For the Gazette. THE POOR HOUSE,

"Justice" of the Press having 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." I feel disposed, on this understanding, should no more competent hand occupy your columns, to say a few words, as I have always regarded personal applications with as much aversion as ipecac, fly blisters, and nauseous doses in general. Going back then to the publication of the medical card, I find that my friends, the doctors, proposed to charge \$200 for attending the poor house alone and the usual rates for all out-door cases; or make two visits each week and as many more as might be necessary, at \$1 per visit. Such is the sum and substance of their official proposition. Any one can figure out that \$120 is more than \$2 per week, so that the inference is plain they did not consider the whole sum previously received for attending the poor house and seven miles around it, embracing about three-fourths of a circle, the mountains to the south and southeast circumscribing that part, sufficient for attending the poor house alone, leaving the employ-whom-you-please system, a privilege I think that would lead to much abuse. But say they, in their communication, we would have been willing to compromise and guarantee it should not cost the county over \$250. It is clear from this that my medical friends omitted to furnish the Directors with one resolution, which must have read or ought to have read as follows: "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. The "broth" can then be divided to your liking, and as the public has confidence in most,

or perhaps all, it will matter but little to the people who gets the lion's share. 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. The present occupant has already put a different face on it, and if he continues a year or two more the farm will be in good condition, and of course grow crops, for most of the land is good and tillable. Its sale and the purchase of a smaller farm might per haps be sound policy, as advocated by Jus tice, but what assurance have the taxpayers, if it is done, that other items of expenditure will not take the place such removal would obviate? Take the poor away some six or eight miles from town, and what will the doctors say as to their attendance? 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. It is a part of the system designed by the law, and if the present location relieves the greatest number, private charity is relieved in a proportionate degree. Lew-

they can be now. 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. I have no data at hand from which to give the actual figures, but from recollection of my poor taxes before the present system was adopted, I am satisfied that the poor rates, in any one year under the old system, were far above the highest sum Justice now sets down as the annual cost of the poor house. To retrench the expenses in the manner proposed so as to bring them down to \$2800 or thereabouts, is an utopian scheme. If it is done one year, it will be at the expense of the next; or if an economical steward should succeed in doing so, some hungry cormorant of party will envy his place, get him turned out, and then go it on the old

those who have the will and ability can

woman, the handmaid of religion and a

balm of healing even to wounded hearts-

an UNOSTENTATIOUS CHARITY-without

is too large, sell off all that is not wanted,

pay off the debts, and with the residue

commence to put the present buildings in

debilitated may be better taken care of than

State robber system. 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 nave 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. The newspaper press is useful in various ways, but this affords another instance of how much it may be perverted when in the hands of ignorance or incompetency. Mr. Peachy, it is well known is member of the Omish persuasion, composed of men of unquestioned integrity, honesty, and fair dealing-men who as peaceful and order-loving citizens stand second to none in the United States-and even a distant insinuation that one of his standing would be capable of offering a bribe for such a purpose as is ascribed to him in the Press, is an insult to the whole society. As a friend of Mr P., I passed over the insinuation first made as a piece of folly on the part of the editor, but as he has hashed and rehashed his five dollar attending the poor house alone, leaving the most populous part of the county under the story until he possibly believes in its truth most populous part of the county under the and may induce others to believe it, it will be as well to remind him that John Peachy has not lived through a long life of integrity withot securing friends. He is now absent, but on his return this matter ought to be called to his attention; and although the Omish are under their rules of government, averse to all law suits, I think this is a case in which they ought to right one of their most respected members. As the truth can be given in evidence, the Press can call on the gentleman to whom it ascribed the authorship of An Old Student, as a witness, and either establish his charge, or stand confessed a base calumniator. This

is due to the cause of TRUTH. Derry township, May, 1858.

> For the Gazette. Failure of the Lancaster Bank.

During the recent session of the Legiature, Thos. H. Burrowes, 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 proceed-As our citizens lost severely by this failure, the annexed extracts from the report of the committee will perhaps prove of interest to your readers :

The capital of the bank was four hundred and three thousand nine hundred dollars in May, 1851, when the present charter went operation, and was nominally the same till the failure. It closed its doors on the 18th of November, 1856, when its apparent condition, as per weekly statement of November 22, 1856, was as follows:

1	LIABILITIES.		
1	Capital	\$403,900	00
1	Discount and interest	2,867	
	Profit and loss	51,765	62
	Dividends unpaid	5,875	11
	Notes in circulation	1,106,183	
	Individual deposits	136,060	
	Due to banks	65,921	
		\$1,772,573	58
	ASSETS.		
	Bills discounted	\$1,236,064	17
	Bills receivable	17,440	
,	Bonds and mortgages	63,106	
ķ,	Stooke	00.500	

Lancaster Bank stock Banking house 13.280 85 Notes and checks of other banks Due by banks and bankers Expenses \$1,772,573 58

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 bun dred 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 ninetyfive dollars and eighty-six cents. This last sum is not, however, to be taken as their acistown and the townships around it have tual value. Up to this time one hundred and enough of the poor and needy on whom forty-seven thousand eight hundred and fifdollars and sixty-nine cents have been exercise the noblest attribute of man and realized; and though it is believed that some-thing considerable will still be recovered, yet

it will fall far short of the appraisement. Of the notes in circulation at the date of the failure, four hundred and sixty thousand being called upon to relieve those whom and twenty-four dollars have been received by the public ought to relieve. If the farm 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 more fitting condition, or erect an additional and ninety-six thousand nine hundred and one as a hospital where the crippled and ten dollars redeemed by the Girard Bank, as agents of the Lancaster Bank for this purpose, and on which a balance of about thirtyeven thousand dollars is due the Girard Bank, but 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 in 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 old 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 com-menced 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 John Sterrett notes & dfts 210,000 W. L. Helfenstine notes notes Michael Barry & Co.

Thomas Baumgardner note James Moore F. A. Vandyke, jr. & Co. cert. & note R. P. Remmington Wm. Riehle, treas. Phila 20,000 & Sun. R. R. Co. H. Longenecker and D. Bachman B. C. Bachman 32,948 8,715 10,079 notes

Wm. H. Irwin

\$565 833 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

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 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. TOBACCO CHEWING.

For some time past the cause of temperance nas 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. To confine the import of the term temperance to mean alone abstinence from the use of intoxicating liquors is a grammatical impropriety, since reputable usage de fines the word as meaning the "moderate in dulgence of the appetites or passions:" hence it signifies more than simply abstinence from the use of intoxicating liquors.

Tried by this definition, there are a number of filthy habits into which many have fallen which are at once destructive to health and happiness, one of the most striking of which is the habit of chewing tobacco. Why a being possessed of sound reason should b practice at once so unreasonable and dis gusting," is an inexplicable mystery to us. Boys at the age of fourteen or fifteen years, and sometimes even before they arrive at that age, will practice this health destroying habit as well as men of all classes. We know that in descanting on the subject of tobacco chewing we are treading upon delicate ground, as men of acknowledged respectability and high stand ing in society are addicted to this habit; but perhaps ninety nine out of every hundred of hese feel that it is a great evil and one from

which they would gladly be freed. The census of 1850 informs us that the population of the United States in that year amounted to 23,191,876 inhabitants, and it also gives the number of pounds of tobacco raised that year at 199,752,655, being more than eight and a half pounds for every man, woman, and child in the United States, or more than fifty pounds for every family of six members in our country. Of course Brother Jonathan don't eat all this tobacco himself, for he would declare this to be a "clean beat." but he knewes heow to dew. He cheres as much as he pleases and the remainder he sends across the "living deep" to his uncle Johnny Bull, or to somebody else. But no matter where he sends his tobacco—it is tobacco

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.

But there are tobacco chewers who boldly assert that they "care something" about their health, and yet they will persist in the use of tobacco, even if you tell them it will under-mine their health. But why should they regard health any longer? Why fear sickness any longer? Look at the state of the science 10,851 38 of medicine at the present day—take up a 12,040 96 newspaper—read the advertisements about Dr. Snakeroot's "All-healing Ointment," the 106 71 "Balm of Immortality," or the "Resurrection Pills." Here we will leave those tobacco chewers who say they "care something" for their health. They may depend for a restoration of it on a few external applications of Dr. Snakeroot's "All-healing Ointment.

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 influ ence which his example may have exerted over many. How many boys and young men commence this habit for no other reason than simply frem 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 manful. 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 hankerings 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. Twiggs has been found guilty of 10,214 insubordinate conduct by a court martial, but 69,500 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 ew hydrants, repairing old ones, or anything in his line ousiness, on reasonable terms, and at short notice. John Clarke has commenced the shoemaking business Capt. T. F. McCoy will attend to legal business in this

nd adjoining counties. Office on West Market street. Smith & Sibley have opened a gift book store in the roo

A lot of mackerel have been received at Felix's Grocery Kennedy, Junkin & Co. want wool—See Hoffman's advts

We yield considerable space to-day to correspondents who treat on quite a variety of subjects. We do this the 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 Doughfaces--His Tribute to the Douglas Men.

Mr. Burlingame recently made a speech on Kansas affairs. It is short but cracks of whiskey free to raise revenue! like a whip over the heads of the doughfaces, and gives back fire to the fire-eaters. Hear him on the Northern tools of the ad-

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 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 slaves, 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 waiters on Provi dence, our Macsycophants; 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 laces which now know them shall soon know hem no more forever.

He thus honors the Anti Lecompton Dem

I think it is the first duty of republicans to extinguish the doughfaces, 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 sov ereignty; they have voted it in this House, and they have not fawned and trembled in the presence of a denominating Administra tion—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 gentle man 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. "it was the language of freemen. 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 Administraion that if it is strong, that the people are stronger

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

Mr. Cameron.-"I desire only to say ord in vindication of my colleague, and 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 He is, I believe, a freetrade man, if I can judge him from his acts. I remem ber 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 withit. 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 in debted 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 Leusiana, 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

"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 Catawissa 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

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, pro tecting 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

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 Elbow wants to know which is the most orthodox-to pray for the poor er 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 noteshavers 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 affec tionately 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 resi dents of Phila lelphia will be waited on by the Committee if their addresses are sent to the Chairman, J. F. Seldonridge, care of Geo. II. 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 enbankment, 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 sie well-meaning but too officious friendss a variety of remedies. Beware of tan with the beginnings of disease. Reject thing like experimental treatment upon Holloway's Pills, the medicine from the first parameters of the human race similar. fourth of the human race, civilized a age, which has the sanction of the found scientific men in Europe, and h found scientific men in Europe, and i under trial for a quarter of a century a single failure. All diseases which stomach, the bowels, the liver or t either directly or by sympathy, are on this great remedy without enfeebling the tem by over purgation. The Pills mineral or corrosive ingredient

Oxygenated Bitters in Canada, The editor of the Montreal Pilot of Sa tember 5, 1856, says:—There is no field we take so much pleasure in recon to our friends as Dr. Green's Oxyger ters. Unlike most proprietory med does not profess to cure "all the ills heir to," but simply Dyspepsia and dant symptoms of derangement of the ach. It has long been held in favor w first medical men, some of whom an backward in awarding merit where it Its success in our city has given it a tion surpassed by no other similar prition. Our attention has been called subject by a young man in our office a been suffering for some weeks severe indigestion, loss of appetite, &c., hav entirely relieved in a few days by the these bitters. There are hundreds w read this who need such a medi would use it if they had half the confe in it we have.

None genuine unless signed I. Botten the wrapper. e wrapper. Seth W. Fowle & Co., 138 Washinga

street, Boston, Proprietors. Sold by Clain Ritz, Lewistown, and their agents everywher.

The "Elixir" prepared by Dr. Jan Williams, for the cure of Dyspeps nothing but Dyspepsy, (as advertised in er column,) has by its own merits of for itself se high a reputation in Philad that physicians acquainted with its pr are using it themselves and prescrib their patients, convinced by observation great efficacy in restoring the disorder gestive organs to a healthy function merous cases of dyspepsy of the most agent vated character, which were abandoned a incurable by some of the medical facility have by the use of this Elixir been restm to perfect health, as attested certificates is fy. For sale by Charles Ritz, Lewistown.

A CARD TO THE LADIES.

Dr. DUPONCO'S GOLDEN FEMALE PILL infallible in removing stoppages or irregularies of menses. These pills are nothing new, but have been by the Doctor for many years, both in France and Aa ca, with unparalleled success in every case, an urged by many ladies who have used them to make pulls public for the alleviation of those sufering fee irregularities whatever, as well as a preventive to ladies whose health will not permit an increase of Pregnant females, or those supposing themse cautioned against using these pills, as the prenomes no responsibility after the above admost hough their mildness would prevent any injury therwise these pills are recomi company each box. Price \$1 Sold wholesale asim by F. A. HARDT & CO., General Agents for Levison ifflin county, Pa., and also agents for Belley Reedsville, Alienville, &c. They will supply the proprietor's prices, and send the pills to li-dentially) by return mail to any part of city on receipt of \$1 through the Lewistown po particulars get circular of agents. 25-Broadway post office, New York

PLUMBING.

YEORGE MILLER informs the citi J of Lewistown that he has commenced above business in connection with his of as Superintendent of the Water Com and is now ready to put in NEW HYDRAYS MAKE REPAIRS AT OLD ones, or do any obse work pertaining to the business. His day ges will be reasonable, and prompt at given to orders. Lewistown, May 20, 1858-3m

T. F. McCOY.

TTORNEY AT LAW, Lewistown A flin county, Pa., will attend to the lection of accounts and other legal business in Mifflin and adjoining counties. Office on West Market street, two debelow the True Democrat Office. my20-

Gifts for the People! Fine Gold Watches & Jewelry FLOUR AND COAL,

Given to purchasers of

BOOKS At the time of the sale.

GIFT worth from 25 cents up to \$100 Orders from the country solicited. 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

stamps to prepay postage. Sales Room, East Market street, signed the red flag. Catalogues sent free.
P. S.—Ladies will please call in the after

SMITH & SIBLEY, Lewistown, Pa. my20-tf

To the Public.

The subscriber would inform his friends and the public that he room fermerly occupied by M. Montgomer, adjoining the Post Office, where he is prepared to make to make to order Ladies', Gentlemen's Children's

Boots, Shoes & Gaiters of all descriptions, of the best quality, and at reasonable prices for eash, 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.

II opairing Done in the best manner. A share of public patronage respectfully solicited.
my20-tf JOHN CLARKE.

JUST RECEIVED and on hand some half and quarter barrels of Soleudid MACK. EREL; for sale cheap for cash at 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. Hoffman.

WINDOW CURTAINS, &c. - A fine se tains, &c. - I for Curtains, &c. - F. J. Hoffman.