

LEWISTOWN GAZETTE.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY GEORGE FRYSSINGER, LEWISTOWN, MUFFLIN COUNTY, PA.

Whole No. 2552.

THURSDAY, MARCH 22, 1860.

New Series--Vol. XIV, No. 20.

A NEW STOCK OF Cloths, Cassimeres

AND VESTINGS, Has just been received at the Lewistown Emporium of Fashion, which will be made up to order by experienced workmen. Gentlemen are requested to call. WM. LIND. Lewistown, April 21, 1859.

Removed to the Stand lately occupied by Kennedy & Junkin. A RARE CHANCE FOR BARGAINS!

A Year's Credit to Responsible Men! The subscriber having now on hand one of the best and largest stocks between Philadelphia and Pittsburgh, in order to accommodate business to the times, offers for sale a complete assortment of

Saddles, Harness, Bridles, Collars, Trunks, Whips, Hames, Valises, Carpet Bags, and other articles in his line, which will be disposed of, when purchases are made to the amount of \$10 or more, on the above terms for approved paper. Among his stock will be found some highly finished sets of light harness equal to any manufactured. Let all in want of good articles, made by experienced workmen, give him a call. JOHN DAVIS. Lewistown, April 7, 1859.

New Fall and Winter Goods. R. F. ELLIS, of the late firm of McCoy & Ellis, has just returned from the city with a choice assortment of

Dry Goods and Groceries, selected with care and purchased for cash, which are offered to the public at a small advance on cost. The stock of Dry Goods embraces all descriptions of

FALL AND WINTER GOODS suitable for Ladies, Gentlemen and Children, with many new patterns. His

Groceries comprise Choice Sugars, Molasses, Java, Rio and Laguayra Coffee, superior Teas, &c. Also, Boots and Shoes, Queensware, and all other articles usually found in stores—all which the customers of the late firm and the public in general are invited to examine. R. F. ELLIS. Fish, Salt, Plaster and Coal always on hand. Country Produce received as usual and the full market price allowed therefor. Lewistown, Sept. 22, 1859.

ROBERT W. PATTON, SOUTH SIDE OF MARKET STREET, LEWISTOWN, PA.

Has just received and opened at his establishment a new supply of

Clocks, Watches, Jewelry, SILVER PLATED WARE

Fancy Articles, &c., which he will dispose of at reasonable prices. He invites all to give him a call and examine his stock, which embraces all articles in his line, and is sufficiently large to enable all to make selections who desire to purchase. REPAIRING neatly and expeditiously attended to, and all work warranted. Thankful for the patronage heretofore received, he respectfully asks a continuance of the same, and will endeavor to please all who may favor him with their custom. feb2

EDWARD FRYSSINGER, WHOLESALE DEALER & MANUFACTURER OF CIGARS, TOBACCO, SNUFF, &c., &c., LEWISTOWN, PA.

Orders promptly attended to. je16

JNO. R. WEEKES, Justice of the Peace, Scitener & Surveyor, OFFICE West Market street, Lewistown, next door to Irwin's grocery. ap29

REMOVAL. DR. S. S. CUMMINGS

Begs leave to announce that he has removed his office to Mrs. Mary Marks' Drug and Variety Store, on east Market street, a few doors below the Union House. The Post Office has also been removed to the same place. mh31

Wanted! Wanted! 10,000 PERSONS of both sexes to make money by buying cheap Groceries, Baskets, Tubs, Buckets, Churns, Water Cans, Brooms, Brushes, &c., &c. at

great reduction in prices!—Just received, a large supply of new pattern COAL OIL LAMPS of various kinds and prices, with the new patent Menill's Burner, which prevents all smoke and insures a steady flame equal to gas at about one-third the cost. For sale by G. F. FRANCISCUS. jan5

THE MINSTREL.

THE PAUPER'S DRIVE. There's a grim old horse hearse in a jolly round trot, To the church-yard a pauper is going I wot; The road it is rough, and the hearse has no springs, And hark to the dirge which the sad driver sings: *Chorus.* Rattle his bones over the stones, He's only a pauper whom nobody owns.

Oh! where are the mourners? Alas there are none, He has left not a gap in the world, now he's gone, Not a tear in the eye of child, woman, or man, To the grave with his carcass as fast as you can. What a jolting and cracking, and plashing and dim, The whip how it cracks, the wheels how they spin, How the dirt right and left o'er the hedges is hurled, The pauper at last makes a noise in the world.

Poor pauper defunct! he has made some approach To gentility, now that he's trodden in a coach; He's taking a drive in his carriage at last, But it will not be long, if he goes on so fast. But a truce to this strain for my soul it is sad To think that a heart in humanity clad, Should make like the brute, such a desolate end, And depart from the light without having a friend. Bear soft his bones over the stones, Tho' a pauper, he's one whom his Maker yet owns.

MORAL & RELIGIOUS

Count Them. Count what? Why, count the mercies which have been quietly falling in your path through every period of your history. Down they come every morning and every evening, as angel messengers from the Father of lights, to tell you of your best friend in Heaven. Have you lived these years, wasting mercies, treading them beneath your feet, and consuming them every day, and never yet realized from whence they came? If you have, heaven pity you.

You have murmured under afflictions, but who has heard you rejoice over blessings? Do you ask what are these mercies? Ask the sunbeam, the raindrop, the star, or the queen of the night. What is life but mercy? What is health, strength, friendship, social life, the Gospel of Christ, Divine worship? Had they the power of speech, each would say, 'I am a mercy.' Perhaps you have never regarded them as such. If not, you have been a dull student of nature or revelation.

What is the propriety of stopping to play with a thorn bush, when you may just as well pluck sweet flowers, and eat pleasant fruit. Yet we have seen enough of men to know that they have a morbid appetite for thorns. If they have lost a friend they will mourn at the loss, if God has given them a score of new ones. And somehow everything assumes a value when it is gone, which man would not have acknowledged when he had it in his possession, unless, indeed, some one wished to purchase it. Happy is he who looks at the bright side of life; of Providence and of revelation; who avoids thorns, and thickets, and sloughs until his Christian growth is such that if he cannot improve them, he may pass among them without injury. Count mercies before you complain of them.

Some persons are cheerful workers. In the family, in the church, and in society they are ready for every good word and work. Their time is spent in loving, and so in finding their lives. They are never disturbed by a fresh appeal for help. If they can respond, they do so cheerfully. If they cannot they as cheerfully refrain. These are the pillars of our churches, and the moving power of every good enterprise. Their example stimulates the slothful, and urges forward the lagging. They do not worry, do not look sour, do not chafe at the sight of a burden. They bless and are blessed. Let their number be multiplied.

MISCELLANEOUS.

A Town on an Underground Lake. Rev. W. C. Smith, presiding elder of one of the Indiana Conferences, gives the following account of Morgantown, in that State, one of the peculiarities of which is that it is built on a lake. We read of a "city set upon a hill," but Morgantown, in my district, stands upon a lake! This was not known for a number of years after the town was settled. The discovery was made by digging wells to procure a fresh supply of water. The supply of water in the wells which had been used failing in the dry season, a few years since, one of the citizens concluded to sink a well deeper, and see if he could not strike a stronger vein. When some thirty-five or forty feet below the surface of the earth, the man at work in the well suddenly struck his pike through a crust; the water gushed up with such rapidity that with difficulty he was saved by the men at the windlass. In a few moments the water was some five feet deep in the well. In two or three instances afterward, men were near being lost by coming suddenly to this inexhaustible fountain of water.

The New Orleans Bulletin says that a tannery firm there has been putting the numerous alligators which swim lazily about the bayous and swamps of Louisiana in the sun to a useful purpose. They have been making their hides into leather, and a capital article it is said to be. Quite a

sand, leaves and timber, resembling drift-wood. This is some twenty feet below the surface of the earth. After clay is found, and when within some eighteen inches of the lake, a hard crust is reached, which is a sure indication that they are near the water. When they reach this crust they commence a wall thereon, carrying it to the top of the well, then put down a large augur, and bore a hole to the water, which gushes up with great force, filling the well from fifteen to twenty feet in a few minutes. When the augur strikes the lake the atmosphere bursts up for a few seconds, producing a sound resembling very much the blowing off of steam from an engine. I have not given all the particulars of what has been discovered of this mysterious lake. Enough is known to settle it beyond a doubt that the whole town stands upon a lake under ground.

The Sacred Handkerchief.

Near the Convent of Abraham at Orfa, is the ancient cloister Ishanli Kilisse, (the church with bells,) where the handkerchief is preserved with which the Messiah wiped his face.—They guard it with the greatest care, fearing lest some king, eager to enrich himself with such a treasure, should carry it away, and accordingly they refuse to show it. Myself having much mingled in my travels with Greeks, I begged of the monks their favor to be shown the handkerchief, but they assured me that there was no such thing in their convent. Having taken an oath on the Evangelist and on the doctrine of Jesus that I would not discover to any one the existence of their handkerchief, I was led to an obscure cave, on the outside of which I left my servants. The cave was illuminated with twelve candles. They produced from a cupboard a small chest, and from the chest, a box studded with precious stones, which on being opened spread a perfume of muschus and ambergris, and there I beheld the notable handkerchief. It is a square of two ells, woven of the fibres of the plaintree.—After the passion, Jesus having put this handkerchief to his face, it received the impression of his enlightened countenance in so lively a manner that everybody who looks on it believes it to be a living image, breathing, smiling and looking him in the face. I have not the least doubt that this is the true impression of Jesus' face. Having had many conversations with learned and well informed men, and having seen in my travels thousands of marvelous things produced by the ingenuity of art, I examined it a long time, whether it might not be like so many other pictures in Christian churches, the masterpiece of some skillful painter; but I convinced myself, by the evidences of my senses and reason, that this awful portrait was the true picture of Jesus, because even such men as myself who behold it, begin to tremble, overawed by the effect of so great a miracle. I took it with reverence, put it to my face and bid it hail.—*Eclia's Travels.*

A Woman Recovers \$5000 Damages from Parties who Sold Liquor to her Husband.—A singular suit has just been decided in the Champaign (Ohio) county Common Pleas. The action was brought under the act to provide against the evils from the sale of intoxicating liquors, passed May 1, 1854, the seventh section of which gives to a wife, child, parent, guardian, employer, or other person who shall be injured in person, property, or means of support, by an intoxicated person, a right of action against the person who sold the liquor to the intoxicated person. Plaintiff in this case was Jane Brush, and the defendant Peter Lawson. Damages laid at twenty thousand dollars. The plaintiff set forth in her petition that she was on the 29th of April last, and now is, the wife of one Reed Brush; that said Reed Brush was, and for a long time hitherto has been in the habit of getting intoxicated and drunk, which was well known to the defendant. That the said defendant, well knowing the premises, did, on the 29th of April last, 1859, in violation of law, sell and deliver to said Brush one pint of whiskey, which the said Brush then and there drank, and with which the said Reed Brush was made intoxicated and frenzied. That in consequence of said sale, and by means of said drunkenness, and while in the state of intoxication, said Brush did furiously seize an axe, and without provocation upon the part of plaintiff, and with force and violence cut off her left foot, whereby the plaintiff is now crippled. The defendant alleged that the maiming, &c., was the result of a domestic quarrel, but the court ruled that the immoral character of any one cannot reduce the rights guaranteed by the law to him. The law makes Reed Brush the instrument of Peter Lawson, and the defendant cannot claim anything more in this case than if he had in propria persona thrown the axe. The jury, after a short consultation, returned a verdict for the plaintiff, assessing her damages at five thousand dollars.

The will of John G. Baker, the father-in-law of John Dean, the coachman, who eloped with his own Mary Ann, about three years ago, was offered for probate, in the Surrogate's Court, on Monday. The testator leaves all his property, consisting of a considerable amount of real and personal estate, to his wife, to be divided, after her death, into four parts, which are to be distributed among four of his children. One cuts 'Mary Ann' off, however, from the share she was to have had when the testament was framed—the deceased even mentioning his desire to have her name entirely obliterated from his will. The citation is returnable on the 28th of next month.

Important information has been communicated, by Superintendent Collins, to the Indian Bureau, to wit: that a body of United States troops, acting in conjunction with Mexican, hotly pursued a body of Indians, who had been committing robberies and ravages in the valley of the Rio Grande, near Santa Fe, overtook them, killed twenty-eight Indians and retook a large number of cattle, besides 17,000 sheep. Two soldiers were killed on our side and several severely wounded. This is one of the most successful pursuits that has taken place in many years, and it is believed that it will materially check the depredations that have of late been so frequent and outrageous in that part of the country.

number of the citizens were wearing shoes made of it, and spoke of it in high terms. Appearance of Locusts. Dr. Gideon B. Smith of Baltimore, writes to the National Intelligencer that the locusts will appear extensively this year. The following States and parts of States will be occupied by them, viz: New York and Connecticut—from Long Island Sound to Washington county, New York; from the Connecticut river to the Hudson river, and several counties in New York west of the Hudson river, to Montgomery county, on the Mohawk river. New Jersey—occupying the whole State. Pennsylvania—in that portion bounded by Peter's Mountain on the south, Maebattan Mountain on the north, the Delaware river on the east, and the Susquehanna river on the west. Maryland—from Anne Arundel county to the middle of St. Mary's county; from the Chesapeake to the Potomac river. Virginia—from the South part of Loudon county to the Roanoke river; from the Blue Ridge to the Potomac river. North Carolina—Casswell, Rockingham, Stokes, Guilford, Roman, Surry, and adjacent counties. Michigan—about Kalamazoo. Indiana—Dearborn and adjacent counties.

They will commence emerging in North Carolina about the 10th of May, and a few days later for every hundred miles as we progress North, until the 1st of June, in Washington county, New York. This will afford a fine opportunity to test the correctness of the assertion that they do not appear regularly every seventeen years. None of the southern tribe (thirteen year locusts) appear this year. A Desire for the Stage.—Quite an excitement has been occasioned in Washington by the action of two young ladies of that city who, having become fascinated with the stage, formed the project of eloping to New York, with the intention of appearing as actresses. They have both occupied the first social position, are finely educated, and one of them is the daughter of wealthy parents. In pursuance of their mad project they packed up quite an extensive wardrobe of dresses, and by some means made their way undiscovered to the railroad depot, on Friday last, but arriving there fortunately too late for the train, they were forced to return to the city, but instead of going to their homes they took lodgings for the night at a boarding house near the Capitol, doubtless with the intention of proceeding with the execution of their plan the next day. In this however they were defeated by the action of their relatives, who had in the meantime discovered their whereabouts, and they were consequently rescued from what might have become a sad fate.

Shocking Affair at Napierville, Ill.—A Whole Family Poisoned.—The citizens of Napierville, Dupage county, have been having a mad dog excitement lately. One day this week, a gentleman, whose name we have not learned, went to a drug store to get some poison for the purpose of exterminating a part of the canine community, and while there purchased some chewing gum for his children. He put both packages in his pocket and returned home. By mistake he gave the wrong package to his children and baited his dogs with the gum, in consequence of which the former very soon died. Not long after, his wife also expired from the effects of a small portion of the supposed gum, and the man was himself taken dangerously ill—he having taken a taste of the poison under the same mistake. Our informant states that the child of another man has been poisoned in the same town by eating a soda-cracker prepared for a dog.

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Painful Meeting.—We learn from the Pittsburg Chronicle, that for some time past a house of ill-fame has annoyed the citizens of a village on the line of the Cleveland and Columbus railroad, and it was determined that the house should be broken up. On Thursday night the Marshall of the village made a descent upon the house, took the inmates in custody, and on Monday morning they were taken before a magistrate for examination. There were three girls among the prisoners, and as the eye of the magistrate fell upon one of them he grew deathly pale and hastily adjourned the court. Among those wretched and abandoned girls he recognized the once fair features of his own daughter! Several years before while attending a female Seminary in an Eastern State, she had eloped with a worthless fellow, and her father had never heard of her or seen her until that terrible morning. Deserted by her husband, she adopted a life of prostitution and found her way to the West. Her father, unknown to her, moved to the West and settled in the village above alluded to.

Love Rules the Court.—A jury in Texas lately acquitted a man on the charge of horse stealing, although the crime was clearly proven against him, simply because he stole the horse to clothe with his sweetheart, who was present in court during the trial, and waiting to marry him if acquitted. The jurors had probably all been in love themselves, at one period or another of their lives, and there was not, perhaps, one of them but what would have done the same thing, in their younger days, if they couldn't have got their wives without.

The tobacco crop raised in York county Pa., last season, it is estimated, will amount to not less than four hundred thousand pounds. What Ailed Him.—The last number of the Knickerbocker has a good anecdote of a man who rarely failed to go to bed intoxicated, and disturb his wife the whole night. Upon his being charged by a friend that he never went to bed sober, he indignantly denied the charge, and gave the incidents of one particular night in proof. 'Pretty soon after I got into bed, my wife said, "Why husband, what is the matter with you? You act strangely!" "There's nothing the matter with me," said I, "nothing at all." "I'm sure there is," said she, "you don't act natural at all. Shan't I get up and get something for you?" "And she got up, and lighted a candle and came to the bedside to look at me, shading the light with her hand. "I knew there was something strange about you," said she, "why! you are sober." "Now, this is a fact and my wife will swear to it, so don't you slander me any more by saying that I haven't been to bed sober in six months," cause I have.'

Two darkies had bought a mess of pork in partnership; but Sam having no place to put his portion in, consented to entrust the whole to Julius' keeping. The next morning they met, when Sam says: "Good mornin', Julius, anything happen strange or mysterious down in your vicinity lately?" "Yas, Sam, most a strange thing happen at my house yester last night—all mystery, all mystery to me." "Ah, Julius, what was dat?" "Well, Sam, I tole you now. Dis mornin' I went down into the cellar to get a piece of hog for dis darkey's breakfast, and I put my hand in de brine and felt all pork, but no pork dere—all gone. Cudn't tell what went with it, so I turned up de bar", and Sam, true as preachin, de rats had eat a hole clar fro de bottom of de bar", and dragged de pork all out!" Sam, "Why didn't de brine run out ob de same hole." "Ah, Sam, dat's de mystery."

A young lady, of extraordinary intellectual capacities, recently addressed the following letter to her own cousin: "Dear Kuzzen—The weather whar we is are kold, and I suppose whar you is it are kolder. We is all well, and nuther's gott de his Terricks, brother Tom has got de Hoppin Koff, and sister Susan has got a baby, and I heop these few lines will find you in the same condishun. Rite soon, Yore opheeshunate Cuzzen."

Suspicious tailor to a suspected customer: "Make you a coat, sir?" "O, yes sir, with the greatest pleasure." "There, just stand in that position, please and look right upon that sign while I take your measure." The sign reads 'Terms Cash.'

"What a fine head your boy has," said an admiring friend. "Yes," said the fond father, "he's a chip of the old block, ain't you, sonny?" "I guess so, daddy," cause the teacher said yesterday, "I was a young blockhead."

"John, spell effects." "F-x." Right. Next spell seedy. "C-d." Right again. Now spell cakes. "K-a-x." "There's a good boy!" said his mother, handing Johnny some of the latter.

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COMMUNICATIONS.

[For the Gazette.] Mr. Editor—In the last issue of the Gazette I notice an article from "A Physician," in which, from illogical reasoning, he misrepresents or arrays me against myself. I certainly wish to inculcate certain principles in the minds of the people, relative to the treatment of Scariatina and many other forms of disease, had I the privilege of occupying sufficient space in the Gazette. I do accuse physicians of laboring under false ideas in regard to disease, and more particularly do I accuse "A Physician" of laboring under a most egregious error concerning the fundamental principles of the healing art. I do ignore the idea that disease is an entity, nor do I contradict myself when I say, "Their bodies get obstructed, and their blood inflammatory from bad food, bad air, &c.," because I did not admit that obstruction by impurities constituted disease. "A Physician," having a different standpoint, interprets my language accordingly, and wishes to make it appear that I contradict myself, while his argumens amounts to an admission that disease is an entity—a something in the human body that must be combated as a foe.

He takes it for granted that the obstructions constitute disease. I stated plainly that disease was remedial effort. Now you cannot see the difference between an obstruction and the effort to get rid of said obstruction. We define disease to be remedial action—an effort of nature to expel impurities from the system—vital action in relation to things abnormal. Hence we repudiate the administration of such substances that are chemically and physiologically incompatible with the human tissues—drugs, medicines. Suppose a thief to be in your house, you recognize him as such, and that you make an effort to eject said thief; now is there not a marked difference between the thief and your efforts to get him out. Certainly. So it is in disease, impurities accumulate and the vital machinery makes an effort to expel these impurities, and this action, on the part of the system, constitutes disease—not the thing to be acted upon. And this action is Scariatina, or any other disease, just according to the direction or manifestation of the remedial effort.

We know full well that these unphysiological conditions must be rectified before the patient will get well, but it is neither philosophy nor common sense to administer other obstructions—poisons—in the shape of drugs, to cure Scariatina, or any other form of disease. But to be consistent with the principles taught in the medical colleges, and in the standard text books, physicians must give drugs, to cure all forms of disease, or in other words they know of no other way of curing than by substituting new diseases to cure (?) the existing morbid conditions.

The principle of counter-irritation is nothing less than the substitution of one disease for another, and it can be plainly seen that the existing difficulty, or else the new imposition will be of no effect. Hence we see that those who are cured of different fevers, have some form of chronic disease which is more than that of which they were cured. Fevers are scientifically (?) cured by substituting ulcers, dyspepsia, consumption, rheumatism, and the whole catalogue of maladies. I did not say that physicians killed more than they cured, but if I would wish to prove that they did, I would not make assertions on my own responsibility, but I would go to the highest acknowledged authority of the profession, and consult the facts and confessions of those who speak from long experience and authority. I would quote from Prof. M. Payne who says, "The most violent poisons are among our best remedies." "In the treatment of disease we but substitute one morbid action for another." Prof. Alonzo Clark, M. D., says physicians have learned wisdom. They have learned that more harm than good has been done by the use of drugs in the treatment of measles, scariatina and other self-limited diseases. "In scarlet fever, you have nothing to rely on but the vis medicatrix natura."

"A Physician" attempts to hoodwink the people by saying that "I am of the opinion, when I look at the list of drugs which the Dr. mentions over, that he knows nothing about drug medication." I think I only know too much about it, and if there is any lameness in the list of drugs mentioned, it is because I did not complete the catalogue of remedies that are used in the treatment of scariatina. If any unprofessional persons wish to find out which of us tells the truth, I refer them to the standard works on medicine, and to the latest medical journals of the day. It is not for me to ask whether any physician wishes the vital action to leave the surface and settle on the internal organs. It is enough for me to know that such is the result. A. T. HAMILTON, M. D.

LEWISTOWN ACADEMY.

THE Second Session of this Institution will commence on MONDAY, February 20th. New classes will then be formed as circumstances require. Particular attention will be given to those preparing to teach. Those wishing to study and practice Music may be assured of the best advantages. Miss S. E. VAN DUZER will continue to give instructions upon the Piano. Rates of Tuition, \$3.00, \$4.50 or \$6.00, according to the grade of studies. For further information address nov17 M. J. SMITH, Principal.

Notice to Tax Collectors.

THE Collectors of State and County Taxes for 1857 and 1858 are hereby notified to pay over the balances due on their respective duplicates forthwith, or I shall feel impelled to issue warrants against them, the condition of the treasury rendering such a course absolutely necessary. The Collectors for 1859 are also notified to prepare themselves to settle their duplicates by April Court. WM. C. VINES, Treasurer. Lewistown, March 1, 1860.