

# THE GAZETTE.

LEWISTOWN, PA.  
Thursday, April 5, 1860.

The subscription of those out of this county to whom this paragraph comes marked, has expired, and unless renewed will be discontinued.  
We have also set a limit in Millin county, beyond which we intend no man in future shall owe us for subscription. Those receiving the paper with this paragraph marked, will therefore know that they have come under our rule, and if payment is not made within one month thereafter, we shall discontinue all such.

## ANNUAL NOTICE.

We have no payment to make on property this spring, but paper bills, type bills, balances due here and there—all of which we are desirous of closing—make a total nearly as great as that heretofore needed. We trust therefore all indebted, whether for subscription, advertising or job work, will endeavor to make payment.

Our subscription book will be revised between this date and the end of April, and a number who have come under our rule will not be placed on the new list. Others, who have time and again made promises but to be broken, we may possibly hand over to another party for adjustment.

## Notices of New Advertisements.

Wood's Hair Restorative, an article of much repute, is advertised in another column.  
A "Constitutional Union Convention" is advertised in another column.

The annual borough statement exhibits the receipts and expenditures in detail.  
Ad Administrator's notice.  
An election for Captain of the Millin County Cavalry will be held on the 14th inst.

List of Letters.

**Philadelphian.** The Philadelphia Daily Inquirer, one of the largest and best papers published in Philadelphia, appeared in a new and handsome dress on Monday last. It has been a favorite Journal for many years, and to those wanting either a daily reliable paper or a tri-weekly, we recommend it as second to none. It is published by W. W. Harding, 121 South Third street, Philadelphia, at \$6 per annum for the Daily and \$4 for the Tri weekly.

## From Washington.

In the House of Representatives, at Washington, on Thursday last, a whining message was received from the President, protesting against the first two clauses of Mr. Covode's resolution providing for a select committee to examine into alleged abuses by the President, or any other officers of the government. The President defends the rights and duties pertaining to his office, and takes the ground that Congress can act only under the impeaching power, in reality claiming a kingly prerogative. Mr. Sherman, in a brief, but forcible speech, took ground against the doctrines broached in the message, contending it was competent for the House to inquire into the subject, and in its own way without regard to the President's views or wishes.

Mr. Blake, of Ohio, made some sensation in the House on Monday, by a set of buncombe resolutions directing the committee on the Judiciary to inquire into the expediency of reporting a bill giving freedom to every human being and interdicting slavery wherever Congress has constitutional power to legislate on the subject. It was defeated by a majority of forty-nine.

Some important developments have been made by the Printing Investigating Committee, of which Mr. Haskin is chairman. A wholesale system of fraud has been exposed, and we can learn how the Democratic party has kept itself in power. No Democratic organ of any note has been able to sustain itself as far north as Washington, and all the important wretched party organs have been kept alive by robbing the Treasury.

The Committee, of which Mr. Covode is chairman, are raking up still more important matters. These exposures will consummate the disgrace of Mr. Buchanan's Administration, and will seriously affect the party as they ought to do. Yet, so far as Mr. Buchanan is concerned, it is wholly useless to expose any more of his weaknesses and frauds.

The Connecticut election, on Monday last, resulted in the general success of the Republicans, their ascendancy in the House and Senate being complete, thus insuring the choice of a United States Senator. For Governor the vote is close, but the Republican candidate is reported elected. Considering the means brought to bear by the administration to carry this State, the result is a great triumph.

**Railroad Pro Rata.**—The Senate of New York has finally defeated the Pro Rata bill by adopting a substitute, which substitute appoints three Commissioners to confer with the Commissioners to be appointed for a similar purpose in other States, to inquire into the propriety of adopting a general Pro Rata system, and report at the next Legislature. This was adopted in the place of the Assembly Bill. This substitute is favored by the friends of the railroads, and is recommended as the best means of investigating the practicability of pro rata, while not risking the interests of the State.

Elizabeth, a little daughter of J. W. Schweigart, of Altoona, aged about 11 years, was severely burned, a few weeks ago, by the accidental upsetting of a fluid lamp. Her face, breast and arms were shockingly burned, and she still lies in a critical condition. Mr. Schweigart also had his hands and arms severely burned in his efforts to save his child.

## Mr. Foster and the Democracy in 1857.

In 1857 there was a spirited contest for U. S. Senator at Harrisburg which resulted in the election of Gen. Cameron, several democrats preferring the latter to either Forney or Foster. The democratic papers were quite severe on the "traitors," and denounced them by wholesale. Among others, the Lock Haven Watchman has resuscitated some articles from the Clinton Democrat, edited by H. L. Diefenbach, now Deputy Secretary of State, the first of which is as follows:

"He (Foster) is a lawyer, has served two or three terms in Congress, and is now a member of the Legislature. He did not distinguish himself in either of these positions, and he may not be as able as his friends represent him to be, for they have a fashion of making great men of rather scanty material in the western part of the State."

From the same paper of the 19th of January, 1857, we find the news of the election of a United States Senator recorded as follows:

"ELECTION OF A U. S. SENATOR.—Both Houses of the Legislature met in convention on Tuesday last, for the purpose of electing a U. S. Senator. On the first ballot the vote stood:

For John W. Forney, Dem., 55  
Simon Cameron, Bl. Rep., 61  
Henry D. Foster, Trait., 6

In the issue of the Clinton Democrat of the 23rd of January 1857, we find the following:

"This result is most humiliating. That the Democratic party should labor for months to convince the people of the justness of their cause, and then to be deprived of the fruits of their victory, by the grossly indecent treachery of a few vile miscreants is as mortifying to every honest man as it is base, sordid and villainous in the soundest perpetrators of the wrong." He then adds "But one motive can be assigned.—The base Judases, Foster among them, have been purchased like sheep."

In the same paper of the same date in another column we find the following:

"THE SENATORIAL ELECTION.—When we spoke of this shameful event in our last issue, our information was derived from telegraphic dispatches, we have the full history of the occurrence now. Forney, Democrat, had 58 votes; Cameron, Republican 61; Foster Trait., 7; and Mr. Foster himself voted for Mr. Wilkins. What excuses these rascals make for their treachery, or whether any, we are not informed. To stigmatize Judases is to slander old Iscariot, for though he betrayed his Lord, he was decent enough to hang himself immediately afterwards, which these traitors, we regret to say, have not as yet done. It is mockery of language to attempt to characterize their conduct. There is nothing meaner than an ingrate—nothing so villainous as a traitor, and Foster is guilty of both. The motive of the act is clear—no other than pecuniary profit."

THE BOLTERS.—H. D. Foster, John Pauls, Samuel Hill, of Westmoreland; J. K. Calhoun, of Armstrong; R. J. Nicholson, of Jefferson; S. A. Backers, of McKean; G. N. Smith, of Cambria; and John Cresswell, jr. of Blair; were the Democrats who refused to attend the Democratic caucus and support its nominee. We look upon these men as traitors.

Among the incidents of the victory of the Democratic party last fall, was the right to be represented in the U. S. Senate, for the term commencing on the 4th of March next. The victorious party had won the right to choose the Senator. And none but a majority could make a proper selection for the party of the legitimate fruits of its victory and cheated it out of its right. In this light the conduct of the bolters is wholly indefensible.

"As to Foster himself, we know but little about him. We spoke of him before the Senatorial election as one who had served in making known to the people of the State that such a man lived. We said that he had friends in the western part of the State, who spoke of him in high terms, but as they had a fashion of making great men out of small material in that quarter, we did not know whether he was all he was represented to be. But he has now succeeded in making himself known, and no one will now have much difficulty in measuring the calibre, his patriotism, or his love for the Democratic Party. His selfishness, his factiousness, his weakness, puerility stand out conspicuously to the gaze of the public. He has voluntarily placed himself beyond the pale of the Democratic fold, and there let him stand, or fall, or wallow, as best suits his tastes. We admire an independent man, but despise a puerile factionist. The littleness of soul that mistakes unreasonable factiousness and stubbornness for independence, characterizes selfishness under all circumstances, and we have never seen a more thorough exhibition of these traits than has been exhibited by Henry D. Foster, throughout the recent Senatorial struggle."

There, reader, you have good Democratic testimony in regard to the political and private character of Henry D. Foster, the present Democratic nominee for Governor; you can believe it or not. We give it to you as we find it, without further comment.

## Pennsylvania Legislature.

It is almost impossible, from the mass of bills reported in various stages, to know what has been done or left undone. The following we notice in the Record:

An act for the relief of Theodore Franks.  
An act to change the time of holding courts in Millin county.

An act relative to the Freedom Iron Company.

The Sunbury and Erie Railroad bill was defeated in the House on Friday, but was again brought up on Saturday, when the following proceedings took place:

Mr. LAWRENCE moved that the House reconsider the vote had on the bill relative to the Sunbury and Erie Railroad, on Friday evening.

The first section of the bill authorizes the Attorney General, at his own discretion, to withhold foreclosing the mortgage held by the State against the company until February, 1861.

The second section allows contractors'

liens, in case of a sale, to take precedence of the State lien, to the extent of \$600,000.

The third section authorizes the Sunbury and Erie Company to contract with other companies for the completion of their road.

The bill then being before the House, Mr. Lawrence, of Washington, moved to go into Committee of the Whole for special amendment.

Mr. Pierce moved to go into Committee of the Whole for general amendment. This was lost by fifty-six to twenty-four.—The motion of Mr. Lawrence, of Washington, was then agreed to, and the House going into Committee of the Whole (Mr. Sheppard in the chair,) Mr. Lawrence offered the following as a substitute for the first section of the bill:

"Be it enacted, &c., That so much of the 6th section of the act of April 21, 1858, as requires the Attorney General to sue out the mortgage held against the Sunbury and Erie Railroad by the Commonwealth, if payment should fail to be made within twenty days after principal or interest shall become due, is hereby suspended, and no proceedings shall be instituted by virtue thereof, until February 1, 1862; provided that if any judicial sale by the State, of said Sunbury and Erie Railroad, shall or may be made, the amount due contractors on that part of said road between Williamsport and Erie, for work and labor actually done, and material furnished between 1st August, 1859, and April 1st, 1860, shall be preferred to the mortgage held by the Commonwealth, provided that the sum thus preferred shall not exceed \$500,000; and provided further, that no suits, proceedings, or process of any kind whatever, shall be instituted, either in law or equity, against said company, upon any bonds hereafter to be paid or given out by the said company, until after the first day of March, A. D. 1862."

Mr. Thompson strongly advocated the above substitute. Its merits were also debated by Messrs. Beardslee, Collins, Kinney, and Lawrence of Washington. The discussion progressed to such a length, and took so wide a range, that the "previous question" was called by Mr. Teller of Erie, against the earnest protest of Messrs. Beardslee, Collins, Hill, and others, who denounced it as a "gag law." The call for the previous question was sustained, as required, by twelve members, although not without difficulty.

On the question, "Shall the question (viz: on the substitute) be now put?" it was agreed to, by a vote of fifty-seven to thirty-four, and the substitute, as above, was adopted, by a vote of fifty-five years to thirty-three years.

The bill being before the House on its final passage, as amended by the insertion of the substitute, it was agreed to by a vote of 53 to 38.

The above bill was defeated in the Senate, when a committee of conference was appointed which resulted as follows:

Mr. McClure, from the committee of conference on the Sunbury and Erie Railroad bill, made a report, and stated the terms of agreement. By the provisions of the bill no process can issue for the foreclosure and sale of the road, either by the Commonwealth or any other creditors, till May 1st, 1861. All such processes are positively stayed till that time. The creditors for work, labor, and materials are preferred to the amount of \$600,000. The other features of the bill are generally the same.

The report gave rise to considerable discussion. Mr. Penny opposed and Messrs. Finney and McClure supported it. The report was then adopted—yeas 13 nays 11—as follows:

Yeas—Messrs. Benson, Blood, Connel, Crawford, Finney, Gregg, Keller, McClure, Merriell, Miller, Palmer, Parker, and Smith—13.

Nays—Messrs. Craig, Hall, Irish, Ketchum, London, Meredith, Penny, Rutherford, Thompson, Torney, and Yardly—11.

Upon the reassembling of the House, the committee of conference on the Sunbury and Erie Railroad bill made report.

Messrs. Collins, Kenney, Africa, and Austin opposed the bill with much earnestness.

Messrs. Gordon and Thompson advocated it.

Mr. Beardslee. Mr. Speaker—  
Mr. Reese (interrupting). I call the previous question.

Mr. Collins. We demand the opportunity to denounce this bold scheme of robbery.

Mr. Beardslee. I had the floor before the call for the previous question.  
Much confusion prevailed. The lobbies were crowded.

The call for the previous question was sustained, and on the question, "Shall the main question be now put?" was agreed to—yeas 52, nays 37.

The report of the Convention was then adopted—yeas 52, nays 37.

Mr. Bates voted for the Sunbury and Erie Railroad bill throughout.

The Free Banking Bill has passed both houses and received the signature of the Governor. It provides, among other things, that the capital of every bank established, shall be invested in State or United States Stocks, which shall be deposited with the Auditor General for the security of the public.

The Legislature adjourned on Tuesday, the Senate having first elected R. M. Palmer of Schuylkill, Speaker.

## LOCAL AFFAIRS.

**NATIONAL HOUSE.**—This old, well-established and favorite hotel, second probably to none in the interior, will continue in charge of Mr. S. Ault during the ensuing year. Its general arrangements are such as to afford comfortable quarters for boarders and temporary sojourners, and its table daily supplied with all the delicacies, luxuries, and substantial food the markets afford. Those who once take up lodgings at this establishment, seldom fail to call again when on a visit to Lewistown, as it becomes evident to the most casual observer that it partakes of that class in which, from the principal down to the ordinary servant, there is every desire to make the stay of visitors agreeable.

Farmers and others who desire Fruit Trees are requested to call on Warner & Butts, Lewistown, who will warrant every tree and shrub sold true to name. Encourage home first is a good motto in this as well as all other vocations.

In the adjourned court held last week, the following cases were disposed of: Jos. Milliken vs. R. A. Means. Verdict for plaintiff for \$822.00. Motion for new trial made and pending.

D. W. McCormick vs. P. Albright. This cause was continued again after jury was sworn, and some progress made in its trial.

Robt. Forsyth vs. Henry Lehr. Verdict for plaintiff for \$206.50.

J. A. Ross vs. T. D. Irish. Plaintiff took a nonsuit at close of trial.

Woods, McFarlane & Co., et al. vs. A. W. Graff. Verdict for plaintiffs. Motion made and pending for a new trial.

T. E. Williams vs. W. Reed. Judgment for plaintiff for \$477.85. Motion made and pending to open the judgment and let debt into a defence.

David Hoover vs. John Hoover's Adm. Judgment for plaintiff. Amount to be liquidated.

Matilda Wertz vs. G. W. Stewart. Settled.

John Gall and wife vs. W. McCrum and wife. Settled.

Same vs. Blett and wife. Settled.

The following cases, to which we purpose referring in our next, were up in court: Commonwealth vs. Alice Wiley, indicted for keeping a disorderly house, bill ignored.

Same vs. Ann Womer, indicted for keeping a disorderly house, verdict guilty.

Same vs. Rebecca Elliott, indicted for keeping a disorderly house, verdict guilty.

Same vs. Maria Hoyle, indicted for keeping a disorderly house.

Same vs. Margaret Hoyle, indicted for keeping a disorderly house, on trial.

Same vs. Margaret Plovman, indicted for keeping a disorderly house, &c. All convicted.

Same vs. C. Freely and J. Harris, indicted for burglary.

The weather has again been quite variable since our last, with occasional snow squalls.

**SUPERVISORS.**—The following important bill, introduced by Mr. Wagenseller of Snyder County, has passed both houses and received the signature of the Governor. Under it Supervisors are required to give security in a sum not less than double the probable amount of tax which may come into their hands. The law must be complied with within thirty days after the election:

SECTION 1. Be it enacted, &c., That from and after the passage of this act, it shall be the duty of the township auditors and borough councils, to require the overseers of the poor and the supervisors of roads, in each township and borough in this Commonwealth (except the county of Schuylkill) before entering upon his duties, to give bond with security, to be approved by the auditors or borough councils, in a sum not less than double the probable amount of tax which may come into the hands of the said officers, which bonds shall be taken in the name of the said township or borough, conditioned for the faithful performance of their respective duties, as supervisors and overseers of the poor, accounting for the paying over to the township treasurers, or to their successors in office, any balance that may remain in their hands, within thirty days after the settlement of their accounts by the aforesaid auditors or borough councils; and in case the said officers shall neglect or refuse to pay over said balance remaining in their hands, within thirty days after the settlement, it shall be the duty of the said auditors or borough councils holding the bonds to proceed, by due course of law, to collect the same for the use of said township or borough; Provided, That each officer may give security individually in double the amount of such sum as may, in the judgement of the auditors or borough councils, come into his hands for the ensuing year, and in such case he shall not be accountable for the acts of his associate in office.

Sec. 2. That any officer or officers failing to give the security required by the first section of this act, within one month of his election, then his or their offices shall be declared vacant, and the court of quarter sessions shall appoint one or more, as the case may be, subject to all restrictions of the first section of this act, and who shall hold his or their office till the next election; and until such appointment is made, the officer or officers giving bail shall act; if all fail to give the required security, then the proceeding officers shall perform the duties as heretofore until such appointment is made by the court, in accordance with the provisions of this act.

Sec. 3. That any officer failing to give the security required by this act, shall not be liable for the penalty imposed by existing laws upon township and borough officers refusing to serve; Provided, That the auditors and borough council shall be satisfied that such security could not be obtained.

Sec. 4. That all laws which are inconsistent with, or are supplied by the provisions of this act, be and the same are hereby repealed.

For a proper understanding of the above Act, it is proper to state that some townships have the right to elect three or four Supervisors.

In consequence of the approaching Democratic convention, several heavy orders were lately been sent from Charleston to New York for fire-proof locks and other means of protection against burglars.

## Military Election Notice.

THE Millin County Cavalry will take notice, that an election will be held at Millroy, on Saturday, the 14th of April, for the purpose of electing a Captain to fill the vacancy occasioned by the death of Moses T. Mitchell.

DANIEL EISENBERG,  
55 Brig. Insp. 2d Brig. 14th Div. P. U. M.

## Estate of Gen. David Milliken, deceased.

NOTICE is hereby given that letters of administration on the estate of GEN. DAVID MILLIKEN, late of Union township, Millin county, dec'd, have been granted to the undersigned, residing in Brown township. All persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims to present them duly authenticated for settlement.

D. F. MILLIKEN, Adm.

## State Constitutional Union Convention.

**Declaration of Principles.**  
NON-INTERFERENCE with the whole question of Slavery as not being a subject of Congressional Legislation.

The maintenance of the Constitution, as expounded by the Supreme Court of the United States, and the enforcement of all laws enacted by Congress.

Protection to the industrial interests of the whole country, and prudence, economy and purity in the administration of public affairs.

Citizens of Pennsylvania, who are opposed to political faction and sectional issues, who are desirous of removing the causes which have endangered the Union of the States, and restoring harmony amongst the people, by forming a truly National Party, based upon the above principles, are requested to send delegates to the State Convention, to assemble at Lancaster, on the 25th of April, 1860, at 12 M., for the purpose of electing delegates to the National Convention, to be convened at Baltimore, on the 6th of May, 1860, to nominate candidates for the Presidency and Vice Presidency of the United States.

By order of the Executive Committee,  
CHARLES LANCASTER, Chairman,  
E. C. PECHIN, Secretary.

ap-14 Philadelphia.

## LIST OF LETTERS remaining in the Post Office at Lewistown, Pa., April 1, 1860.

Brant W. J. Matters Charles.  
Bible Bevins Martin H. G.  
Brusler & Keisser Mathews Miss R.  
Buck John B. Madden H. J.  
Brown Sarah Miss Mangruth Margaret  
Bailey James G. Metz D. J. K.  
Blum Lyon Miller Thomas  
Brower George 2 Moorhead John  
Bryant H. L. Moore Adaline  
Black Miss Margaret M'Call George  
Benedict H. 2 McKee Mrs. Sarah  
Ellenbogen Moses O'Brien R. K.  
Everich Jacob 3 Pontius Mess. S. & H B  
Emmerson Sidney T. Rothrock Miss K.  
Campbell William Ramsey Robert  
Duan E. Esp. Rothrock Joseph  
Dunlap Mrs. E. 2 Robison Henry C.  
Faver H. S. Richardson H. W.  
Erick William 2 Segner D. D.  
Fitzpatrick Lawrence Stewart W.  
Gass Abraham Stehman Jacob  
Goldsmith Wolf Shrieves Samuel  
Haugh David Shadow Miss Mary  
Harrsh J. Goodman Shuck Florentina  
Horne William Sivab David  
Hawk Samuel Teig John  
Jones W. A. Teig M. R.  
Kaiser Sidel Wood William  
Kaiser H. Wurdle G. F.  
Koffman Mary E. Zimmerman J. H.  
Laurie Charles Ship Letter.  
Lott Mrs. H. Schmitt Carl (69)

Persons calling for any of the above letters will please say they are advertised. I cut due on each.

ap5 S. S. CUMMINGS, P. M.

## THE ONLY PREPARATION WORTHY OF Universal Confidence & Patronage.

FOR STATESMEN, JUDGES, CLERGYMEN.

Ladies and Gentlemen, in all parts of the world testify to the efficacy of Prof. O. J. Wood's Hair Restorative, and gentlemen of the Press are unanimous in its praise. A few testimonials only can be given here, see circular for more, and it will be impossible to do so.

47 Wall Street, New York, Dec. 20th, 1858.  
GENTLEMEN: Your note of the 15th inst. has been received, saying that you had heard that I had been and requesting my certificate of the fact if I had no objection to give it.

I award it to you cheerfully, because I think it due. My age is about six years, the color of my hair Auburn, and inclined to curl. Some five or six years since it began to turn gray, and the scalp on the crown of my head to lose its sensibility and dandruff to form upon it. Each of these disabilities increased with time, and about four months since a fourth was added, when, by hair falling off the top of my head and threatening to make me bald.

In this unpleasant predicament, I was induced to try Wood's Hair Restorative, mainly to arrest the falling off of my hair, for I had had no expectation of color except from dyes. I was, however, greatly surprised to find after the use of the Restorative, not only was the falling off of the hair arrested, but the color was restored to the gray hairs, and sensibility to the scalp and dandruff ceased to form on my head, very much to the gratification of my wife, at whose solicitation I was induced to try it.

For this, among the many obligations I owe to her sex, I strongly recommend all husbands who value the admiration of their wives to profit by my example, and use it if growing gray or getting bald.

Very respectfully,  
BEN. A. LAVENDER.  
To O. J. Wood & Co., 444 Broadway, New York.  
My family are absent from the city, and I am no longer at No. 11, Carroll Place.

To Prof. O. J. Wood: Dear Sir: Your "Hair Restorative" has done my hair so much good since I commenced the use of it that I wish to make known to the PUBLIC its effects on the hair, which are great, and in now the use of it that I wish to make known to a man or woman may be nearly deprived of hair, and by a resort to your "Hair Restorative," the hair will return more beautiful than ever; at least this is my experience. Believe it all! Yours truly,  
WM. H. KENNEY.

P. S.—You can publish the above if you like. By publishing in our Southern papers you will get more patronage than elsewhere. I enclose several of your certificates in the Mobile Mercury, a strong Southern paper.

Wm. H. Kenney.

**WOOD'S HAIR RESTORATIVE.**  
Professor O. J. Wood: Dear Sir: Having had the misfortune to lose the best portion of my hair, from the effects of the yellow fever, in New Orleans in 1851, I was induced to make trial of your preparation, and found it to answer as the very thing needed, and is now thick and glossy, and no words can express my obligations to you in putting up the amount such a treasure.

FINLEY JOHNSON.  
The Restorative is put up in bottles of three sizes, viz: large, medium, and small; the medium holds at least twenty per cent. more in proportion than the small, retails for two dollars per bottle; the large holds a quart, 40 per cent. more in proportion, and retails for \$3.  
O. J. Wood & Co., Proprietors, 444 Broadway, New York, and 124 Market Street, St. Louis, Mo.  
And sold by all good Druggists and Fancy Goods Dealers.

## Annual Borough Statement.

Christian Hoover, Esq., Treasurer of the Borough of Lewistown, in account with said Borough.

DR.

To duplicate of 1859, Geo. W. Wiley collector, \$1452 73  
To balance due by Geo. Miller, on duplicate of 1858 440 61  
To balance due by J. Stoneroad, on duplicate of 1857 39 81  
To dividends on Water Stock 226 80  
To stock rents 119 00  
To cash from John Davis, Burgess, 51 77  
" Geo. Nolte, on account 12 00  
" Marks & Willis, wharf rent 10 00

\$2352 72

Balance due treasurer 71 10

\$2423 88

CR.  
By balance due last settlement, 110 17  
Balance due by Geo. W. Wiley, 352 73  
Exonerations on Miller's duplicate 42 25  
Per centage on " " 74 17  
Orders lifted and cancelled 1545 67  
Treasurer's per centage 38 64  
Market stalls not rented 60 25

\$2423 88

The following stocks and judgments owned by and due to the Borough are in the hands of the Treasurer:  
4 shares Old Fel. Hall stock, No. 173, \$20 00  
189 shares Water Co. stock, 3780 00

Judgment vs. J. Delart, 175 00  
Paid on account, 117 00

Judgment vs. George Nolte, 200 00  
Paid on account, 24 00

Judgment vs. Wm. H. Weber, 200 00  
Paid on account, 25 00

We the undersigned, Auditors of the Borough of Lewistown, having first been duly sworn according to law, do certify that we have carefully examined the account of C. Hoover, Esq., Treasurer of the Borough of Lewistown, and find a balance due him from the Burgess and Town Council of the Borough of Lewistown, in the county of Millin, of seventy one dollars and sixteen cents, (\$71 16 00) and that we have cancelled the orders in the hands of said Treasurer. Given under our hands at Lewistown, March 31st, 1860.

R. W. PATTON,  
JNO. D. L. BEAR,  
PETER SPANGLER, } Auditors.

## List of Orders Paid Since Last Settlement.

Gas for Street Lamps from Feb. to March 1, 1859 \$20 40

March to April 1, 1859 21 76

April to June 1 34 08

June to August 1 23 94

August to October 1 31 75

October to November 1 21 76

November to December 1 22 98

December to Jan. 1, 1860 23 21

Jan. to February 1 20 89

Feb. to March 1 19 64

S. Marks, for fluid for street lights 240 41

James and Mrs. Irwin, 13 79

Cost of street lights, 13 months, \$267 60

Philip