

# THE GAZETTE.

LEWISTOWN, PA.  
Thursday, September 23, 1858.

Supreme Judge,  
**JOHN M. REED.**  
Canal Commissioner,  
**W. M. E. FRAZER.**

Congress,  
**JAMES T. HALE.**

Assembly,  
**DAVID WITHEROW.**

Commissioner,  
**JOHN PEACHEY.**

Coroner,  
**JOHN MUSSER.**

Auditor,  
**JOHN D. BARR.**

## Notices of New Advertisements.

George Blymyer has received fresh goods suitable for the season.

Jos. M. Cogley has again commenced the tailoring business at his newspaper and magazine depot, where also may be found all the principal newspapers, magazines, &c.

An administrator's notice is also published.

## The Poor House.

Since the establishment of the Poor House in this county much complaint has sprung up as to its proper management. During Mr. Guthrie's term but little fault was found, that gentleman having devoted his energies towards establishing the system upon a proper basis; but upon the first change of politics he was ousted, and from that time may be dated the commencement of reckless expenditures which called forth condemnation from every taxpayer in the county. In 1856 it was deemed so necessary to place a firm and reliable man in the board with nerve enough to stem the tide of corruption, that Mr. John Peachy was selected and elected. In conjunction with his colleagues he entered upon the work with a determination to reform abuses wherever they existed, and the result of their labors is now becoming apparent, notwithstanding the unjust legislation perpetrated by Dr. Bower's snake bill ousting Messrs. Peachy, Atkinson and Cubbison out of office. The expenditures, we are authorized to state, will the present year fall far below those of several previous years, and will do so by the fact that the Commissioners have continued the officers and the regulations introduced by the late board. That the poor are also treated with commendable humanity, we have now the testimony of an intelligent German, who was lately compelled by needy circumstances and sickness to become an inmate, who voluntarily wrote the following certificate, which is now in our possession:

## For the Gazette.

Mr. Frynsinger—By request, I have translated the following from the German, the writer being desirous of publicly expressing his thanks for the kind treatment which he met with in a foreign land, and unable to express himself in English. I will be responsible for the correctness of the translation.

Yours truly,  
DAVID ZOOK.

Arriving in Millin county in May last, destitute of means or friends, and being very sick, I was admitted into the Poor House of this place for the recovery of my health. This house deserves, for its pleasant situation, the therein prevailing order and cleanliness, the good and plentiful diet of its inmates, and for the humanity of its officers, justly the highest praise. And before I leave, I cannot forbear publicly to render unto the Steward, Mr. Bower, for his kind deportment, as well as to Doctor Hoover, for his proper professional treatment, (in consequence of which I was enabled in eight days, with restored health, to leave the house,) my heartfelt thanks.

BERMANN COBER,  
Belleville, Sept. 9, 1858. Of Prussia.

The late People's Convention named Mr. Peachy as their candidate for commissioner, and if the taxpayers desire to place an important trust in the hands of one who will take care of their interests by a judicious administration of the affairs of the county, they cannot go wrong by electing him. His opponent may do right, but if elected he has yet to undergo the ordeal of being bored for weeks by interested parties to do wrong; while Mr. Peachy has withstood all manner of threats and temptations, and thereby shown his capacity to prudently manage public affairs.

## Dr. Bower on Temperance.

We do not expect the Democrat, at this time of year, to publish anything with fairness, and are therefore not surprised at its talk about our "reluctantly" "caving in," &c. to Dr. Bower, nor in cutting off the last sentence of our remarks in reply to his note. The editor of the Gazette always has and always will, not reluctantly, but cheerfully, correct errors or misrepresentations towards a political or other opponent. He does this because he makes no covert profession of publishing a claptrap newspaper intended to gull his readers, but one which gives his own opinions and public transactions so far as he is able with truth. If the Democrat has any desire to discuss Dr. Bower on Temperance, we are ready to meet it, when we think we can easily establish by acts whether Dr. B. or Mr. Purcell was last fall regarded as the liquor candidate.

## Allison White and Dr. Bower. ARE THEY DEMOCRATS?

This is a question every voter ought to ask himself this fall before casting his suffrage for them. They are so in name, and the papers supporting them appeal to the voters on this ground, but solely with reference to the first named as an endorsement of Buchanan's administration. Mr. White seemed to have had no mind of his own while in Congress, nor did he regard what he knew must have been the voice of the democrats of this district in regard to the iniquitous Kansas bill. The President or Secretaries had but to ask for millions of public money, and although the government was bankrupt, Mr. White did not think it his duty to examine into these monstrous demands at a time when economy was essentially necessary, but voted for all that was asked. So with the Kansas bill: he voted time and again for notoriously unjust measures, not perhaps that they coincided with his own views, but because Mr. Buchanan thought or said so. He was therefore to all intents, and purposes a mere machine—an automaton guided by the President or Secretary of a Department. Is this democracy?

Friends of Popular Sovereignty—friends of a Tariff—ask yourselves whether James T. Hale or Allison White would best reflect your sentiments on these important National questions? Workingmen, Laborers, mechanics, farmers, and business men of all kinds, ask yourselves, before voting, whether James T. Hale or Allison White is most likely to represent your views in the next Congress? The first named has for years told you that foreign importations would some day bring us to the condition we are now in; the latter thinks as Mr. Buchanan thinks—and if the President should say to laboring men "it is a blessing to come down to the European standard of labor," Mr. White, whose democracy consists in believing anything Mr. B. says to be democratic, would say so too. If this is democracy, vote for Allison White by all means—but if you believe that it does not consist in the "one man power," but in the "many," then is Mr. Hale a true representative of your views on the great questions of the day, and therefore a better democrat than Mr. White.

Dr. Bower went to the Legislature as a democrat who was to do great things for the people. Promises and pledges were made for and by him, and lo, the result. An anti-bank representative made a bank speech—a pledged opponent of State aid to the S. & E. Railroad voted for giving it aid—the professed representative of economy took \$200 extra pay—without hearing his constituents he hurried through a local bill changing an important law—and yet all these, with other acts equally undemocratic, the voters are now asked to endorse as democratic by re-electing him. Ask yourselves, fellow citizens, whether these things are democratic?

## Lecompton and Anti-Lecompton.

A *Muss in Millintown*.—At the recent meeting of the Juniata county democracy, now evidently under the lead of some aspiring fledglings, Joseph Alexander, Esq. of this place, well known as a regular orator through all the mutations of the party for the past ten or twelve years, was of course called upon for his usual harangue to the faithful, but he begged the meeting to excuse him from making a speech, stating that it did not suit—that he was still a democrat, but could not endorse the *Lecompton doctrine of the administration!* There were some long faces at this announcement, among them the locofoco candidate for congress in that district, who was present and had just made a *Lecompton* speech. The federal locofoco paper there, the Register, notices Mr. Alexander as follows:

"A disorganizer from Ophir, in spectacles, next made a few remarks, which only brought down on him the contempt of every decent man in the community. We heard a gentleman from his own town say 'that no other man could be guilty of such meanness.' The high moral tone of the meeting only prevented summary punishment from being inflicted upon him, for his impertinence. But, however, he received it from Ezra D. Parker, Esq., in a brief address following, which fairly took the hide off him, spectacles and all. Mr. Parker retired, followed by a tremendous shout of applause."

We learn from one who was present that this statement of the Register is almost totally destitute of truth, no such proceedings as the editor describes having taken place. There was no indignation expressed by anybody, unless it was subsequently by officeholders, officehunters or their "sups," and had the meeting divided on the question, our informant thinks there would have been more of Mr. A's mode of thinking than Rely and his proselytes would have liked.

The above affords a fair sample of what anti-Lecompton democrats may expect for merely expressing an opinion! Will they like slaves bow the knee to such tyranny?

## For the Gazette.

Mr. Editor—It is rather curious that the editor of the Democrat persists in his nonsensical rhodomontade, attempting to create the impression that the embarrassed state of our country, the result of the existing low tariff, is chargeable to the Opposition and not to the Democratic party, while everybody knows that incidental protection, or in other words free trade, has been adopted as their doctrine, which they have pertinaciously carried out whenever that party has been in the ascendency, from the earliest history of our government. At the present time, we appear to be divided into two great interests or parties, the one advocating a protective tariff sufficient to give assurance to our capitalists and our laboring men that their investments and their labor shall not be sacrificed and stricken down by the free importation of the products of a foreign country; while the other party contend that protection shall be afforded to the business and industrial portion of our common country only so far as the Government of these United States shall require, that eighty millions of dollars shall be raised as revenue for the support of the officeholders.

The South having but little iron and coal are in favor of free trade, as they do not produce, but purchase what they want; while the North having these articles in abundance, ask for protection in order that they may manufacture our own iron, and thereby use our own capital and afford employment to our own citizens, and at the same time develop our greatest wealth that now lies hidden in the bowels of our native hills. This is especially our position in Pennsylvania, and both reason and experience teach us that with low duties on foreign iron, our capitalists cannot manufacture that article unless our laboring men are ground down to a level with the paupers of Europe. Do we want proof of this? Just turn to our idle furnaces and workshops. They speak more eloquently in their silence than a Webster or a Clay in their palmiest days could have done. A protective tariff is so clearly the interest of Pennsylvania that we should think every man, woman and child within her limits would be in favor of this measure. The question naturally arises, why is it not so? The reason is obvious: the politicians of the South having out-generated those of the North have obtained the balance of power. The Democrats have now had three Presidents in succession, and through these Democratic Presidents the South have dictated terms to the politicians of the North. It is well known that many, very many aspiring politicians, in order to obtain favor and patronage from the General Government, are willing to sacrifice the good of their country for individual promotion. Democratic politicians of the North (among whom are not a few editors) must then work for the interests of the South, and the burdens imposed on them by their Southern masters are neither few nor light. They must subscribe to every radical doctrine proclaimed by the Washington Union and call it all Democratic—they must say it is right to carry slavery into every State and Territory in the Union—they must say it is anti-democratic to impose a protective duty on any article of domestic manufacture that cannot be produced in the South and the iron interest is thus doomed to take care of itself—they must say that the whole Lecompton swindle is just as Holy Writ, beside endorsing every other measure that the South chose to adopt. If they become "weak in the knees," or falter in the adoption of any one Southern dogma, they are informed that they need not expect one iota of Executive patronage. All must be published by Democratic editors as righteous doctrine; politicians must proclaim the same from the stump; public opinion must be thus manufactured. We in Pennsylvania must be taught that it is better for us to pay 4½ cents per lb. for iron of foreign manufacture than 5 cents for a better article of domestic manufacture by which one dollar paid for iron made by our own hands will so circulate in our midst as to pay at least twenty dollars of debt before we lose sight of it. All this has been imposed upon the Democracy of Pennsylvania as their unconditional duty, and right well have they come up to the standard. They have sometimes taught us that white is black, and again they have taught us that black is white, as the case may be, and under the specious guise that all is Democratic we have "swallowed it blind."

It is within the recollection of many that in the year 1840 our common country was suffering from Democratic misrule, and we saw and felt just such suffering among our industrial classes in every department as we now experience. The people resolved with common consent to have a change, and with one fell swoop hurled Martin Van Buren and his satellites from the white house and elected the brave Harrison as Whig President and a Congress of like complexion. We say, at this period our furnaces were as they now are, idle—the laboring part of our community wandering from post to pillar in vain, in search of work, with families at home crying for bread—and our currency so deranged and locked up that men worth thousands of dollars saw their property under the hammer for the merest trifle of debt. No sooner did the Whigs take hold of the tariff of '42, than our whole country soon arose from the mighty incubus that had pressed down all her dormant energies for years, had paralyzed every branch of industry, and had brought general disaster, bankruptcy and misery on the millions of our capitalists and honest laboring men. Under the salutary operation of 1842 our whole country became prosperous and all classes were buoyant with hope that we were now on a permanent foundation for future greatness and national independence. Such was the favor with which all honest men viewed the salutary operations of this Whig

tariff, that not a politician in Pennsylvania would dare say aught against this bill; and when James K. Polk was candidate for the Presidency against the gallant Henry Clay, the Pennsylvania Democracy, in order to get the vote of Pennsylvania for their candidate, dared not oppose openly the tariff of '42, but resolved that what they could not do in honesty they must do by fraud. They accordingly pronounced Polk a better tariff man than Henry Clay. They huzzahed for the tariff of '42; their speakers vociferously proclaimed from the stump that Polk and Dallas were tariff men of the first water; in every Democratic meeting through the State were banners hoisted with the inscription Polk, Dallas and the tariff of '42 to be seen. The rank and file of the Democratic party were led to believe that by the election of Polk and Dallas the tariff of '42 was to be perpetuated, and upon this ground they were galled into support of the Democratic ticket. Upon these grounds, and these alone, Polk and Dallas carried Pennsylvania, and hence were elected.

Now let us look at the sincerity of the pledges of these Democratic politicians of Pennsylvania. In the year 1846, the first Congress under President Polk (being Democratic) brought up a new tariff bill greatly reducing the duty on many articles, especially iron and coal. Its merits were discussed pro and con, and when the vote in Congress was taken it was a tie. The Vice President, Geo. M. Dallas, who was elected as a tariff man of the highest order, a native and citizen of Pennsylvania, held the destinies of this bill in his power. He had the casting vote, and upon his vote depended the issue whether the tariff of '42, which the Democrats of Pennsylvania pretended to endorse, should exist to the benefit of our country, or whether it should be destroyed. This is a critical period. Geo. M. Dallas, Democratic Vice President of the United States! what does he do? Why, bound hand and foot to the interests of the South, traitor like despises the pledges of his Pennsylvania friends, and turning his back upon the vital interests of Pennsylvania, votes in favor of the low Democratic tariff bill. From the day this new Democratic tariff went into operation, the balance of trade with England has been greatly against us. Five-sixths of all our railroad iron has been imported; our furnaces have languished; one after another has had his fires extinguished; our silver and our gold have been sent to Europe for iron, while our honest laborers have been thrown idle; and as if to cap the climax in this Democratic warfare upon the industrial interests of our country, in the year '57 another crusade is made, a tariff still lower is brought forward and presented in Congress. This bill was supported by the entire Democracy of the South and by full half of the Democrats of Pennsylvania, and our own Representative, A. L. White, seeing that there was strength enough in the House to carry the bill without him, dodged the question—while it was opposed by every American and every Republican in Congress from Pennsylvania, and with but few exceptions, by every American and every Republican from the North. Now, we ask, who are the friends and who the enemies of a protective tariff?  
NATHAN.

## For the Gazette.

Mr. Editor—Now that the nominations have been made, it is no more than reasonable to investigate the relative merits of the several candidates. In doing this, that we may not transcend the limits of propriety, it may be proper to consider what privilege an American citizen may legally exercise, and how far he owes allegiance to party fealty. It is assumed that our government is republican in form and that the people thereof are its representatives. No citizen appropriately can be committed to any policy further than in his estimation and convictions he may conceive to be for the general welfare. To advocate and persist in measures, that they must be sustained, right or wrong, from the supposition that a party shall have dominion, is a course of discipline to which we cannot subscribe. It is well known what is the policy and the issue of the national administration. Experience has demonstrated that the government at Washington have not only committed a great error, but that the same administration persistently, in the face of all remonstrance, insist that the policy shall be sustained and endorsed by the people. Our candidates for Congress come before us on this issue. Shall Mr. White be sustained in view of his action in attempting to abridge the sovereign will of the people of Kansas? We are not now considering whether Mr. White is a Democrat, but whether his course has been consistent. We have no logic or detail of argument to offer. We have the policy of the administration and Mr. White's course repudiated and denounced by a vote of the people of Kansas unprecedented. In defiance and irrespective of the wishes and the will of the people, one of the same committee of fifteen claims our suffrage and wishes us to coalesce in sanctioning one of the grossest outrages that has ever been attempted to be committed on any people. Our government owes its success to the action of considerate and consistent men of all parties. We have no example in history where it has been insisted that error should be sanctioned. It would be the caprice of folly to be led captive by such infatuation, nevertheless the administration claims to be sustained in a course that is inconsiderate and inconsistent. Mr. White's abilities as a representative, from his attitude, are very questionable. We infer that where there are no reasons to be given for a course of action that is called in question, further than that under similar circumstances the same course would be pursued, it is a very unsatisfactory explanation, and indicates a want of understanding of the subject or a design to withhold from the people the motives of action in the premises. As far as we have knowledge of the course pursued by Mr. White, his action has been repudiated and acknowledged to be wrong. It is not likely that the people will be disposed to re-elect him when, in his own words, under similar circumstances he would commit the same error. Judge Hale is a man of ability, who no doubt will give satisfactory explanations as to his course of action. We can only expect from constant men that the interest of the country will be faithfully represented. It is very manifest that we do not want to en-

courage a proscription party similar to the present with Mr. Buchanan at its head, neither are we to be passive spectators. We shall support Judge Hale in preference to A. White for the aforesaid reason, with some others that we have not time now to enumerate.

Dr. Bower and Mr. Witherow are the next in order to be disposed of. We prefer Mr. Witherow on the supposition he will prove a more consistent representative than Dr. Bower has shown himself to be. In many cases where his votes and actions ought to have been recorded on the side of economy and public good, and in consonance with his pledges, we regret to say that he acted contrary to our wishes. Where there is dereliction of duty, or a constituency is misrepresented, a new man is to be preferred to the re-election of one that may misrepresent us again. I have not time now to consider the merits of our candidates further. In order to vote understandingly, we must investigate the merits of our candidates. It is not the object to traduce any one; we merely wish to investigate what claims the gentlemen have that we shall give them our suffrage.

BROWN.

## COMETS OF 1858.

One remarkable comet is now visible to the naked eye, as predicted by Dr. Gould some weeks ago. It is very rapidly approaching the earth, and already shows a well defined tail. We are told that during the first week of October the comet will be of the most striking brightness, possibly the largest of the century, and at that time will be seen near Arcturus, perhaps even surpassing that brilliant star in splendor. It is now visible for about an hour after sunset and an hour before sunrise in a line with the two stars called the Pointers, and forming nearly a right angle between these and Arcturus. It is now best seen at four o'clock in the morning. Dr. Gould also suggested in the last number of his Journal that from the similarity of the elements it was possible that this comet was identical with the first comet of 1827, and also that of 1764. This fact seems from recent observations, almost certain, affording a reasonable presumption that it is a periodic comet, whose period is about thirty-one years.

The second, which can only be seen by the telescope, is supposed to be the return of Faye's periodical comet; it has an interval of 2,718 days, or 7.44 years. But its present position differs so much from the former movements of Faye's comet, that this identification also is extremely problematical. Both its present inclination and place differ considerably from the position as computed by him; and we know of no cause which could produce so great a change in its movements.

The third body, which is also telescopic, is conjectured to be the great expected comet of 1264 and 1556. All astronomers agree in extolling its splendor. Its tail is said to be more than 100 deg. in length.

If the State is not liable for endorsing the bonds of the Sunbury & Erie Railroad, why endorse at all? The truth is the State endorses double the amount of the sale, and without that endorsement the bonds could not be sold at ten cents on the dollar. To endorse a note or a bond with a protest of not being liable, is so nonsensical that such a plea would be laughed out of any court in existence.

The mint has got up a new specimen coin, with an Indian head in place of the buzzard. We would suggest to the Director to get one up with "Liberty" and its goddess on one side and "Slavery" and a niggerhead on the other. This would do both north and south.

There was no republican majority in Congress in 1857, yet the republicans, according to the Democrat, changed the tariff that year! The Senate was almost exclusively composed of men called democrats—how did the bill pass that body except by democratic votes?

See advertisement of Dr. Sanford's Liver Invigorator in another column.

It is fully to suffer from a protracted cough when relief may be so easily obtained. Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry is undoubtedly the most reliable of all preparations offered for the cure of throat and lung complaints. Sold by Chas. Ritz, Lewistown.

A dreadful accident occurred on the Snow Shoe Railroad, on the 9th inst., on the contract of Fearon & Co. A workman named Thomas McNamara was engaged in starting a blast, and after having touched the fuse attempted to make his escape, but was unfortunately seriously injured by the scattering stones. His shoulder blade was fractured, and four ribs, penetrating the pleura—injuring the lungs in a very dangerous manner. Mr. McNamara was attended by Dr. Potter, who was promptly on the ground, and rendered the sufferer every professional aid. At our latest accounts the wounded man was doing as well as could be expected.—Bellefonte Press.

A boy, aged 11 years, met death in a most horrible manner, recently in Illinois. Mr. Burnap had been reaping with a machine, and left him seated on the machine in charge of the team. While thus seated he observed a snake close by, and called out to his companion, (another boy,) at the same time cracking the whip. This started the horses, and the boy was jerked off and thrown in front of the sickle. Almost instantly the body was completely cut to pieces. Both legs and the arm were severed from the body, and the heart torn out.

Tariff men can see by to-day's Democrat that "Protection" is a "holding don't believe in.

A Cure for Whooping Cough. ST. HYACINTHE, CANADA. E. Aug. 21, 1858. Messrs. Seth W. Fowle & Co.—Gentlemen:—Several months since a little daughter, nine, ten years of age, was taken with the whooping cough in a very aggravated form, and nothing we could do for her length decided to try a bottle of your Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry. It was greatly relieved, and in less than two days was entirely cured, and in less than a week she had commenced using the Balsam. I have since recommended the Balsam to many of my neighbors, who have used it, and in every case have I known it to fail of effecting a cure. You are at liberty to make any use of the above you think proper. If you induce anybody to use your Balsam I shall be glad, for I have great confidence in it. Yours,  
F. GORRIN,  
Proprietor of the Courier de St. Hyacinthe. Buy none without the signature of L. D. WISTAR, FOWLE & CO., 125 Washington St., Boston, Proprietors. Sold by Chas. Ritz, Lewistown, and by their agents everywhere.

The "Elixir" prepared by Dr. Williams, for the cure of Dyspepsia, (as advertised in our column,) has by its own merits secured for itself a high reputation in Philadelphia, that physicians acquainted with its properties are using it themselves and prescribing it for their patients, and the testimonials of great efficacy in restoring the disordered and morbid organs to a healthy function, in numerous cases of dyspepsia of the most aggravated character, which were incurable by some of the most eminent physicians of the medical faculty, have by the use of the "Elixir" been reduced to perfect health, as attested certificates testify. For sale by Charles Ritz, Lewistown.

## Died.

In McVeytown, on the 7th inst., of consumption, Miss ELLIS, aged 23 years, 3 months.

On the 15th inst., at the residence of S. Maclay, in Millroy, Miss MARY B. MACLAY, daughter of the late William Maclay, Esq., in the 21st year of her age. At Kirkville, Adair county, Missouri, the 9th inst., of chronic dysentery, WILLIAM B., infant son of L. B. and Anna Leary, 1 year, 3 months and 3 days.

Sleep, lovely boy, in death's cold arms. No pain afflicts or fears alarms; Thy tender spirit's now at rest; With angels bright and all the host; We grieve thy stay on earth so brief; But in our tears there is relief; Thy resting place below is fair; Thy little work on earth is done.

## THE MARKETS.

Lewisport, Sept. 23, 1858. Butter, good, 7¢. Eggs, 7¢ dozen. New potatoes are retailing at 50¢ bushel. Spring Chickens are selling at 15 cents apiece.

Our millers are paying from 80¢ to 90¢ for wheat; Rye 60¢; Corn 70¢; Oats 50¢. A. Marks, at the new Steam Mill, is paying for white wheat \$1.00 to 1.25; \$1.00 to 1.10; Corn 65¢; Rye 55¢; Barley 40 to 50; Cloverseed \$4.00.

Philadelphia Market. There is no change in the prices of grain, or cattle.

## FRESH GOODS.

JUST RECEIVED.

AT GEO. BLYMYER'S STORE.

A CHOICE STOCK, COMPRISING

DRESS GOODS.

SHAWLS.

and various other articles suitable for the season.

Call and see them!

Prices favorable to the purchaser.

Lewistown, September 23, 1858.

Estate of John Bowers, Jr., deceased.

NOTICE is hereby given that letters of administration on the estate of JOHN BOWERS, Jr., late of Decatur county, Millin county, deceased, have been granted to the undersigned, residing in said county.

All persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment; those having claims against the same to present them duly authenticated for settlement.

JOHN BOWERS, Jr., Adm'r.

ELIZABETH BOWERS, Adm'r.

September 23, 1858.

## READ THIS!

And Don't be Astonished at the

FROM A STOREKEEPER UP TO A

TAILOR.

The subscriber, having gained experience in the Tailor business, would most respectfully solicit a share of the public's patronage. His long experience and

Cutter and Tailor, and having just received the latest city fashions for fall and winter, he feels confident he can please his patrons.

work will be warranted to fit, being made to style not to be surpassed by any other establishment in the place. His shop is at his

Newspaper and Magazine Depot

in the north corner of the Diamond, two doors from the Lewistown Hotel, where all the latest newspapers and magazines of the latest date will be had. [Sept 23] JOS. M. COGLE.

THE EIGHTH ANNUAL FAIR AND EXHIBITION

OF THE

Mifflin Co. Agricultural Society.

WILL BE HELD AT

REEDSVILLE,

ON

WEDNESDAY, THURSDAY AND FRIDAY

October 6th, 7th and 8th.

When and where all friends of Agriculture and Mechanical Improvement are invited to attend with their products and manufactures and compete for the premiums, for a which, with conditions, see bills.