of the sisterhood.

There need be no fear of the future of Kansas if she rears her youth under such a system. They will learn nothing but good, and, among their acquisitions, they will learn how much they are indebted to the good old Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

Routed on Tuesday: the dmycrats of Phila.

The weather continues wet and cool.

Hen fruit continues plenty at 9 cents per dozen.

George Blymyer is stacking in a new arrival of goods, cheap as dirt.

In reply to a correspondent, we state that according to our recollection Dr. Dower voted for the \$700 legislative pay.

George W. Knox, Esq., of Harrisburg, formerly of this place, has been appointed Clerk to the Attorney General by Judge Knox.

A southern clergyman it is said has at last arrived at the conclusion that the descendants of Ham and Shem "enjoy no promise of persuasion or conversion of faith and confession as races."

The Cambria Iron Works have resumed operations, and several hands and two merchants of Johnstown have been arrested for conspiracy to injure the business of that concern.

Our slave Senator Bigler was in such hot haste to announce the passage of English's bill by the house that he interrupted Senator Seward while speaking. Gen. Cameron subsequently got up and gave a well-merited rebuke to this toadyism on Bigler's part.

The Oxygenated Bitters have no equal as a tonic medicine. They cure nervous debility, sick headache, acid stomach, water-brash, loss of appetite, &c., all of which proceed from a weakened or deranged state of the stomach.

Over one hundred hands in the machine shop at Altoona were discharged last week in consequence of its leaking out that they had formed a combination for a strike. In this case the Superintendent was right, as on the first of this month their wages were increased, and men who would in the face of such increase deliberately plan to put their employers into difficulties by ceasing work at a time when their services were most needed, ought to be discharged. All such combinations are but an injury to good workmen, by putting them down on a level with botches.

LOCAL AFFAIRS.

RAISING SHEEP.—Benjamin Byler, of Kishacoquillas Valley, has a number of sheep, five of which have had lambs during the past year. This, although an occasional occurrence, is we believe rather unusual with such a number.

Water renters do not appear generally to understand the design of the company in charging less for those who procure water at other premises than their own. The design is to enable owners of hydrants to charge something for their use. Thus, where \$5 is charged for the hydrant on the premises, and \$4 to the neighbor who procures water there, it is calculated that the latter shall make an arrangement with the owner for its use. If he chooses to give such use for nothing, it is his own doing, not the company's. The same rule holds good with all other rates.

The Union Prayer Meetings continue to be held in the Town Hall daily, from 12 until 1 o'clock. Although well attended, a friend of the cause desires us to publish the following appeal.

For the Gazette.

While the Union Prayer Meetings continue to be attended by a goodly number, yet it appears plain on examination that many are absent that ought to be there: that many seats that might be filled by our friends and neighbors, yet out of Christ, are still empty. Why is this? Have all of us who should have an interest in these meetings been so prompt in attendance and faithful in discharge of our duties as we ought to be? Have we urged our neighbors and friends to attend? Have we prayed earnestly in secret for the outpouring of God's spirit in our midst? Have we talked with and borne to a throne of grace those in whom we are most interested? These are important inquiries for professing Christians, in these stirring times in the religious world. We should all remember that we are guilty in God's sight for sins of omission as well as commission. May the spirit of the living God influence each one reading these lines to greater zeal and diligence in the cause of Christ, is the prayer of an

HUMBLE SERVANT.

Messrs. J. T. Quigg & Co. have commenced the publication of a large paper called the *Sunday Topic*, filled with news, light literature, &c. It is published at \$2 per annum, or \$1 for six months.

Sargent's School Monthly for May, filled with its usual store of choice reading, is upon our table. Published by Epes Sargent, Boston, at \$1 per annum.

Oxygenated Bitters.

The following letter is from C. W. Denison: Boston, June 6, 1854.

Gentlemen—Having suffered considerably from dyspepsia, in consequence of close confinement to my duties on shipboard during a recent voyage to and from the Pacific coast, I was induced by the advice of a friend to try a bottle of your Oxygenated Bitters. I must frankly say that the effect thus far has been highly favorable. My Denison has also been an invalid from a chronic pleurisy, arising from dyspepsia, and has experienced great relief from the use of the Bitters. I feel a real pleasure in recommending them to the public.

C. W. DENISON.

SERU W. FOWLE & Co., 138 Washington Street, Boston, Proprietors. Sold by Charles Ritz, Lewistown, and their agents everywhere.

Holloway's Pills.—Happily for mankind, mercury, iron and quinine are falling into disuse. Wherever these marvelous working Pills are introduced, they supersede all the old remedies. Heretofore diseases of the stomach, the liver and the lungs have been treated in a way that may be designated as murderous. The medicines administered, even where they have smothered the disorder for a time, have done so at the expense of the constitution. These Pills, on the contrary, expel the seeds of the maladies instead of merely choking down the symptoms for a time, and renovate the constitution and the whole vital organization. In cases of dyspepsia, liver complaint, bilious fever, lung fever, diarrhoea, dysentery, constipation and bilious or nervous headache, the relief they afford is immediate, and the cures they accomplish perfect.

THE MARKETS.

Lewistown, May 6, 1858.

Batter, good, 15
Eggs, 9

Philadelphia Market.

Beef Cattle sell in the city at \$8@10; Sheep \$4 00@6 per head—Cows, fresh, \$35 to 60, dry \$12 to 18—Hogs \$7 to \$7 1/2 net.

Flour is quoted at \$4 50@6 50—Wheat, prime white, 125, red 105@112—Rye 70—Barley 00—Oats 41—Corn 67@69.

Married.

On the 18th March, by Rev. J. P. Shindel, DANIEL W. HARTLEY to Miss SOPHIA PETERS, both of this county.

On the 22d ult., by Rev. H. Baker, GEO. STRUNK, of Granville township, to Mrs. S. C. ALEXANDER, of this county.

On Thursday evening, 29th April, by Rev. J. A. Ross, JAMES P. HAMAKER and Miss SARAH M. HIMES, all of Lewistown.

Died.

On Thursday afternoon, April 29th, FRANCIS MCCOY, aged 71 years. His remains, attended by a large concourse of relatives and friends, were interred in the Presbyterian burying ground on Saturday afternoon—there to slumber in repose in the arms of mother earth until the Giver of all Good shall again call them into animation.

Few die who are not mourned by some, because however low they may be, that human being must be truly sad and lonely who cannot find in the wide world an eye that will kindly beams, or a hand that will welcome him or her to a home, even of the buried kind. Such are soon forgotten and buried in oblivion's grave. But when those die who were ever greeted by the smiles and affections of a happy home—by out door friends, who were wont to see and greet them daily—by the poor, who knew that in their hour of need a heart was at hand with the will and ability to relieve them; when such a man is called upon to enter on that journey from which no traveler returns, kindred and friends are not alone either the sufferers or mourners, because a whole community feels the blow. Here, in a wide circle around us, where Mr. McCoy was known and appreciated, it is not necessary to say that he was, through a long life, one of God's noblest works, an honest man, or that he possessed all the sterling qualities of heart and mind calculated to endure him to his children, his personal friends, and the community at large.

His gone forth—and he sleeps in the narrow house appointed for all living.

Whoever has felt the loss of a kind and affectionate parent, has seen a heart made desolate, and a long-occupied room made vacant, can sorrow with the sorrowing, can feel with the bereaved. Well may they mourn, for a tie of the heart has been severed that, though time may in a measure assuage, can never be replaced.

Like his life, his end was one of peace. He knew that the hand of the Destroyer was upon him; and having little to regret in life he turned his thoughts to Him who can make a dying bed feel soft as downy pillows, and yielded to the stern decree without a murmur. A few moments before the closing scene, with the ties of earth on one side and eternity on the other, his heart seemed cheered by his children at his bedside, and he told them not to mourn for him—that all was well. These were his last words. Such was the end of one whose memory will be cherished with loving memory remains, and whose departure, though he had reached more than the period allotted to man, will be more severely felt than almost any other, for it can be truly said we might have better spared another man.

"Thou art gone to the grave—and its mansions forsaking, Perhaps thy tired spirit in doubt lingered long; But the sunshine of heaven beamed bright on thy waking, And the song that thou heard'st was the seraphim's song."

In this place on Friday last, Mrs. JANE CAMERON, aged about 28 years. The deceased leaves a husband and three or four small children to deplore her early death. Her remains were interred on Sunday last in the Methodist Cemetery, in the presence of an unusual number of persons who sympathized in the bereavement of the husband and father.

In West Beaver, Snyder county, on the 13th March, DEWALD STEININGER, aged 85 years, 5 months and 15 days.

In Granville township, on the 7th April, JOSEPH O.; on the 26th April, JOHN H., and on the 4th inst., FESTUS, all children of Abram and Amelia Knittle, aged respectively, 1 year and 7 months; 2 years, 11 months and 13 days; and 6 years, 11 months and 6 days.

A white perch weighing 15 lbs. was seized out of Danlap's creek, Brownsville, on Friday week. Destruction of fish seems to be the order of the day on both sides of the Allegheny. We still hope to see the day when net fishing of all kinds will be prohibited in spawning seasons, and enforced by popular opinion.

The "Elixir" prepared by Dr. James Williams, for the cure of Dyspepsia, and nothing but Dyspepsia, (as advertised in another column) has its own merits obtained for itself so high a reputation in Philadelphia, that physicians acquainted with its properties are unable to 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 of 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.

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. HARDT & CO., General Agents for Lewistown, Mifflin county, Pa., and also agents for Belleville, Mifflin, Red Bank, and other places. They will supply dealers at the proprietor's price, and send the pills to ladies (except dentists) by letter's mail to any part of the country, on receipt of \$1 through the Lewistown post office. For particulars get list of agents. Each box has his signature. J. DUPONCO, Broadway post office, New York.

POTATOES!

A LOT of fine Potatoes, expected from A Pittsburg this day, and will be sold low by F. J. HOFFMAN.

BOOKS FOR SALE.

A LARGE LOT of BOOKS, comprising the late Circulating Library, are offered for sale low in one lot. If not shortly disposed of in this mode, they will be divided into two classes and distributed—the bound books at 25 and paper covers 12 1/2 cents per volume.

NOTICE.

THE partnership heretofore existing under the firm of McCoy & Ellis, in the Produce and Mercantile business, is dissolved by the death of Francis McCoy, the senior partner of said firm.

Surviving Partner, R. F. ELLIS.

THE DRY GOODS and GROCERY BUSINESS will be continued at the old stand by the undersigned, who will endeavor to give every satisfaction to the former customers of the late firm.

Lewistown, May 6, 1858. R. F. ELLIS.

Estate of Francis McCoy, deceased.

NOTICE is hereby given that letters testamentary on the estate of FRANCIS MCCOY, late of the borough of Lewistown, Mifflin county, deceased, have been granted to the undersigned, residing in said borough. All persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims to present them duly authenticated for settlement.

R. F. ELLIS, C. S. MCCOY, MARY MCCOY, Executors. Lewistown, May 6, 1858.

THE PURCHASING, STORING, and FORWARDING OF GRAIN will be continued by the Executors until further notice.

[Belleville papers copy to amount of \$1.50 each and charge this office.]

Estate of David Coplin, deceased.

NOTICE is hereby given that letters testamentary on the estate of DAVID COPLIN, late of Wayne township, Mifflin county, deceased, have been granted to the undersigned, residing in said township. All persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims to present them duly authenticated for settlement.

JOHN T. CALDWELL, Executor. my6

Six Cents Reward.

ANAY from the subscriber on the 29th April, an indentured apprentice to the Tailoring Business named ABRAHAM CASH. He is of small stature, boyish look, and has good clothing. The above reward, but no other charges, will be paid for his apprehension and return to me. All persons are hereby forbid, at the peril of the law, from harboring, aiding or abetting said apprentice, as I will not be responsible for any debts he may contract.

WM. LIND. Lewistown, May 6, 1858—3t.

Central Pennsylvania Wholesale and Retail Cigar Manufactory

AND
Tobacco Depot
One door west of the Post Office, Lewistown, Pa.

WHERE may be found the best, largest and cheapest assortment of Smoking and Chewing Tobacco and Cigars in this part of the State.

TOBACCOES.

The pure Old Virginia Diadem Twist Atkin's genuine Smyrna Tin foil Goodwin's Fine Cut, in tin foil Anderson's best Honey Dew, fine cut Bidgood's Juey Juey Pounds Competitor Pounds

Pedro's Original Honey Dew, half pounds James Thompson's Celebrated Elderado Sun Tobacco—Children's Congress Five Penn's Congress Fives, \$28 per 100 weight Oscar's Congress Fives, 27 " " " Epp's " Fives, 25 " " "

Esmeraldo Regalia Estrellas La Real Gift Opera Concha Opera Eagle Principe Justo Sanz do La Napoleon Almagras Exuis Tirabeque Washingtons Virginia \$8 per m. &c &c &c

Which I can sell at from \$3.50 to \$20 per thousand. my6 E. FRYSDINGER.

REAL ESTATE AGENCY.

HOUSES AND LOTS in Town and vicinity, and Farms and Wild Lands disposed of for a reasonable compensation. Information given respecting Unsurveyed Lands, and Taxes paid if authorized by the owners.

REFERENCES.
GEN. R. C. HALE, PETER DOMA, Philadelphia, Pa.
JOHN A. WRIGHT, Freedom Iron Works, Pa.
Maj. DAVID HUGH, Philipsburg, Centre Co.

FOR SALE.

1 large BRICK HOUSE & 2 small FRAME HOUSES on the lot at the corner of Grand and West Market streets, Lewistown.
4 BRICK HOUSES and 2 FRAME HOUSES AND LOTS, on Hale street.
1 FRAME HOUSE on the corner of Main and Charles street.
1 BRICK HOUSE, near the residence of Judge Parker.

Also, a GOOD LOT on the South side of the Juniata River, about 14 miles from Lewistown, containing about 50 acres, well watered, adjoining the Pennsylvania Railroad, with a two story Frame House on it—now occupied. Inquire of

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

NEW STORE! NEW GOODS! NEW PRICES!

THE undersigned respectfully informs the public that he has opened a new Store in the room lately occupied by Jacob Lintner, between Muthersbough's and Hayes hotels, East Market street, Lewistown, where his friends and the public are invited to call and examine a large, neat, and well selected stock, which is now being sold for cash or country produce at very low prices. It consists of

Rich Dress Silks & Dress Goods

of every variety,
Shawls of every description, Fine Embroideries and Real Laces, Dress Trimmings, Ribbons, &c., and Domestic Goods of every known style and make.

CLOTHS, CASSIMERS AND SATINETTS,

and all other articles usually found in first class stores. Also, a choice assortment of

Family Groceries.

The store will be under the management of B. K. Firoved, well known as an attentive and obliging salesman, who will spare no pains to please all who may favor him with their custom. WM. BUTLER, Lewistown, April 29, 1858. [u a p]

COME AND SEE!

AT
Kennedy, Junkin & Co's
CHEAP CASH STORE,

WHERE they have just received a new and splendid stock of

SPRING & SUMMER GOODS,

which they offer lower than ever. They invite all to call at their store any and every day, as they are always ready and willing to wait on customers. We enumerate a few of our goods, as follows:

Black Silks 50c to \$1 37 1/2 per yard
Fancy do 50c to 1 37 1/2 " "
Fancy Delaines 12 to 28c " "
Challis 15 to 31c " "
Lawn and Da Calls 12 1/2 to 25c per yard
Lawn and Gingham 6 1/2 to 25c " "
All kinds White Goods for Dress
Cloths and Cassimers 50c to 50 per yard
Cottons and Shawls, Dress Trimmings, Collar, Hosiery and Gloves,
Calicoes 6 1/2 to 12 1/2, best quality

Ready-made Clothing, Lower Than Ever!

Brown and White Sugars, 8 to 12 1/2c per lb.
Coffee 12 1/2 to 14c per lb.
Best Teas and Spices
Syrups 12 1/2 to 18c per quart
Queensware and Willow Ware very low
Boots and Shoes cheaper than ever

We have everything that people want, and will sell cheaper than any other house in town, for Cash or Country Produce. Give us a call. Don't forget, at ap22 KENNEDY, JUNKIN & CO'S.

Fashionable Dress Making.

MRS. E. F. BAIR, (from Baltimore), Main street, next door to Town Hall, will attend to Dressmaking on an entire new and improved system. Ladies in town and country are invited to give her a