

Notices of New Advertisements.

Merchants and others dealing in salt will notice the advertisement of Carr, Giese & Co., Baltimore, who constantly keep on hand a large supply of that article.

State Convention.

The United American, Republican, and People's Committee of Superintendence for the City of Philadelphia, earnestly desirous to extend and perpetuate that union of the elements of opposition to the present National Administration, which in this City has lately resulted in such brilliant success, do hereby respectfully suggest, and recommend to the State Committees representing those several elements of opposition, that they call upon the Citizens of Pennsylvania, who are opposed to the present National Administration; especially to its despotic and fraudulent Leecompton policy, and its wilful neglect of the just claims of domestic industry; and who are in favor of the Sovereignty of the People over their own local concerns; of American institutions as against the policy and intrigues of foreign Governments; and of adequate protection to our home labor, to assemble in their respective Senatorial and Representative Districts to choose Delegates to a State Convention, to meet at Harrisburg, in the Hall of the House of Representatives, at 2 o'clock, P. M., of Wednesday the 14th day of July, 1858, to nominate candidates for Judge of the Supreme Court and Canal Commissioner.

LEONARD R. FLETCHER, Pres't. J. R. FLANIGAN, Vice Presidents. GEO. A. COFFEY, W. J. P. WHITE, M. V. B. SUMMER, J. R. LYNDALL, Secretaries. Philadelphia, May 20, 1858.

In view of the above recommendation, and its general acceptance, I hereby withdraw the call for a State Convention, issued by me, for the 8th of July next, and earnestly request the American Republicans of the State to accept it, and participate in the Election of Delegates to said Convention.

By order of the State Committee. LEM'L TODD, Chairman A. R. S. Com. Attest—EDWARD McPHERSON, Sec. Carlisle, May 31, 1858.

To the Americans of Pennsylvania: The above recommendation having been submitted to me for my approval, after consultation with the majority of the members of the American State Committee, and a large number of the prominent Americans of the State, I cheerfully adopt it as our call for a State Convention, and urge the members of the American party throughout the State to participate in the election of Delegates.

H. BUCHER SWOOPÉ, Chairman of American State Com. Clearfield, May 29, 1858.

Inasmuch as the above recommendation and calls point out the plain road to practical, decisive, and enduring victory over the present National Administration and its tyrannical and sectional policy, I therefore request the Republicans of Pennsylvania to unite in the election of delegates to the above Convention. Wm. B. THOMAS, Chairman of the Republican State Com. Philadelphia, June 1, 1858.

In pursuance of the above recommendation of the several State Committees, the people of Mifflin County, "opposed to the present National Administration; especially to its despotic and fraudulent Leecompton policy, and its wilful neglect of the just claims of domestic industry, and who are in favor of the sovereignty of the people over their own local concerns; of American institutions as against the policy and intrigues of foreign Governments, and of adequate protection to Home Labor"—are requested to assemble at the Town Hall, Lewistown on

Monday Evening, July 12, 1858, for the purpose of choosing Delegates to the above named State Convention, and transact such other business as may be deemed expedient.

GEORGE FRYSSINGER, Chairman County Committee.

Farmer's High School. At the last stated meeting of the Philadelphia Agricultural Society, Judge Watts, of Carlisle, who was present by invitation, made an interesting and highly practical address, illustrative of the advantages of this institution, and its probable effects upon the agricultural interest of the State, in the course of which he stated that the reliable means for getting up this institution, are:—

Legacy by the will of Mr. Cresson of Philadelphia \$5,000 Paid by the citizens of Centre County 10,000 Appropriated by the State Agricultural Society 10,000 Appropriated by the Legislature, and paid 25,000 Appropriated and paid by the State 25,000 Upon individuals paying a like sum 25,000

\$100,000 Of this sum we have actually received and expended forty-five thousand dollars in the erection of a farmer's house, a large barn, and all the out-houses, cisterns, hedging, planting, fencing, and on account of the school-building, so far as the same has progressed.

"It is the determined purpose of those who have this subject in charge, to have constantly in view the useful end to which this institution is intended; they desire to erect a monument to art, to science and to themselves, and therefore to incur no expense which is now absolutely indispensable for the practical operation of a farm and the teaching of its farmers.

Major Buoy's daughter lost a gold bracelet in Market street the other day.

A NEW CANDIDATE FOR LITERARY HONORS!

Mifflin county has produced quite a number of citizens who have held important trusts, and at least forty candidates for Governor, but thus far has not made much stir in the literary line—particularly in the "Rochester" vein—but as this vacuum is likely to be supplied, we cannot resist the opportunity of aiding in his immortality by publishing some of the author's choice productions. The language used is natural to him, and being entirely original, he is of course entitled to a copy-right. The last production may be appropriately headed—

LUNATIC RAVINGS,

BY ADAM JACKASS GREER, Reputed Editor of the Mifflintown Spirit, alias Register.

Known as a bad child from the day he could toddle along on his spindly shanks and say "damo;" afterwards as a bad boy and worse man; a whig in 1853, a proscriptive no nothing in 1854 although his father is a foreigner; a woolly head Republican in 1856; and now a raked mouthed leecomptoner after going through a DARKER METAMORPHOSIS in the fence corners of Brown and Arinagh townships.

From the Juniata Register, June 9.

The scavenger of the Lewistown Gazette indulges his cuttle-fish propensities last week, in a manner peculiar only to himself. Finding himself defeated in his assaults upon this place, and wholly unable to return the galling fire upon the "fabulous golden village," he returns like a dog to his vomit, and belches forth any amount of falsehoods and monstrosities. It has been wisely proclaimed by Providence that "monsters cannot propagate, nor the father of lies become the father of liars," hence the productions of the stupid brains of the low scavenger of the Gazette, becomes more insipid and foul than their progenitor. There is nothing in his ribald slang that merits his lengthy notice, save only that by his silence he confesses himself a political scoundrel of the first water, having betrayed all parties with which he has been connected; simply because the GOLD of others made it a consideration for his betrayal,—hence the odium he and his paper are held in, in Mifflin county; the powerlessness of both to accomplish anything either morally or politically. The leather headed scavenger is perfectly exultant because our Republicanism was not the price of gold; but he is transcendently glorious and jubilant that his was thought worth purchasing at a very moderate figure. He then glories in his shame. Judas repented of the price he received, and under the goadings of a guilty conscience, terminated his career in a terrible manner; but the Judas of the Lewistown Gazette, has not yet repented, and the conclusion follows that he is a more infamous scoundrel than his infamous prototype. The more the creature indites against us, the more we are led to believe that he is the offspring of some one of the Hessians of Revolutionary memory!

We have only to say in conclusion, that this personal collision is not of our own seeking; but was commenced by Judas Fryssinger upon his own responsibility. Since 1851 he has manifested his impotent rage at us on every occasion, simply for exposing his rascality towards the Whig party of Mifflin county, and carries his insane animosity into every party or organization where he can gain admittance for his slimy carcass. As to his charge of our being compelled to sell printing offices elsewhere, we pronounce it the coinage of the scoundrel who invented it, and basely false. That exposure of his treachery accounts for his lunacy, by it

And his wretched brain gave way, and he became a wreck, at random driven, Without even a glimpse of REASON or HEAVEN!

Our readers we suspect will stare with astonishment to know what all this tirade of idiotism, for it cannot well be called by any other name, is about? What has the editor of the Gazette done to call for all this, and a column and a half in his previous paper, written in a similar strain? Why simply that he defended the citizens of Lewistown from low and scurrilous attacks, made without the slightest provocation, during which we took occasion to re-apply some of the choice terms made use of to Adam himself; and having it seems driven home a nail or two, stirred up more bile than ever did a double dose of calomel and jalap.

No better evidence can be afforded of a bad cause than when such transcendent geniuses like him of the Register lose their temper and lay bare their putrid hearts; nor need anybody—not even his own readers, for we have a better opinion of their intelligence—be told that he is one of that class of base natures who mistake low blackguardism for wit, and defamation for argument.

With all who have read the insane articles in that paper during the past few weeks, and noted how our statements and queries were met, but one question is asked, and that is, is the magnificent specimen of humanity who signs himself Adam J. Greer "drunk or crazy?" A "sober man" certainly would not write, much less publish, such a string of absurdities, blackguardism, vulgar but pointless attempts at sarcasm and falsehoods of every hue and shade, as he has done; but as by report at least he has put the bottle aside (whether out of reach or not we don't know,) the conclusion must be formed that he is CRAZY, and in saying so we beg pardon of the lunatics in the Utica Asylum particularly, as from the matter in their Opal, we feel assured there is not one in that establishment who would not blush to have it said he was so insane as to indite such an article as we publish to-day from the Register.

That our talented native of Mifflin county is rather restive in the position he has placed himself is shown by the fact that he now accuses us of having attacked Mifflintown!—says this controversy is none of his seeking—and then charges us with having pursued him since 1851! When or where did we say a disrespectful word of the citizens of Mifflintown. Certainly not since a word has been said about the machine shops, or at any other time, unless Greer and the writer in the Sentinel are the citizens of that place. As to any controversy, there is none. Well do we know that A. J. Greer will seek no controversy with us through a newspaper. He tried it once, and though he now tells the citizens of Juniata county that he "impaled" us, his conduct for seven years and public opinion then, demonstrate that somebody else was "impaled." We told him at the time that for once we would descend to his own LOW LEVEL and teach a scoundrel what could be done with his own weapons, and he knows and it seems still feels the result. When and where have we pursued him since? Excepting on a single occasion, when he attacked Col. Slifer with an article peculiarly "greerish" in the Sentinel, did we call him to account, and besides this there has not been a single word published in the Gazette except noting his political somersets, at which he could have taken the slightest offence. Had we felt disposed to pursue him with the malignity that characterizes his own conduct, opportunity was not wanting, for no man reared in this county is more easily assailable, both politically and morally, than this same A. J. Greer. To the truth of this every reader of the Gazette will bear witness, for with the exceptions spoken of they will ransack the fount of memory in vain. Does he really believe it himself? If he does, we cannot account for it in any other way, than that in such moments of hallucination he has imagined the Gazette to be after him with a sharp pen instead of snakes, toads, or the "man with the poker." If that is the case, he is certainly to be pitied, and it also accounts for some strange stories occasionally set afloat in this region in places where he used to frequent within the past seven years, namely, that we were about breaking up—that our subscribers were leaving us at two post offices where there have not been ten actual discontinuances in as many years—and other similar nonsense.

The people of Mifflin county, and particularly of Lewistown, must be a strange people if Adam Le Diable is to be believed. We and our paper he alleges are held in odium here and without influence! Yet, strange to say, our list has gone on steadily increasing from year to year, and at the present day embraces patrons of whom any editor might well feel proud. We too can find friends wherever we go, among both rich and poor. The day laborers, the carters, the mechanics, and others stand by us on all occasions, as any one can find out by making inquiry among them; other classes do not hesitate to place important trusts in our hands, involving discretionary powers over what is almost exclusively their interest; and the people of Lewistown have on several occasions against our wishes placed us in the principal borough office—the last time shortly after the publication of Swoopé's list, when they elected us over a highly respectable regularly nominated democrat; besides us there was we believe but one of the opposition candidates elected. This does not look as if we were held in particular odium. We have a few enemies, it is true, but most of them are of about the same mental, moral, religious and political calibre as the polliwog of the Register. How far we value his exposures, can be estimated by the fact that we republished them in the Gazette, just as we have the choice literary production above.

With this we might close, but as Adam has also made some most miserable attempts at squibs aimed at us and the Democrat, we cannot forbear giving him a few specimens, which he can paste in his hat for future use, mixed with a little more caustic than he seems capable of putting in his own, so that the next time he wants to shoot one off he will not be as much of a botch of an editor as he is of a man:

Ad. thinks we are a leather head. That's better than being a sap head.

Well soaked—The ground and Ad's carcass.

Conundrum.—Why is Ad. Greer like a certain scale fish? Because he's a sucker.

Is "I'll be d—d" a part of the creed of Ad's church?

A setter set Ad. lately at Patterson, having mistaken him for a skunk.

Weathercock.—The citizens of Mifflintown have it in serious contemplation to put Ad. Greer on top of the court house to learn how the political wind blows, and which side pays best.

Query?—Where did Ad. get so much money about the time he turned a woolly head? Ho! told a man he had a job on hand then of buying somebody! Who did he buy?

Another Query?—What does Greer intend to charge the democratic candidate for Senator from this district? Will he come the same game he did over Col. Slifer—charge \$50, and then turn round and abuse him? Dem. candidates had better keep a lookout for Greer, as they must either stand skinning or blackguardism.

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Ad. Greer savagely denies that he was compelled to sell two or three printing offices. Perhaps kicked out of them is more appropriate.

The Brown township hyena, as Ad. used to be called, don't deny that he left Union county, publishing himself over his signature as a libeller. It is well for him he didn't, or he'd have soon it published again.

The boys at Mifflin need not walk to the river bank when they want to go fishing. All they have to do is to drop a line into the Register office, when, if the hook is baited right, they'll get a bite forthwith.

Spooney Greer, it is reported, was last winter hunting some one to continue a religious revival! We don't know whether he found his man, but if any one in Mifflin or Patterson will hide a whiskey jug, we'll bet Ad can find it quicker than anybody else.

Adam we see is fond of poetry, but makes selections in rather poor taste. We would recommend to him an old piece headed "An Ode to Rum," from which he can make quotations that will hit somebody, if it don't us.

Greer don't deny that he told the senior editor of the True Democrat that he was a "d—d fool" for having come out a Republican so soon, as he might have made a couple of hundred dollars had he waited. How about the Sentinels, Adam? Don't you think Gettysburg Sentinel is wrong on that list?

Spooney Greer thinks we must be a descendant of the Hessians. Wrong again, Adam, as usual. Our forefathers came to this country long before the Revolution, and were neither Hessians nor Tories; and our father was fighting the British, as Ad. can ascertain at the Pension Office, when his was in Ireland. That was no disgrace to him, but Ad. is.

We have given several of Ad's splendorous productions to our readers to show what a fool he is. As he says we are a "scavenger," suppose he copy these items and remarks to let his readers see some of our work in that line. We are scraping you this week; should it be worth our while we'll skin you next, and if not too strongly saturated, get your hide tanned for a drum head for the new volunteer company.

Having thus afforded some amusement for our readers, and given Greer, what he seemed to be fishing after, a moderate REPLY, we hope he will endeavor hereafter to say something worth noticing, as we can assure him that all he has said so far has but created a feeling of contempt among our citizens of all classes, while in Juniata county he is the butt of boys, the laughing stock of men, and the "animal" to ladies whom they point at with the finger of scorn as a "living monument of infamy and shame."

Remarks of Gen. Cameron On presenting a petition for laboring men of Pennsylvania.

I am requested to present a petition, signed by a large number of laboring men engaged in the manufacture of iron in Pennsylvania. I receive a great many letters daily from persons of this class, and I will say here, what will save me the trouble of writing a great many letters. They think the Congress of the United States can relieve them from their troubles. There never has been a time in the history of the iron business of Pennsylvania when there was so much real distress among the laboring men of my State—the men who do the work, the men who go to the forge before daylight, and return there long after the moon has risen—than there is at present. It is not a complaint now on the part of the capitalists. Men of capital, men of fortune, can take care of themselves. Capital can always take care of itself; labor, poverty, indigence and want, always need sympathy and protection.

These persons reside in the town of Norris-town, on the Schuylkill river, some twenty miles above Philadelphia. The river Schuylkill is traversed, on both sides by a railroad, one extending some twenty or thirty miles, another one hundred miles. On the one side of the river is a canal. All these works have been made for the purpose of conveying coal and iron to the place of manufacture and sale. The county of Schuylkill, the great coal deposit of Pennsylvania, has a population of some 80,000 or 90,000 people all of which has grown up within the last twenty-five years.

At this time the whole laboring population engaged in the iron and coal business, of the whole country extending from Philadelphia to the mountains of Schuylkill county, are entirely idle; the boats are tied up; the locomotives are, in a great measure, standing still, and the laborers are running about hunting employment and hunting food.

These are the persons who complain; they think that Congress can relieve them. I have told them, and I have written to them, that they have the power in their own hands.

The laboring men of this county are powerful for good always. They do control when they think proper, and I think the time is coming when they will control the politics of this country. I tell them that before they can get common protection they must change the majority in the Senate; they must change the majority of the other house of Congress; and above all, they must change the occupant of the White House, who is the dispenser of the power which controls the legislation of this country. In place of gentlemen who sneer when we talk about protection, they must send men here who know something of the wants, something of the interests, something of the usefulness of the laboring men.

Hitherto they have not acted as if they cared for their own interests; while they talked about a tariff which would guard their labor from competition with the pauper labor of Europe, they would go to the elections under some ward leader and vote for men to represent them here and elsewhere, who cared only for party drill, and who had no interest above party success. This system they must change if they hope for success. I think the laboring men of Pennsylvania, at least, are now beginning to put their own shoulders to the wheel, and I believe they will make such a noise in the next October contest, as will alarm the gentlemen all over the country who laugh at them.

The canals, railroads and mining operations of this region of country have cost more than a hundred millions of dollars. The furnaces and other works connected with the manufacture of iron, cost an enormous sum, and the people interested in the iron and coal business, directly or indirectly, along the valley of the Schuylkill amount to more than three hundred thousand souls. Since 1855, growing out of the unwise legislation of Congress, which has really protected the iron of England, Russia and Sweden, and thus ta-

ken the labor and bread from our own workmen.

This iron interest of Pennsylvania, in which these men are employed, commenced in 1820, with a production of only 10,000 tons. In 1855, when it was up to its greatest extent, the production was a million of tons of pig metal. When this pig metal is worked into the various uses in which iron is to be consumed, it amounts to very many millions of dollars. The annual produce of coal in Schuylkill county alone, in 1855, amounted in value to some \$20,000,000. When it is known that it requires two tons of coal to make a ton of iron, you can imagine the number of persons who rely for their daily bread on the production of iron and coal. Iron, in its native mountains, is worth but 50 cents a ton; when it is worked into pig metal it ranges in price from \$20 to \$30, and sometimes to \$40 a ton; and worked into various uses it frequently amounts to many hundreds of dollars a ton.

I have said that these people have the power in their own hands. I am speaking to them now, and I wish them to exercise the power they have. I cannot help them, much as I desire to do so, nor can any of their friends here; but when they go to work as men determined to succeed should do, I have no doubt they will get protection. The people in this valley and on the slope of the Schuylkill mountains have votes enough to change and control the politics of the Union; for as Pennsylvania goes, so goes the Union in all great elections; and their votes can at all times decide the politics of Pennsylvania. Let them exercise the power wisely, and they will no longer be without plenty of work and good prices.

I move that this petition be referred to the Committee on Finance.

FROM UTAH.

A despatch was received at Washington last week from Utah, by which it appears that the Mormons, notwithstanding their open rebellion, are to go unpunished, and thus suffered to gather strength for a future struggle when it will cost twenty lives to subdue them instead of one now.

In his letter to Secretary Cass, Gov. Cumming says he left the camp on the 6th of April, en route to Salt Lake City, accompanied by Col. Kane as his guide, and two servants. In passing through the settlements, he was greeted with such respectful attentions as were due to the Representative of the Executive authority of the United States in a Territory. Near the Warm Springs, at a line dividing the Great Salt Lake from Davis county, he was honored with a formal and respectful reception by many gentlemen, including the Mayor and municipal officers of the city, and by them escorted to lodgings previously prepared, the Mayor occupying a seat at his side in the carriage. Ex-Governor Young paid him a visit of ceremony as soon as he was sufficiently relieved from the fatigue of his journey to receive company. In a subsequent interview, ex-Governor Young evinced a willingness to afford him every facility he might require for the efficient performance of his administrative duties. Brigham Young's course in this respect, Governor Cumming fancied, met with the entire approval of a majority of the Salt Lake community.

Having heard numerous complaints, Gov. Cumming caused public notice to be posted signifying his readiness to relieve those who deemed themselves aggrieved by being illegally restrained of their liberty, and assuring the protection of all persons. He kept his office open at all hours, night and day, and registered fifty-six men, thirty-three women, and seventy-one children, as desirous of his protection, and evincing their disposition of proceeding to the United States. A large majority of these people were of English birth, and were promised assistance to be removed.

Gov. Cumming says that his visit to the tabernacle will never be forgotten. There were between three and four thousand persons assembled for the purpose of public worship. There was the most profound silence when he appeared. Brigham Young introduced him as the Governor of Utah, and Gov. Cumming addressed them for half an hour, telling them that it was his purpose to uphold the constitution, and that he would expect their obedience to all lawful authority, assuring them of his determination to administer equal and exact justice, etc. He was listened to respectfully. He invited responses, and several spoke, referring in excited tones to the murder of Joseph Smith, to the services rendered by the Mormon battalion in the Mexican war, and recapitulated a long chapter of their wrongs. The tumult fearfully increased, but an appeal from Brigham Young restored calmness. Several afterwards expressed regret at their behavior.

Gov. Cumming proceeds to describe the exodus of the Mormons. The people, including the inhabitants of Salt Lake, in the Northern part of the Territory, are leaving; the roads are everywhere filled with wagons loaded with provisions and household furniture, the women and children following after without shoes or hats, drying their flocks they know not where.

They seemed not only content but cheerful. It is the will of the Lord, they say, and they rejoice to change the comforts of home for the trials of the wilderness. Their ultimate destination was not fixed upon. Going south seemed to be sufficient to designate the place, but from the private remarks of Young in his tabernacle, Governor Cumming thinks that they are going to Sonora.

Brigham Young, Kimball, and most of the influential men, had left their commodious mansions to swell the ranks of the emigrants. The masses everywhere announced to Governor Cumming that the torch will be applied to every house indiscriminately, throughout the country, as soon as the troops attempt to cross the mountains. The people, though scattered, every means would be taken to rally them. Some of the Mormons are yet in arms, and the Governor speaks of the mischief they are capable of rendering as guerrillas. The way for the emigrants to the Pacific is open.

Gov. Cumming says that he would leave for the south on the 3d of May. He says that he will restrain all the proceedings of the military for the present, and until he shall receive additional instructions from the President.

See advertisement of Dr. Sanford's LIVER INVIGORATOR in another column.

James McFarland, a circus actor, was killed in an affray with a landholder Liberty, Missouri. He attempted to enter his former wife's room against her will. The parties were divorced.

Holloway's Pills.—The progress of decay consequent upon increasing age, and especially in the Spring and Fall, is a great vegetable tonic. The wear and tear necessarily shortens life, at the same time it robs existence of its value. Life is therefore, what we desire a long and pleasant journey on the earth, should lose none of its vitality by the laws of health, and the vitality of the human system is increased by this unequalled purifier, regulator and preservative. No matter what organ is affected, the disease which disturbs its action, Holloway's Pills are sure to cure it. This assertion has for its basis the testimony of classes in all parts of the civilized world.

Oxygenated Bitters. North Western Home Journal (Chicago, Ill., Nov. 7, 1857). Messrs. Seth W. Fowle & Co., Boston Gentlemen:—Your Oxygenated Bitters are better known in the Western country, than we have among us thousands who are suffering from dyspepsia. I am indebted to you for my recovery from this awful disease. My habits at this time were sedentary, and my complaint was aggravated by too close confinement. I despaired of relief, and considered myself a hopeless dyspeptic, and concluded to try the Oxygenated Bitters, and the conclusion it proved to be. I cured myself rather a small man, my present weight is 140 pounds. Your Bitters need only to be taken to have a very extensive sale in this section of the country. Respectfully, &c.

J. B. MERWIN, Editor Journal of Commerce, street, Boston, Proprietors. Sold by Chas. Ritz, Lewistown, and their agents everywhere.

The "Elixir" prepared by Dr. Williams, for the cure of Dyspepsia, (as advertised in another column), has by its own merits obtained for itself so high a reputation in Philadelphia, that physicians acquainted with its properties are using it themselves and prescribing it to their patients, convinced by observation of its great efficacy in restoring the diseased organs to a healthy function. Numerous cases of dyspepsia of the most aggravated character, which were almost incurable by some of the medical practices have by the use of this Elixir been restored to perfect health, as attested by certificates of recovery. 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 are used by many ladies who have tried them to regulate their irregularities whatever, as well as prevent the occurrence of those diseases which health will not permit an incurable disease. Pregnant females, or those suffering from the same, are cautioned against using these pills, as the operation causes no responsibility after the above statement, though their mildness would prevent any injury to the child, otherwise these pills are recommended. Distributed by F. A. HARDT & CO., General Agents for Lewistown, Mifflin county, Pa., and also agents for Bellefonte, Reedville, Altoona, &c. They will supply the proprietor's prices, and send the pills in boxes (partially) by return mail to any part of the Territory, on receipt of \$1 through the Lewistown post office. Particulars get circular of agents. F. A. HARDT & CO., Proprietors. 137 No. Broadway post office, New York.

John Zook, deceased. Estate of John Zook, deceased. NOTICE is hereby given that letters testamentary on the estate of JOHN ZOOK, late of Union township, Mifflin county, deceased, have been granted to the undersigned residing in Brown township, in said county. All persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same to present them duly authenticated for settlement. JEL7 S. S. CUMMING, Executor.

THE MARKETS. Lewistown, June 17, 1858. Butter, good, 8¢. Eggs, 7¢. Our millers are paying from 50 to 60 cts. for Wheat; Rye 50; Corn 55; Oats 25.

Philadelphia Market. Beef Cattle sell in the city at 87½¢ Sheep \$2 50@44 per head—Cows, from \$25 to 50, dry \$15 to 18—Hogs 86¢ to 90¢ net. Flour is quoted at \$4 25@5 75—Wheat prime white, 110, red 95@100—Rye 65—Barley 00—Oats 40—Corn 70@71.

SALT! SALT! THE advertisers keep constantly on hand a LARGE SUPPLY of Ground Alum Salt, Ashton's Fine do., Marshall's & Deakin's Fine and Dairy Salt, which they are now selling at VERY LOW PRICES. CARR, GIESE & CO., Grain and Lumber Commission Merchants, Baltimore, Md. je17-3t

Notice of John Zook, deceased. NOTICE is hereby given that letters testamentary on the estate of JOHN ZOOK, late of Union township, Mifflin county, deceased, have been granted to the undersigned residing in Brown township, in said county. All persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same to present them duly authenticated for settlement. JEL7 S. S. CUMMING, Executor.

GOLD PENCIL LOST. THE undersigned lost a Gold Pencil with his name on it. Any person finding it, returning it to me will be very liberally rewarded. S. S. CUMMING, Lewistown, June 17, 1858.