

THE GAZETTE.

LEWISTOWN, PA.
Thursday, August 26, 1858.

Supreme Judge,
JOHN M. REED.
Canal Commissioner,
WM. E. FRAZER.
Congress,
JAMES T. HALE.

Notices of New Advertisements.

The Masonic fraternity will find an advertisement of "The American Freemason" in another column of to-day's paper. It is one of the ablest publications devoted to the interests of the brotherhood in the world.

The 7th of September was named by this county under a supposition that it would best suit the congressional Conference from other counties to meet at Williamsport at that time. As it is rather late to arrange another day, we hope all will concur in it and attend.

THE PEOPLE'S TICKET.

It must be conceded by every one at all acquainted with the gentlemen nominated on Monday last, that if integrity, honesty and capacity constitute recommendations to the favor of the people, no better selections could have been made. DAVID WITHEROW, who has been named for the Legislature, is a son of Samuel Witherow, Esq., of Atkinson's Mills, and is well known as a "miller" of more than ordinary intelligence, of irreproachable character, whose "word is as good as his bond" any day. Connected with both the farming and mechanical interest, and totally disconnected with everything in the shape of extravagance, either in public or private matters, he is one who can well be trusted to vote with a proper regard for the people's interests.

Of Mr. Peachey, the Candidate for Commissioner, it will be sufficient to say that the democratic party had such confidence in his integrity and honesty a few years ago as to nominate him (notwithstanding he was an Old Line Whig,) on their ticket for Director of the Poor. His efficiency in that office with the aid of his colleagues, was such that the Poor House Account so far exhibits a most remarkable change in pecuniary affairs—a fact which renders Dr. Bower's "snake bill" abolishing the office the more reprehensible.—For the information of the Taxpayers, we here append the True Democrat's opinion of Mr. Peachey two years ago:

From the True Democrat, August 11, 1856.
For Director of the Poor, JOHN PEACHEY, of Menno township, one of the staunch and reliable farmers of Kishacoquillas valley was nominated, as a man EMINENTLY QUALIFIED TO PROTECT THE PUBLIC INTERESTS. An effort was last year made, and will probably be again, to sell the old Poor House farm, with a view of purchasing one more eligible and suitable, and therefore it is important that A PRUDENT, SAFE, AND DISCRIMINATING MAN be elected as Director of the Poor, for should the project be carried out, a reckless disregard of the public interests, such as was manifested in making jail contracts, might plunge the county into an inextricable debt. ALL WHO KNOW MR. PEACHEY GUARANTEE HIS ABILITY AND INTEGRITY FULLY EQUAL TO THE DISCHARGE OF THE IMPORTANT TRUST the Democracy desire to commit to his keeping.

Nothing has occurred since the above was published to change the relative position of Mr. P. towards the taxpayers.—He is still "EMINENTLY QUALIFIED TO PROTECT THE PUBLIC INTERESTS," and therefore deserving the support of democrats as well as those who placed him in nomination.

Mr. MUSSER, the candidate for Coroner, is an old resident of this place, well qualified to fill the duties of that office, and JOHN D. BARR, the candidate for Auditor, is a scrupulously correct man who would attend to auditing public accounts as designed by law.

The Kansas Election.—Leavenworth dispatches of the 20th inst., received per U. S. Express to Boonville, state that the official returns from 26 counties of Kansas and partial returns from two other counties, leaving four counties yet to hear from, give the following result: Whole vote, 13,380. Majority against the proposition, 9,648.

LICENSE DECISION.—Judge Haines delivered an able opinion before the Chester county Court, last week, upon the subject of the new Liquor Law. He holds that there is a discretion left with the court in its power to grant license, founded upon the evidence before it, as to the necessity of the house for public accommodation, and the character of the applicant, and that the court is not bound by the law of 1858 to license all taverns applied for in due form—irrespective of the morals and interests of the people.

Oxford precinct, Kansas, which returned nearly 1800 votes when the slave constitution was up, at the recent election polled 29, giving 3 majority for the English bribe.

Money Plenty—for the Rich and the Office-holders.

The Democrat, in noticing the bids for the 10,000,000 government loan, says: "With such facts before us, in addition to the Bank reports, which show that the Banks of Boston, New York, Philadelphia and other cities, have more specie on hand now than ever they had before, how can any man be silly enough to believe that the hard times and scarcity of labor are owing to a want of money in our country?"

Yes, there is plenty of money for the rich—plenty for officeholders and government drones who will get paid from the proceeds of this loan—but how is it with other classes? A contemporary furnishes us with a suitable answer.

Throughout the country men are offering to work at far less than the recent wages, and yet are in great part unemployed. Poor houses are filling to overflowing.—Furnaces and factories are idle. Ships are rotting at the wharves. Merchants, unable to pay rents, discharge their clerks. Labor is, therefore, everywhere superabundant.

Unable to sell his labor, the laborer is unable to purchase his usual supplies of food. The market for food diminishing, prices fall, and the farmer is unable to purchase cloth. Unable to sell cloth, the manufacturer does not need to purchase engines. Unable to sell machines, the machinist need not purchase iron. Unable to sell iron, the furnace master does not need to purchase coal, and thus is the miner deprived of the power to purchase food or clothing. Look where we may commerce is nearly dead—the heavy sufferers by her death being those "dear people" who, like ourselves, must sell their labor, if they would be unable to purchase food.

Such being the case with the people, how is it with their masters—the men whom they have placed in the administration of their affairs? Do they suffer in like manner? Are their wages reduced? On the contrary, they are largely increased. President, secretaries, senators, congressmen, comptrollers, clerks, and all others charged with either legislation or administration, have fixed salaries payable in money, and the more that money will purchase the better it must be for them. At fifty cents a day they can purchase the labor of twice as many men as they could do when wages were a dollar a day. Reduce wages to ten cents a day, and the President's salary becomes equal to that of eight hundred men. All of these people desire, of course that every thing may be cheap—feeling that their power to gratify their appetites must increase with every step in that direction. Free trade having already done so much for them; cheapening land, labor, food, and clothing—need we wonder that they now look anxiously for those happy days of "free trade and direct taxation," when a dime shall be considered a fair equivalent for a days work. Certainly not?

That point reached, there will be glorious times at Washington, if we may judge from what has already been accomplished, as exhibited in the following picture drawn from the columns of one of our free trade neighbors:

"The present cabinet has been more remarkable than any of its predecessors, for a liberal and hospitable style of living. It is true that most of them are wealthy men, but it does not always follow that official men live in a manner commensurate with their wealth. For the year ending with this spring not one of the cabinet expended less than fifteen thousand dollars, and two or three of them expended each twenty-five thousand. It is true that their entertainments, equipage, etc., were unusually frequent and of an expensive kind. Their example was followed by some wealthy citizens, foreign ministers and senators—particularly Douglas and Gwin—and thus fashionable and public life, during the season prior to Lent, was, in this city, a perpetual carnival."

The Canal Commissioners and the Sunbury and Erie Railroad.

The public had begun to regard the Board of Canal Commissioners of Pennsylvania as a defunct institution, and the public rejoiced at its virtual extinction by the sale of the Public works. But the Canal Board dies hard, and having nothing else to do, they are trying to be galvanized into life and to have the sale of the Canals to the Sunbury and Erie Railroad Company set aside. On Thursday morning, we learn from the Philadelphia Bulletin, they met in that city and passed the following preamble and resolution:

"Whereas, since the passage of the Act of April 1853, authorizing the sale of the canals belonging to the Commonwealth, to the Sunbury and Erie Railroad suggestions have frequently been made to the Board of Canal Commissioners, by citizens from different parts of the State, that the law is unconstitutional, and that it was a duty which the Board owed to the people of the State to test before the highest Court of the Commonwealth, the correctness of those suggestions:

"And, whereas, the written opinion of the Hon. C. R. Buckalew, who had been consulted upon the subject, has just been laid before the Board, which opinion is adverse to the constitutionality of the law.—Therefore,

"Resolved, That the President of the Board consult with the Hon. Jeremiah S. Black, and Wm. L. Hires, Esq., and that if they concur in the opinion given by Mr. Buckalew, they are hereby requested to commence the proper proceedings in the supreme Court without delay."

Four months have elapsed since the law was passed authorizing the sale, and now

the Canal Commissioners think they have discovered it is unconstitutional. They have consulted one of Mr. Buchanan's foreign ministers about it, and he says it is unconstitutional. Now they are going to consult one of his domestic ministers, the Attorney General, and, like a good Democrat, interested in keeping up the Canal, as State property, for the sake of making Democratic votes, he, too, will say it is unconstitutional. It may be worth while to inquire whether the State is to pay the counsel fees for the litigation that the Canal Board have undertaken, or whether the expense had not better be borne by the Democratic party.

The Democrat's Signal of Distress.

The Democrat, well knowing that it can make no defence for Dr. Bower's legislative course, endeavors, with a willless worthy of that concern, to create an impression that we are abusing the private character of the Dr. This looks very much like a signal of distress. In what respect have we assailed him to call for such an attack on us as was made last week? Will it pretend to deny that Dr. Bower authorized it last fall to say that he was opposed in toto to granting the credit of the State to the Sunbury and Erie Railroad Company in any shape? Will it deny that he made the same promises to at least a dozen democrats? And will it deny that he falsified these promises? No, even in its mendacity, it knows better, and hence undertakes to make it appear that we are attacking his private character! At this rate Dr. Bower could do anything as a legislator, and if we undertook to expose him, in the estimation of that modest, unassuming and veritable sheet, the True Democrat, we would be attacking his private character! The people have been misled long enough by such trickery, and if the taxpayers desire to be more faithfully represented in the next legislature than they were in the last, they will not vote for Dr. Bower. In support of what we have said we shall give his votes, with some of his promises previous to the election, and if necessary the names of prominent democrats to whom these promises were made. These are sledge hammer arguments that will speak for themselves.

DR. BOWER AND THE PEOPLE.

Dr. Bower voted for the free whiskey bill.

Dr. Bower voted for that grand speculation giving the Sunbury and Erie Railroad Company, the remaining public works at a far less price than they could have been sold for, although he had authorized the Democrat to say that he was opposed to giving aid or the credit of the State to that company in any shape.

Dr. Bower voted for the militia bill, which will force the payment of 50 cents per annum from a class of men to whom that sum in times like the present is an item of importance.

Dr. Bower showed himself to be unfit as a legislator by reporting a bill legislating honest and faithful men out of the Poor House Direction, and passing it through the House in undue haste. He also procured signatures to petitions after he had reported that bill, by representing that there was little or no opposition to it.

Dr. Bower was both bank and anti-bank.

Dr. Bower took \$200 extra pay over and above \$500 which the democratic papers and conventions had previously condemned as extravagant.

The convention of officeholders and office hunters, recently assembled here, and calling themselves democrats, endorsed Dr. Bower's course as right and democratic. What say the People? Are such acts to their liking?

Letter from North Carolina.

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C., March 2, 1850.
Dr. Seth W. Fowle:—Dear Sir—For two years past I have been more or less troubled with a cough. During the past year I was taken with a severe pain in the left side, accompanied by a very bad cough, and a raising of blood, probably a quart or more. In addition to this, I sweat profusely at night, which induced me to apply to a physician, but received no permanent benefit. I then procured a bottle of Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry, which seemed to have the desired effect. I continued to use it, and my appetite, which had been very poor, returned, and with it my strength was restored. After taking four bottles I was completely cured, and have enjoyed good health ever since.

DAVID R. BELL.
The editor of the North Carolinian cheerfully testifies to his knowledge of the truth of Mr. Bell's statement in regard to the efficacy of the Balsam. None genuine unless signed I. BURNS on the wrapper.

SETH W. FOWLE & Co., 138 Washington st., Boston, Proprietors. Sold by Chas. Ritz, Lewistown, and by their agents everywhere.

The "Elixir" prepared by Dr. James Williams, for the cure of Dyspepsy, and nothing but Dyspepsy, (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 disordered digestive organs to a healthy function. Numerous cases of dyspepsy of the most aggravated character, which were abandoned as incurable by some of the medical faculty, have by the use of this Elixir been restored to perfect health, as attested certificates testify. For sale by Charles Ritz, Lewistown.

LOCAL AFFAIRS.

PEOPLE'S COUNTY CONVENTION.

Agreeable to previous notice the Delegates to the People's Convention met at the Town Hall on Monday, August 23d, for the purpose of selecting candidates for the different County offices. On motion E. E. LOCKE was called to the chair, and G. W. SOULT & A. M. INGRAM appointed Secretaries, when the following delegates presented their credentials and took their seats.

- Armagh township. Geo. Guthrie.—D. S. Graham. New Armagh. E. E. Locke.—H. H. Gibboney. Brown. William Brothers.—Robert Sterrett. Bratton township. Charles Bratton, Jr.—Isaac Walls. Derry. William H. Hills. Decatur. A. Muthersbough.—A. M. Ingram. Granville. Joseph Broughton.—John Ruble. East Ward, Lewistown. E. Troxell.—G. W. Soult. West Ward, Lewistown. C. Hoover.—C. C. Stambarger. Menno. Nicholas Hartzler. McVeystown. Geo. W. McBride.—Nathaniel Wilson, Jr. Newton Hamilton. Dr. A. J. Atkinson.—Joseph B. Ewing. Oliver. Geo. H. Calbraith.—Joseph Strode. Union. Robert Campbell.—W. C. Nelson. Wayne. Jas. G. Wharton.—Henry Wharton.
- The following nominations were then made with much unanimity:
- Assembly, DAVID WITHEROW. Commissioner, JOHN PEACHEY. Coroner, JOHN MUSSER. Auditor, JOHN D. BARR.

On motion, the following persons were appointed to draft resolutions expressive of the sentiment of the Convention: G. W. Soult, Robert Campbell, Wm. Brothers, George W. McBride, Geo. Guthrie. While the committee was absent the Chair appointed the following as a County Committee for the ensuing year:

- West Ward, Lewistown—George Frynsinger, Chairman. East Ward, Lewistown—Robert W. Patton. Armagh, old—Col. Jacob Linthurst. Armagh, new—O. P. Smith. Brown—Wm. B. Johnston. Bratton—Richardson Bratton. Derry—Wm. Creighton. Decatur—Samuel Brower. Granville—Joseph I. Langton. Menno—John C. Stewart. McVeystown—A. W. Brimmer. Newton Hamilton—David Heister. Oliver—A. W. Wakefield. Wayne—W. B. Morrison. Union—Wilson S. Utts.

The following resolutions were then reported by the committee and unanimously adopted:

WHEREAS, The citizens of this Commonwealth will again, in a short time, be called upon to perform the important duty of voting for certain important principles; and whereas, the coming election is one of great importance to the farmer, mechanic and laborer, because of the heavy pressure that is now operating against all classes of industry; And, whereas, we believe this heavy pressure was brought about by those now in power, by the repeal of the Salutory Tariff of 1842; and, whereas, the present administration, by its actions in regard to the admission of Kansas as a State, shows that it favors the extension of slavery, and is opposed to the true principles of a republican government; therefore, we, citizens of Millin county, assembled in county convention, express our views in regard to the general condition of our country, and to prepare for the ensuing election.

Resolved, That the present Administration has shown by its Kansas policy, that it is hostile to the first principles of a Republican government—that it has grossly violated its pledges, and deserves the censure of a free and enlightened people.

Resolved, That it was with pleasure we heard the voice of freedom, coming from Kansas, declaring the rejection of the Lecompton constitution, English bribe and all, by an overwhelming majority—that the thanks of the friends of freedom are due to the voters of Kansas for their fearlessness in placing the seal of condemnation upon James Buchanan and his unrighteous administration.

Resolved, That the reckless expenditure of the public money by the present administration, and the many instances of fraud upon the public, by its hired agents, (as lately demonstrated) and the means by which it has sought to tyrannize over public opinion, are but few of the many proofs of its corruption.

Resolved, That we place no confidence in the many repeated attempts of our opponents to delude into the belief that they are in favor of a Protective Tariff, when it is clearly known by every voter that they in former times made the same promises, which, at the time, were believed by many; but that those who did heed their false representations, were deluded. "They deceived us once, shame on them. If they deceive us twice, shame on us."

Resolved, That with the advocates of a sound tariff in Philadelphia, we believe that all the events now occurring, as well as all those which have occurred in this last half century, may be added in proof of the accuracy of the views of Jefferson, when he declared that protective duties were necessary to prevent us from falling into a state of colonial dependence; of Madison, when he told his countrymen that it was not only constitutional but expedient to institute a revenue system, having for its object the protection of our own planters, our farmers and our workmen; of Jackson, when he told the farmers and planters that if they would have good markets for their products, they could do it only by means of measures looking to an increase in the number and variety of the channels of industry; of Clay, Webster, Clayton, and a host of other illustrious patriots, who have so frequently reiterated to their countrymen the great truth, that prosperity to the

State was to be obtained only by means of measures looking to the transfer of our workshops from the soil of Europe to our own.

Resolved, That it is our determination at the coming election to vote for no man for Congress who is not in favor of the restoration of the system so ably advocated by those great men; that with the Hon. James T. Hale of Centre county for our candidate, we will go to the polls, knowing that we have a man in whose honesty, integrity, ability and unwavering firmness, we have every confidence, and therefore heartily approve of the instructions given to the Congressional Conference, at our late County meeting, in his favor, as a candidate for Congress in this congressional district.

Resolved, That we recommend to the people of this county the candidates this day nominated as deserving of their support, being well qualified, honest and faithful.

Resolved, That Dr. Charles Bower, in his votes on all the principal acts before the Legislature, has not represented the wishes of the people of this county, nor, in giving them, consulted "the greatest good to the greatest number," thus showing that, instead of being the representative of the people, he is but the voice of a faction.

FROST IN AUGUST.—Ferguson's valley, Big valley, Decatur, and other localities in this county, were visited with a frost on Tuesday morning last. We have not heard that much injury was sustained in consequence thereof, the weather being very dry, but this early indication of cold nights creates strong fears that the only good crop our farmers are likely to realize this year, namely, corn, will also be injured.

CAMP MEETING.—The camp meeting for Lewistown Circuit commenced on Friday last and terminated yesterday. Some twenty-four tents were up, most of them filled to overflowing. The number of persons in attendance on Sunday was large, and everything we believe passed off in a satisfactory manner, though we opine the cold nights would have been more agreeably passed at home. On Friday next the camp near Reedsville commences. Both these camps are located in rather out-of-the-way places—a mistake we think.

The Bridge over the canal at this place was repaired in a very substantial manner last week by the hands in the employ of the Canal Department of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company. This action is in marked contrast with the state of things existing while the canal was owned by the State, so much being wanted for "stealings," that in almost every instance difficulties of some kind were started—brougths being asked to contribute, funds or authority wanting, or some other excuse. Quite a number of farm and other bridges we notice have been either repaired or rebuilt, and we have no doubt before long people along the canal will find that while the company will claim its rights, the rights of others will also be respected.

NEW LOTTERY DODGE.—The following is a copy of a circular received by mail yesterday morning. It is dated

BALTIMORE, August 23, 1858.
Dear Sir—We regret you failed to purchase the package of tickets we wrote you about some time ago. The same drew a prize of \$1000, which is shown by the Managers' official drawings of that date. Our object then and now is to sell a good prize in your locality, and we are glad to say the opportunity to do so has again arrived, for we have the very same lucky package of 26 tickets in the Carroll Co. Lottery, class H, drawing September 23d. See full scheme within. The cost is just the same—only \$10.

This preference offered the second time must convince you of our determination of selling you a prize. In our opinion it is well worthy of your attention. Please remit us \$10, and the package will be sent by next mail.

Your friends,
SWAYNE & Co.
As the party to whom this was addressed never had any correspondence with "Swayne & Co.," this dodge to procure \$10 is of course understood by him. Besides, the letter is lithographed, so that it has no doubt been addressed to hundreds of different persons, all of whom who are green enough to forward the money will of course get the "lucky package," with a hook to it. We don't deal in lotteries ourselves, but if this firm desires to sell a prize in "this" locality, they can forward the \$1000, less discount and cost of package, and we will cheerfully make the fact conspicuously known in the Gazette for a year.

HARVEST HOME.—The Sabbath School connected with the Yeagertown church had a celebration on Saturday last, in a grove adjacent to the Narrows, in Derry township. Addresses were delivered by Rev. Henry Baker, Dr. Martin, and Joseph H. Root.

The Logan Guards paraded again on Saturday, improved in number and appearance. Parading in cloth is rather warm work just now, but will become pleasanter in a month or so.

A fluid can in the hands of Mrs. C. Hoover ignited one evening last week while filling a lamp and set fire to her dress, but was extinguished before she sustained any injury.

The Lecomptonites of Locomoting county have passed a resolution in favor of A. White's tariff principles, and avow that more protection is necessary! White ought to have his portrait taken with at least four faces—tariff, free trade, slavery and anti-slavery.

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

Our native forests furnish us with pure and healthy air for all lung complaints. Dr. Wistar, in his Balsam, combines the essential qualities of the cherry bark with water. It has cured many cases of consumption. Sold by C. Ritz, Lewistown.

If the opposition altered the tariff, the Democrat tries to make it appear, perhaps it can tell how about 20 opposition Senators can outvote about double that number of democrats? The whole thing was just as stated last week, a bargain between northern and southern free traders, backed by a Democratic Senate and a Democratic President.

Married.
On the 12th inst., by C. Hoover, Esq., ANDREW PARCHEY to Miss C. MOWEN, both of Granville township.

Died.
At the residence of Rev. Jos. R. Hunsaker in Oliver township, on the 1st inst., very suddenly, CARRIE JANE, only daughter of Geo. and Caroline M. Hanawalt, the latter deceased, aged 2 months and 2 days.

On the 2d instant, at Milroy, MARY W. LAND, aged 7 years, 4 months and 25 days. The Milroy Methodist Episcopal Sabbath School passed the following:

Resolved, That this School has received with deep emotion the intelligence of the decease of Mary Hiland, who has been a warm member of our School; and that the members of affectionate sympathy from the School be presented to Mr. and Mrs. Hiland, and the members of their bereaved family, with the expression of their devout hope that they may be sustained under the pressure of their affliction, praying that the balm of heavenly consolation may be administered by the God of all consolation to their afflicted spirits, and that they may so sanctify the event we deplore as the survivors that they may be following her who now inherits the promises, and be comforted by those gracious principles which manifested themselves in their dear child during her short stay with them here on earth, and of whom it is the joy of father and mother, even while they mourn the loss of one dear, to be assured that for her to live in Christ and to die was gain.

God gave—He took—He will restore— "He doeth all things well." D. S. C.

THE MARKETS.

LEWISTOWN, Aug. 26, 1858.
Butter, good, 7 lb. Eggs, 3 dozen. New Potatoes are retailing at 80 50 per bushel. Spring Chickens are selling at 15 cents apiece. Our millers are paying from 80 to 100 cts. for Wheat; Rye 55; Corn 75; Oats 50 Philadelphia Market.

MONDAY, August 24, 1858.
We have no change of consequence to our since our report of last week in the quality price of Beef Cattle. As usual the market was well supplied, a great proportion of it coming from the West and South. The quotations show somewhat of a decline in price, and the market ruled dull. During the week ending yesterday, about 2000 head of calves were sold. Sales at 62¢, as in quotations.

Cows—Good Milch Cows command \$30 to 40, middling do. 20 to 30, and Dry Cows at 20.
Sheep—5800 head were sold at prices ranging from \$2 to 4 per head, being about 75¢ per lb. dressed.
Swine—The arrivals for the week were 1000 Hogs, which sold at prices from 6 1/2 to 7 1/2 cts. per 100 lbs. nett, according to quality. Arrivals have increased and packers are beginning to buy freely.

Flour—The sales to the trade have been a fair extent at \$1 62 1/2 for common mill and up to 5 50 for fresh superfine, 500 barrels Western extra sold at 5 75 and in fact from 6 50 to 7. Nothing doing in Rye and Corn Meal.
Grain—There is a good demand for Wheat and prices are well maintained. Red is quoted at \$1 20 1/2 and 1 20 1/4. Rye is steady at 85¢; sales of Corn at 86¢; Oats at 41¢ per bushel. Clover seed is wanted at 5 50 1/2 to 75¢ per 64 lbs.

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J. F. BRENNAN,
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To the People of Millin County.
I ANNOUNCE myself as an Independent Candidate for the Legislature, pledging myself, to support all measures calculated to promote the interest of the people.
S. BELFORD.
aug 5th