

Communications.

For the Gazette.

THE POOR HOUSE.

"Justice" of the Press has discovered that "side issues" do not pay very well, avers his determination hereafter to stick to the text, which is I believe "Broth for the Poor," or, vulgarly rendered, "Broth for Somebody."

"Resolved, If we cannot get \$500, we'll take \$250."

Had you done this, gentlemen, the Directors would have understood you, and probably taken you up at your offer, for as a taxpayer I here avow my sanction, fully and unequivocally, that the Commissioners shall next year enter into a contract with you to pay \$250 per annum, you giving a written guarantee that the charges shall not exceed that sum in any one year.

With these remarks I come to the last communication of Justice. He labors hard to show that the poor house farm is not only unproductive, but a losing concern, and brings to his support a number of figures. I do not believe the farmers of this county calculated on the poor house farm paying six per cent. on its cost, for their own experience has shown them that nothing but a heavy crop and unusual high prices will pay such a dividend on lands intrinsically worth from \$50 to \$100 per acre.

Justice's assumption therefore that the county is losing is only partly true, because I suspect there is not a farm in the county that has paid six per cent. for some years. Any one who will take the trouble of walking over the farm need not be told that there has been something wrong with its cultivation, for the evidence will meet his eye wherever he may look.

Will they continue at the sum above proposed, or establish new rates? Take it to the valley, and who will then be the physicians? These are but few of many questions that might be asked, so that on the whole I do not see a removal in the advantageous light Justice holds out. Entertaining wayfarers is another objection held up by the writer. In this I differ from him.

This was the apparent condition of the bank at the failure. Its assets, as per inventory and appraisement made under the assignment, February 3, 1857, were nominally nine hundred and eighty thousand three hundred and seventy-four dollars and sixteen cents, and were appraised on that occasion at five hundred and forty thousand eight hundred and ninety-five dollars and eighty-six cents.

Although grossly mismanaged a great portion of the time, the present system is still cheaper than the old one—a fact heretofore entirely overlooked by all engaged in this "broth" business.

All that is wanted, big farm or little farm, near Lewistown or far from it, is proper management. With good it will get along here, with bad management, no where.

A TAXPAYER.

For the Gazette.

With many others I have scanned the course pursued in the Press against the late Poor Directors, and was pleased to see a well-merited castigation bestowed on Justice, a name adopted more for show than truth by the writer. The strangest thing however to me in the whole proceeding was the attack of the young man who has the nominal control of the Press, in charging John Peachy, Esq.,—for his reference to an Old Student's friend in the valley, can mean no one else—with having bribed the writer with a fee of five dollars to defend him.

For the Gazette. TOBACCO CHEWING. For some time past the cause of temperance has engaged considerable attention in various parts of the country, and there being many who seem to regard total abstinence from the use of intoxicating liquors as constituting temperance, we beg leave to offer a few hints on that subject.

During the recent session of the Legislature, Thos. H. Burrows, George Darsie and J. Y. James were appointed a committee to investigate the condition of the institution and the causes of its failure. From their report, a copy of which is now before me, it appears that Longenecker and Bachman managed the bank to suit their own views, and in most of the cases were adroit enough to obtain the sanction of the directors to the most shameful proceedings.

LIABILITIES. Capital \$403,900 00 Discount and interest 2,867 60 Profit and loss 51,755 62 Dividends unpaid 5,875 11 Notes in circulation 1,106,183 00 Individual deposits 136,060 30 Due to banks 65,921 95

ASSETS. Bills discounted \$1,236,064 17 Bills receivable 17,440 00 Bonds and mortgages 63,106 56 Stocks 80,500 00 Lancaster Bank stock 34,980 00 Banking house 13,280 85 Notes and checks of other banks 10,851 38 Specie 12,040 96 Due by banks and bankers 304,202 95 Expenses 106 71

Of the notes in circulation at the date of the failure, four hundred and sixty thousand and twenty-four dollars have been received by the bank in payment of debts due to her, leaving still outstanding six hundred and forty-six thousand and twenty-five dollars, from which is to be deducted three hundred and ninety-six thousand nine hundred and ten dollars redeemed by the Girard Bank, as agents of the Lancaster Bank for this purpose, and on which a balance of about thirty-seven thousand dollars is due the Girard Bank, and secured by collaterals.

Assuming that the capital was whole in May, 1851—the question arises, what has become of it? In attempting to reply, the first thing that attracts attention is the fact that not a dollar seems to have been abstracted from the bank without a nominal equivalent. If the paper and securities on hand could be converted to cash at par, the bank would be solvent. But most of them are worthless, and the bank is broken—the process of its ruin being equally certain and fatal as if effected by bold theft, though more adroit and imperceptible.

The means employed were various, and may be thus classed: 1. The discounting of doubtful or worthless paper by the officers—a practice which commenced under the former charter and continued till near the failure. It is in evidence that fully one half of the discounting was done in this way.

It would be as useless as tedious, were it possible, to specify all the cases of this kind. Some of the largest operations will be given: E. F. Shonberger notes \$50,000 John Sterrett notes & dfts 210,000 W. L. Helfenstein notes 76,090 A. R. Fisk notes 10,214 Michael Barry & Co. notes 69,500

Table with names and amounts: Thomas Baumgardner note 44,360 James Moore note 12,000 F. A. Vandyle, jr. & Co. cart. & note 30,942 Wm. Riehle, treas. Phila. note 10,483 Wm. Sun. R. Co. note 20,900 H. Longenecker and J. D. Bachman notes 32,948 B. C. Bachman notes 8,715 Wm. H. Irwin notes 10,079

Of this amount a small portion has been collected by the assignee, as appears by his detailed statement on the subject, and more may still be recovered. But taking into view the whole of this class of irregularly discounted paper, it is safe to assert that the loss upon it will fully equal the whole capital of the bank.

According to Mr. Rathvon, \$28,000 of Sterrett's has been paid, 35,000 secured on mortgage, and 4000 by endorsement, and some compromise made I believe between the parties. Of Irwin's \$3000 has been paid. None of the above are to be blamed for getting all the money they could, but the officers of the bank who gave it ought to have been punished, and the directors who suffered themselves to be deceived in so credulous a manner, ought at least to have suffered some.

For the Gazette. Mr. Burlingame recently made a speech on Kansas affairs. It is short but cracks like a whip over the heads of the dough-faces, and gives back fire to the fire-eaters.

We shall beat you like a threshing floor. We shall hereafter have a majority in this House. We shall strengthen ourselves in the Senate, and we are to-day filling all the land with the portents of your general doom in 1860. And I say, in the presence of this state of things, that our first duty to God and our country is to devote ourselves to the political destruction of dough-faces, who say one thing at home, and come here to vote another; and who fawn and tremble, and fall down, in the presence of the Administration.

It destroys health, and thus brings misery upon him who thus pampers his depraved appetite, and moreover if he is poor in the goods of this world he will be under the necessity of occasionally lightening his purse in order to furnish himself with tobacco, with which to destroy his health, just as if he could find no other method for doing so.

There are other things however, besides health, connected with tobacco chewing, which those who are addicted to that habit would do well to ponder over carefully. Let every tobacco chewer ask himself seriously, "How often have I rendered myself disgusting to others by my continual chewing and spitting?" Let him ponder well in relation to the influence which his example may have exerted on many. How many boys and young men commence this habit for no other reason than simply from seeing their seniors addicted to it they have got the idea that it looks big, and wishing to become men as soon as possible they commence this vulgar habit, under the false impression that it looks manly.

Let him ponder well in relation to the influence which his example may have exerted on many. How many boys and young men commence this habit for no other reason than simply from seeing their seniors addicted to it they have got the idea that it looks big, and wishing to become men as soon as possible they commence this vulgar habit, under the false impression that it looks manly. Now, if no tobacco chewers were in existence, such characters would not be likely to begin this disgusting habit at all, hence the influence of the tobacco chewer's example. But he does more than this. Why is it that thousands of acres of land which might yield some useful productions are annually planted with tobacco? It is to satisfy the hankering of the tobacco chewer's depraved appetite.

It seems to us that the intelligent tobacco chewer who persists in this habit, must do so under the belief, 1st. That he is undermining his health. 2d. That he is rendering himself disgusting to others by this vulgar habit. 3d. That he is spending his money for an article that will probably silently bring him to a premature grave. 4th. That by his example he is instrumental in inducing others to use tobacco also, and thus to incur the same evils themselves and in turn instigate them in others. If this is not "paying for the whistle," we do not understand Dr. Franklin.

We have endeavored briefly to allude to a few of the evils of tobacco chewing, but lest some deluded tobacco chewer should blame us with partiality, if we close without saying something on the other side of this "question," we would simply say that if we can find another side to it we may have something to say on it hereafter. JONATHAN. Lewistown, May, 1858.

The mail robber, Tuckerman, has been conveyed to the Connecticut State Prison, to begin his term of 21 years' imprisonment. Gen. Twigg has been found guilty of insubordinate conduct by a court martial, but the President has remitted the sentence.

THE GAZETTE.

LEWISTOWN, PA. Thursday, May 20, 1858.

Notices of New Advertisements.

George Miller, plumber, will attend to the putting in of new hydrants, repairing old ones, or anything in his line of business, on reasonable terms, and at short notice. Smith & Sibley have opened a gift book store in the room lately occupied by Smith & Co. A lot of mackerel have been received at Fells's Grocery. Kennedy, Junkin & Co. want wool—See Hoffman's advt.

We yield considerable space to-day to correspondents who treat on quite a variety of subjects. We do this more readily, as we have felt but little inclination during the past week to examine our exchanges for news on account of neuralgia above the eye, which renders it painful at times even to read.

GODEY'S LADY'S BOOK for June, is already on our table. Its attractions are many and varied in their character. Plates, Pictures, Literature, &c., all evince a degree of care, and a wish to please its many readers. The next number commences a new volume, which subscribers to the Gazette can procure by handing us \$2.03.

Burlingame on Dough-faces—His Tribute to the Douglas Men.

Mr. Burlingame recently made a speech on Kansas affairs. It is short but cracks like a whip over the heads of the dough-faces, and gives back fire to the fire-eaters. Hear him on the Northern tools of the administration:

We shall beat you like a threshing floor. We shall hereafter have a majority in this House. We shall strengthen ourselves in the Senate, and we are to-day filling all the land with the portents of your general doom in 1860. And I say, in the presence of this state of things, that our first duty to God and our country is to devote ourselves to the political destruction of dough-faces, who say one thing at home, and come here to vote another; and who fawn and tremble, and fall down, in the presence of the Administration.

No wonder that you, Southern men, call us slates, judging us from these specimens of the people. But I tell you they do not represent the fire and flint of the grim and grizzly North. They are but our waters on Providence, our Maccyophants; they are our Uriah Heeps; they belong with Dante's selfish men, of whom he said, Heaven would not have them, and hell rejected them. I tell you, Southern men, I am ready to strike hands with fire-eaters, and exterminate the race. It is becoming extinct. Look in their faces for the last time; they are fading away—fading away. Oh! for an artist to take their features, to transmit them to a curious and scornful posterity. Do it quickly, for the places which now know them shall soon know them no more forever.

He thus honors the Anti Leocompton Democrats:

I think it is the first duty of republicans to extinguish the dough-faces, but I hold it also their duty to bear testimony as to the manner in which the Douglas men—and they will pardon me for giving them the name of their gifted and gallant leader—to bear testimony to the manner in which they have borne themselves. They have kept the faith; they have adhered to the doctrine of popular sovereignty; they have voted it in this House, and they have not fawned and trembled in the presence of a denominating Administration—in the presence of that great tyranny which holds the Government in its thrall at Washington. They have given flash for flash to every indignant look, and when a gentleman from Virginia, the other day tauntingly told them that certain language which they used upon the floor of this House was the language of rebellion, they shouted out through the lips of the gentleman from Indiana, (Mr. Davis,) "it was the language of freemen." I say that it is due to them that we should say that they have borne the brunt of the battle—and that they, whether from New York, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana, or Illinois, have kept the whiteness of their souls, and have made a record which has lain in light; and if my voice can have any weight with the young men of the country where those men dwell, I should say to them stand by these men with all your young enthusiasm, stand by them without distinction of party; they may not agree exactly with you, but they have stood the test here, where brave men falter and fall. Let them teach this tyrannical Administration that if it is strong, that the people are stronger behind it.

Senator Bigler Vindicated by Senator Cameron.

In the debate on the Fishing Bounties, in the United States Senate, on the 12th inst. Mr. Bigler, of Pennsylvania, opposed the proposition before the Senate, and moved an adjournment. Mr. Cameron requested that he would withdraw the motion for a moment which was done, and he then described his colleague's tariff views as follows:

Mr. Cameron—"I desire only to say a word in vindication of my colleague, and I think in justice to him and myself I should be permitted to say that word, for you know I do not often occupy much of the time of the Senate. It is that I am satisfied he is acting in accordance with his well known principles. He is, I believe, a free-trade man, if I can judge him from his acts. I remember that at the close of the last session the reduction of duty on our great staple, iron, was made, if not by his motion, at least by his vote. He agreed to it, and was perfectly satisfied with it. The result has been to break up every iron master in Pennsylvania who had not an immense fortune beyond his business in trade. Every man who was at all indebted in his business has been destroyed. The iron business of Pennsylvania, about which gentlemen speak here, is no longer an interest. No man, unless he has a fortune that he has inherited or obtained from sources beyond his business, is capable of conducting a furnace for a day.

It may be the policy of my colleague, and it may perhaps be a wise one, to break down all these interests, so that after a while we shall stand upon a common level, when we shall be compelled again to return to that protective American policy which our fathers instituted, and which took care of the country. If we were to destroy the duty on salt now,

as proposed by the Senator from Rhode Island, I believe after a little while the salt interests would help the iron interests; and if we take off the sugar duty from gentlemen down in Louisiana, I think after a while they will come to our ground; and if we should repeal the law returning fugitive slaves, all the gentlemen in the 'nigger' interest would soon help us to take care of our iron. So, if you run around these interests, and strike them down, when we are all so low down together that we cannot take care of ourselves, we shall begin to feel as members of the same great country ought to feel, each one willing to serve the other.

"I thought this statement was due to my colleague. I thought that it was due to him, coming from my own State, that I should make this explanation."

Not desirable—"More rain, more rest." Getting up—the corn that wasn't washed. Ditto—Some brats that ought to undergo that operation.

The trestle bridges on the Catwissa Railroad are to be filled up with earth.

Lumber is selling at Wrightsville at one-third less than last year.

A good deal of ill feeling has been created by British cruisers in the West Indies searching American vessels on the high seas.

Politicians are beginning to talk of forming a new party by uniting the opposition to Buchananism.

Neuralgia above the eye, according to our experience the past few weeks, is about as painful and provoking a complaint as we could wish any one to be afflicted with.

The latest democratic invention is selling at half price the remaining State works to reduce the public debt, and making the sale of whiskey free to raise revenue!

Andrew Romig, of Penns township, Snyder county, had his leg broken some weeks ago by a log falling on it while helping to raise a barn for one of his neighbors.

A special law for Clinton county, protecting hunting dogs on condition of paying a poll tax of \$1 for each, passed the last legislature. Hunting deer with dogs ought to be prohibited altogether in this State.

It is the hairy side of leather that cracks—harness and all other such articles therefore ought to be made with the hair side next to the horse or animal on which they are used.

Among the numerous advertised medicines for sick headache and debility, none can be found so efficacious as the Oxygenated Bitters. They produce the most agreeable and invigorating effects.

Major Eibow wants to know which is the most orthodox—to pray for the poor or relieve them? We think the left hand ought to pray, and the right relieve, though that's no answer to his question.

Benevolence is now defined as the giving away of other people's money; charity, supplying your wife with a barrel of flour; and open-heartedness, giving your girls hoops with the necessary accompaniments.

Almost every paper we have opened for the last two weeks has an article from the Ledger stating that "money" was a drug in Philadelphia. We don't believe a word of such stuff. It may be a drug among note-shavers and speculators, but the middling and laboring classes are daily more than ever experiencing the want of it.

Young Men's Christian Association of Philadelphia.—Parents and guardians are affectionately requested to give letters of commendation to their sons and wards on leaving home, to the "Committee on the Entertainment of Strangers" of the Young Men's Christian Association. Those already residents of Philadelphia will be waited on by the Committee if their addresses are sent to the Chairman, J. F. Seldondridge, care of Geo. H. Stuart, Esq., 13 Bank street, (President of the Association.) Editors favorable to the prosperity of young men will please copy.

LOCAL AFFAIRS.

By the breaking of a bridge on the Lafayette and Indianapolis Railroad, a train was precipitated down an embankment, killing the conductor, fireman and engineer. The name of the conductor is given as JAMES IRVIN. A young man of that name from Oliver township, in this county, has been connected with a railroad running from Lafayette, and we fear the conductor referred to above is him.

John A. Sterett, Esq., was elected a manager of the water Company on Tuesday evening, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the death of Francis McCoy, Esq.

Charles Snowden, a colored boy employed in Griffith's barber shop, had his finger cut off on Tuesday evening by a razor. It appears he was jumping in the stable of the National Hotel, with a razor in his pocket, which fell out while springing forward and opened—he falling on it. Dr. VanValzah planted the part cut off where it originally belonged, where we suppose like other vegetables it will grow in this growing weather.

We would advise our readers to keep their hogs penned up for some months to come, on Sundays as well as other days, or there may be some disagreeable change of ownership. The proper officer has heretofore given more time to redeem them than the law required, but as the lock at the pound has been broken on two different occasions, and the hogs turned out by those who had a fellow feeling for them, we learn that he intends hereafter to take up hogs and sell them within a much shorter time than heretofore. So look out!

Holloway's Pills.—In all cases of sickness well-meaning but too officious friends suggest a variety of remedies. Beware of compound things like experiments. Reject every thing upon Holloway's Pills, the medicine of the fourth of the human race, civilized and uncivilized, which has the sanction of the most found scientific men in Europe, and has been under trial for a quarter of a century without a single failure. All diseases which affect the stomach, the bowels, the liver or the spleen either directly or by sympathy, are cured by this great remedy without endangering the system by over purgation. The Pills contain mineral or corrosive ingredients.

Oxygenated Bitters in Canada. The editor of the Montreal Pilot of the 15th of August, 1856, says—"There is no medicine we take so much pleasure in recommending to our friends as Dr. Green's Oxygenated Bitters. Unlike most proprietary medicines, they do not profess to cure 'all the ills that flesh is heir to,' but simply Dyspepsia and its attendant symptoms of derangement of the stomach. It has long been held in favor with the first medical men, some of whom are now forward in awarding merit where it is due. Its success in our city has given it a reputation surpassed by no other similar preparation. Our attention has been called to it by a subject by a young man in our office who has been suffering for some weeks severely from indigestion, loss of appetite, &c., having been entirely relieved in a few days by the use of these bitters. There are hundreds who would use it if they had half the confidence in it we have. None genuine unless signed I. Bertrams in the wrapper.

SETH W. FOWLE & Co., 138 West Market street, Boston, Proprietors. Sold by Charles Ritz, Lewistown, and their agents everywhere.

The "Elixir" prepared by Dr. Williams, for the cure of Dyspepsia, nothing but Dyspepsia, (as advertised in another column), has by its own merits advanced 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 condition. 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 by certificates published. 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 not only new, but have been used by the Doctor for many years, both in France and America, with unparalleled success in every case, and are prescribed by many ladies who have used them to relieve the irregularities of their menses, as well as a preventive of those ladies whose health will not permit an increase of their menses. Frequent females, or those suffering themselves, are cautioned against using these pills, as the preparation contains some responsibility after the above administration, though their mildness would prevent any injury to the system, otherwise these pills are recommended. Distinction company each box. Price \$1. Sold wholesale and by F. A. HART & Co., General Agents for Lewistown, Mifflin county, Pa., and also agents for Bellefonte, Red Bank, Altoona, &c. They will supply orders, the proprietor's price, and send the pills to ladies (freight) by return mail to any part of the country on receipt of \$1 through the Lewistown post office. In particular get circular of agents. J. H. HARTMAN, 45-50 Broadway place, New York.

PLUMBING.

GEORGE MILLER informs the citizens of Lewistown that he has commenced the above business in connection with his office as Superintendent of the Water Company, and is now ready to put in new fixtures, MAKE REPAIRS at old ones, or do any other work pertaining to the business. His charges will be reasonable, and prompt attention given to orders. Lewistown, May 20, 1858—3m

T. F. MCCOY,

ATTORNEY AT LAW, Lewistown, Pa. A fine county, Pa., will attend to the collection of accounts and other legal business in Mifflin and adjoining counties. Office on West Market street, two doors below the True Democrat Office. my20-4f

Gifts for the People!

Fine Gold Watches & Jewelry.

FLOR AND COAL.

Books.

At the time of the sale. A GIFT worth from 25 cents up to \$100. Orders from the country solicited. We will give a \$1 book and prize to any one who will get up a club of eight purchasers. Persons ordering by mail must send 5 stamps to prepay postage. Sales Room, East Market street, sign of the red flag. Catalogues sent free. P. S.—Ladies will please call in the afternoon. SMITH & SIBLEY, my20-4f Lewistown, Pa.

To the Public.

The subscriber would inform his friends and the public that he has opened a shop in part of the room formerly occupied by M. Montgomery, adjoining the Post Office, where he is prepared to make to order Ladies', Gentlemen's & Children's Boots, Shoes & Gaiters, of all descriptions, of the best quality, and at reasonable prices for cash, and from his experience in the business, and determination to please, he hopes to give satisfaction to all who may favor him with their orders.

Repeating.

Done in the best manner. A share of public patronage respectfully solicited. my20-4f JOHN CLARKE.

JUST RECEIVED and on hand some half and quarter barrels of Splendid MACONEREL; for sale cheap for cash at my20 FELIX'S GROCERY.

WOOL WANTED.—Wanted, at the store of the undersigned, East Market street, Lewistown, 10,000 POUNDS OF WOOL, for which the highest market price will be paid in trade. KENNEDY, JUNKIN & Co., Lewistown, May 26, 1858.

CORN CULTIVATORS.—A good article for sale by F. J. Hoffmann.

WINDOW CURTAINS, &c.—A fine assortment of Shades, Paper for Curtains, &c. F. J. Hoffmann.