protective policy, yet I shall call the attention of the gentleman to the fact that I adverted to the other day, that nowhere can he find a published resolution of his party in avowal of any such subject.

Mr. HALE. I do not wish to misinterpret the gentleman from Virginia. I am perfectly willing to insert in my speech any portion of his that he may desire. What I read I think clearly embraced his idea, that he did not fear what the Republican party would do so far as slavery is concerned, but that the real object of the party, and what was in the main the ground of objection to it, was that it aimed to restore the protective system. I do believe Mr. Chairman, that the Republi-can party is fully committed to the great doctrine of protection to American industry. I a nation to its highest attainable point. am sure that I would not belong to any party that was not. No party in the State could exist, did it not at least profess to hold that doctrine. The Democratic party there claims to do so, with how much good faith I leave the gentleman from Virginia to answer.

Mr. Chairman, the gentleman from Virgin-ia is greatly mistaken if he supposes that the protective system is sustained upon the popularity of anti-slavery notions. There is no doubt a deep feeling in the northern States against the extension of slavery; but, so far as Pennsylvania is concerned, the feeling in favor of the protection of American industry is quite as strong, and it would be firmly implanted in the public mind there if the other question had no existence. We believe both doctrines to be just and true. If one receives aid from the other, has the gentleman any right to complain? Certainly not. Every member of the Republican party in this House, save one, has voted to sustain that measure; and it may, therefore, be fairly claimed, I think, that protection to American industry is one of the principles of that par-

ty. The condition of the country at this time demands the earnest and thoughtful consider-ation of all those intrusted with the manage ment of its affairs; and it seems to me that we should at least occasionally turn our thoughts to the actual results and inevitable tendency of the present practical free-trade policy which now, and for some time past, has ruled this country, even if we thereby, for the time, suffered the "Dred Scott" decision and its kindred topics to be passed over. Our Democratic friends seem to think there are no other interests worthy of our attention, and scarcely deserving a passing noexclusion of almost everything else. All as a bounty to the manufacturer. We only other questions, all other interests have to Government is to be raised a duried by the exacting and aggressive spirit.

But, I desire to make no further remarks upon this subject at present. My purpose is to call attention to the present disordered state of our financial affairs; and, if possible, to devise a remedy. We now owe a foreign debt of over five hundred million dollars, and that debt is steadily increasing more than fifty millions annually, while our ability to pay is constantly decreasing. Our imports are every year growing larger; and our exports except from accidental and extraordina-ry causes, are falling off. Our manufactories e, one by one, going down under the destructive effects of foreign competition; our country drained of its precious metals to make up the balance of trade always against us; the industry and enterprise of the country everywhere, to a great extent, prostrate nd paralyzed under the depressing effect which this state of things is sure, sooner or later, to bring in its train. Nothing can be more certain ; cause and effect are not more sure, and no axiom in political economy can be truer, than that a nation that constantly buys more than it sells will, in time, become bankrupt. A variety of causes may post-pone the evil day; temporary relief may occasionally be found ; but the certain tendency of this course is, and must be, to this end.— This state of affairs existed prior to the passage of the tariff of 1842, when, in the progress of the free trade system, for some years previous to that time, we were brought to the verge of bankruptcy ; and a bankrupt law, which at one stroke wiped out our indebted-ness of untold millions, became as was supsity. The tariff of 1842 grad- Esp in this country never was more prosperous than between the years of 1843 and 1847— the time when the beneficial effects of the tariff of 1842 had their legitimate influeniff bill, to arrest this downward progress of courage our own industries, that we shall be able to carry the productions of this country to the point of actual use. This would inerease the capacity of the consumer of agri-cultural products. Our farmers would have a market at their doors for their surplus promore of the quantities and kinds of all farming productions, and nothing would tend to stimulate the agricultural interests of the ally country so much as a ready market near his will portation; how much is lost in transporting the more valuable products to a distant and expensive market, it is easy to imagine. We have facilities for manufacturing, in all natural resources, quite equal, if not superior, to any other country in the world : in water power, soil, climate and mineral wealth; in the intelligence, skill, and industry of our prise which characterizes the American people above all others. Then, why is it that, with these superior advantages, our own man-ufactures so languish? Why is it that we send our raw material to a foreign country, there to be manufactured, and returned to us in its finished state, and also send our breadstuffs to the same distant market, to feed those engaged in the same manufacture, and paying the large amount required for the transportation of the raw materials and agricultural products to a foreign land, and It is principally to the difference in the price of labor between this country and Europe that we are to lock for the difficulty

those that require a large amount of labor; and it then becomes a question of vital im-portance, one that must be fairly met, whether it is the true policy of this Government to adopt that system which tends to depress labor down to the level of the European standard, or that other and better one, which shall increase its value, and elevate its importance its just rank as the great element of our

national wealth and prosperity. The argument in favor of protection, based upon the advantages it confers and the benes it affords to the free labor of the country. is, in my opinion, amply sufficient, if no oth A just division of labor must be er existed. admitted, I think, an essential requisite, in order to advance the wealth and prosperity of will not do to have all, or an undue proportion, engaged in agriculture, lest there be found no market for the farming surplus ; nor will it do for all to be engaged in manufactures, lest there should be no agricultural oducts for their subsistence. The true con dition of a State, and the most prosperous, is when there is a constant and profitable employment for the artisan, and a convenient and reliable market for the farmer. Every intelligent community would soon adjust its business so as to bring about this result, if there were no disturbing causes outside which rendered it impracticable. The lower price of labor in foreign lands than in our own is great disturbing cause which prevents the this from being effected here; and to remove this difficulty is one principal object of the

protectivé system. Suppose we are required to pay a larger price for a manufactured article made at nome than for the same made in Europe .--This may be considered for the sake of argu-ment; although I am confident that where an article can be produced and manufactured in this country, all experience proves that when ufficiently protected, for a reasonable time, the superior skill of our workmen, and the active spirit of competition among our peohave almost invariably reduced the price ow what it was when the manufacture of it was first commenced.

But suppose, as I said, the article costs more here than we would import it for : in the first place, we must have the money which we raise by duties on foreign goods for the support of the Government-and, by general consent, this is the easiest and best mode of raising revenue; so that in reality so long as a tariff raises only sufficient for the wants of the Government, nothing whatever is paid Government is to be raised a discrimination shall be made, so as to afford a reasonable protection to the great interests of the coun-Nothing can be more unreasonable and trv. unjust than to refuse this. To do so would seem to be a policy dictated by the narrowest spirit of partisanship, far removed from a support of the Government, we can at the give a good home market to the farmer, and we not do so? Can any good reason be shown for pursuing the opposite policy? Surely, if gentlemen would divest themselves examination of the question with an impartial spirit, there could be no doubt of the

We do not desire a tariff so high as to be prohibitory, for then no revenue could be raised under it. Nor should it be indiscriminate, for then it would afford no sufficient protection.

The present tariff bill is believed to be adreasonable amount of protection to American ready and profitable market. So, on the conindustry.

State I in part represent, that all parties itably engaged or not engaged at all, the there claim to be its friends and supporters. Especially does the so-called Democratic parket, and every department of enterprise and sually brought the country out of the depres-sion into which it had been thrown by the previous system, and restored it to unwonted sary to secure the votes of its friends. It prosperity; and it may safely be asserted, will sound strange to honorable gentlemen that every branch of industry and enterprise on the other side of this house to be told that they belong to the protective tariff party of the country, and that they are so represent ed in the tariff States, when it is well known here that, with scarcely an exception, you and We seek, by the passage of the present tar-It is, however, very possible that a candithe country, and restore it to that state of date may be nominated by that party who prosperity and real independence, which our | will be represented to the people of Pennsylgreat natural wealth and resources and the vania as a good tariff man, hoping thereby, industry, skill, and enterprise of our people justly entitle us to. To do this, we must in laying our revenue laws, so protect and en-swindle of 1844, I trust, however, has not been forgotten by them. It may be the same game will succeed That it will be tried there is not again. much doubt. We shall see whether our peo ple will consent to be again deceived and bea market at their doors for their surplus pro-ductions, and the consumers would, from their increased ability and numbers, buy to resolutions in town meetings and conventions, and perhaps stump speeches occasion-ally before an election; and no more. So it own door of every agricultural production which the farm could raise. How much is last account of the policy of that party is be controlled, and in all future time is likely to be controlled, by that portion of it is the How much is lost now for the want of a home market for many of the bulky articles of the farm which will not bear a long transest is to send their raw material to Europe. and bring back from there the manufactured article, instead of encouraging those of our own country. From the nature of the labor in that region, it must be confined to its rudest and simplest form ; being ignorant and unpaid, it has no motive, even if it had the capacity, workmen, and in that active spirit of enter- to rise above the lowest level. The North, on the contrary, by the just respect every-where paid to honest toil, and the skill, en-terprise, and intelligence of its laboring citizens, who constitute the great balk as well as the chief support of its society, has attained the highest point of excellence in all its industrial pursuits, and stands this day at the head of the civilized world in its triumphs of labor directed by skill and science. How is our country to become permanent-ly prosperous when subjected to the constant drain upon it, arising from the large ricultural products to a foreign land, and then paying for the same returned to us in the shape of the finished article? It is principally to the difference int the shape of the finished article? the long run, who constantly bought more than his income justified, and was conse-Europe that we are to lock for the difficulty in our manufactures competing with foreign countries, especially in those articles such as iron, where manual labor enters largely into their production. An article that can be made principally by machinery needs but lit-

can party, desires the re establishment of the tle if any protection; but it is not so with Imports, \$22,188,150; exports, (exclusive of revenue to the Government will be increased. specie,) \$8,128,759; difference, \$14,059,39:

IMPORTS AT NEW YORK FOR MARCH. tiable merchandise, \$7,845,526 \$15,314,023 \$16,106,698 ee merchandise, \$7,845,526 \$15,314,023 \$16,106,698 ee merchandise, 3,394,763 2,620,354 3,739,241 eeie and bullion, 277,206 \$1,366 \$5,095 Free mercunants, 277,206 Specie and bullion, 277,206 Withdrawn from ware-4,444,435 1,718,237 2,200,117 \$14,361,887 1,512,230 3,164,011 1,512,230 2,803,413 3,552,093 3,164,011 3,477,545 Total, EXPORTS AT NEW YORK FOR MARCH.

rmerchandise, \$4,503,371 \$5,577,840 \$6,908,687 nerchandise, \$4,503,371 \$5,577,840 \$6,908,687 nerchandise, \$77,489 408,161 1,130,067 nd bullion, \$36,194 3,343,677 2,381,663 ie and bullion, \$6,017,054 \$9,219,678 \$10,510,417

This, for the single month of March, will show the tendency of our present system to keep us constantly in debt and transfer our manufacturing establishments to Great Brit-ain, France, and Germany. In the article of iron, in which the country at large is so deep-ly interested as an article of prime necessity both in peace and war, and which we could produce in any quantity sufficient to supply the world, the policy of the Democratic free trade party is to permit the ore to remain undisturbed in its native beds in our own country, and to import it from England by milons annually; depriving us thereby not only of the large amount of cash which is withdrawn to pay for it abroad, but the great advantages that would accrue from its manufacture here to the farmer and laborer. as well as to every branch of industry.

			23,000,000	300,000	Average tons per year
			\$230,561,372	4,207,059	Total
	t	171 73	5,294,913	30,832	other Kinds of steel
	1	190 39	15.700.153	82,460	cast, shear and German steel
	1	600 000	94,980,591	124,968	Manufactures of iron and steel
12 30	7	41 09	6,002,556	146,074	bars, otherwise, and rolling
	1	46 52	38,974,605	838,195	Bar iron by rolling
10 40	1	34 68	60,095,271	1,732,456	Railroad bars
4 79		15 97	1,732,093	108,442	old and scrap from -
17 62	1	58 75	216,105	3,678	band and seroll from -
	1		288,353		Brazier rods
14 06	1	46 88	1,964.275	48,044	Nail, spike and brazier rods
14 75	30	49 13	2,601,621	52,963	Hoop tren
18 76	- 30		8,749,775	139,966	Sneet iron
\$4 65	30	\$15 51	\$13,941,061	898,990	Pig iron
	per et.	Average price.	Total value.	Total t'ns	Description of iron imported.
Specific					

From which it will be seen that the amount of iron imported into the country for ten years and seven months, under the tariff of same time so impose the duty as to foster the manufactures of the country, develope the mineral wealth, encourage and protect labor, and over \$23,000,000 every year, as our other give a good home market to the farmer, and imports, independent of iron, greatly exceed thereby give an active and steady impulse to ed all our exports, it may be fairly claimed the whole business of the country, why shall that every dollar of this vast sum had to be paid in gold and silver. What a depressing effect this would have upon the manufactu rer of iron in this country, and how much of prejudice and party feeling, and come to benefit the distribution of this sum, or even one half of it, would have conferred upon the business of the country, it is not necessary to state. Every man of ordinary intelli gence must at once see and acknowledge i The time has passed when it was alleged, and to some extent believed, that the interest of the manufacturer and farmer were opposed to each other. No fact in political economy can be more surely demonstrated than the entire harmony of all the great industrial injusted, as nearly as possible, upon the prin-ciple of raising sufficient revenue for the just wants of the Government, and at the trary, when manufactures languish, and an This policy, so eminently wise and just, has so commended itself to the people of the is withdrawn from them, and either not prof

As this bill proposes to abolish the ware-nouse system, and makes the duty payable within thirty days after its arrival here, it may fairly be argued that, while this bill will afford a fair protection to the manufacturer, by reason of its permanent and uniform rate, which can always be relied upon by him, it will not materially, if at all, increase the price to the consumer. Shall not a measure, then, which has so much to approve and nothing to condemn ; which is fraught with bene fits and blessings to all classes of our people; which encourages labor, fosters legitimate enterprise, aids developing our resources, strengthens and invigorates every branch of industry, adding so much to the wealth, hap piness, and prosperity of our country, receive the favorable action of Congress to which it is so justly entitled? I cannot doubt it. is based upon justice and sound policy, and must triumph.

# THE GAZETTE.

# LEWISTOWN, PA. Thursday, May 17, 1860.

BT The subscription of those out of this county to whom ds paragraph comes marked, has expired, and unless re-

we have also set a limit in Mifflin county, beyond which ve intend no man in future shall owe us for subscriptio 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.

#### Notices of New Advertisements.

A meeting of military officers will be held on the 30th, to determine where the next Encampment is to be held.

Proposals will be received for building a schoolhouse in Derry township.

S. J. Brisbin has opened a very fine lot of summer goods, suitable for ladies and gentlemen. B. K. Firoved, at Butler's store, has just

received a select assortment of new goods. F. J. Hoffman advertises a number of new hauling.

articles. Some slight changes have been made in

the railroad schedule.

#### Judge Hale's Speech.

To make room for the able speech of our Monday all is again right. member of Congress we are compelled to omit a number of advertisements and miscellaneous articles. We do this however mostly in the loss of small bridges, fencing, in preference to dividing it into two weeks. &c. We commend its perusal to our readers generally.

# Constitutional Union Convention.

The Constitutional Union Convention inations, so far as the men are concerned, less endorsed by a more powerful party will but serve to distract the election for porting one or the other.

# THE NEW TARIFF BILL.

#### LOCAL AFFAIRS.

Floods-Great Destruction of Fences, Bridges, &c.-Probably the heaviest rains that have fallen in Mifflin county in fifty years-soat least say the old residents-were witnessed last week. Kishacoquillas creek rose about four feet higher than ever known before, and for thirty-six hours poured an unabating flood of waters into the Juniata, inundating all the flats between this place and Jack's narrows, as well as along all the tributaries centering at Reedsville. The ORGANDIES, 25 to 31 cents-these are very Lewistown and Kishacoquillas Turnpike company sustain a considerable loss in bridges-that at Jacob's mill being entirely swept away, the one above moved from its foundations, and the stone bridge in the Narrows partially destroyed. Mann's axe factory and Freedom Iron Works sustained some damage by water, but were not other-

wise injured. All the farms along the streams suffered

more or less from the loss of fences, and by the washing of corn and wheat fields. The bridge across Sterett's dam at Bank's

farm was partly carried off. The high bridge at Jack's creek, near

M. Forsythe's is also said to have been destroved.

Serious apprehensions of a heavy flood in the Juniata were entertained, but as in April it just got high enough to scare folks across the creek by coming in close proximity to the kitchen doors of families residing on the north side of Elizabeth street. The canal suffered some injury below town, and will not be in navigable order ring who sells for a few weeks, as the Jack's creek aqueduct will have to undergo a thorough over-A slide on the railroad at Anderson's in

this county, one near Perrysville, and another at Mexico, Juniata county, disarranged the trains for a few days, but since

We hear of numerous cases of damage sustained in all parts of the country-

DROWNED .- A little boy, 4 years old, son of James Hughes, of Newton Hamilton, in walking over a plank crossing the small run from the tanyard, but which had assembled in Baltimore on last Wednesday, been swelled into a torrent by the heavy and was organized by calling Gov. Hunt rains, fell into the turbid waters on Friday to the chair. On Friday, the Hon. John last and was drowned. A number of neigh-Bell, of Tennessee was nominated as the bors promptly repaired to the spot and wacandidate of that organization for Presi- ded the run in all directions, but failed to dent of the United States; and the Hon. discover the body. It was probably wash-Edward Everett, of Massachusetts as the ed through the culvert into the river. The candidate for Vice President. These nom- grief of the parents, especially the mothgrief of the parents, especially the moth-er, is said to have been heart-rending, at this sudden bereavement of a favorite child. In a fresh lot of are generally conceded to be good, but un- this sudden bereavement of a favorite child.

MAIL LETTINGS .- The General Post President. When the Chicago nominee Office Department, says the Democrat, has the very liberal patronage heretofore bestow. will be fairly in the field, we shall be bet. awarded the contract for carrying the same time so discriminating as to afford a demand and fair wages, the farmer finds a ter able to judge of the propriety of sup- mails between Lewistown and Bellefonte, to G. W. Graham, of Blair county, at times. \$547,50; between Lewistown and Lewis-A new Tariff Bill, increasing the rate of burg, to J. J. Werline, of Tioga county, duties and giving especial protection to at \$989; between Reedsville and Mill

WEST WARD STORE. BEAUTIFUL NEW GOODS!

J. BRISBIN has just returned from S. J. BRISBIN has just returned from well selected assortment of Goods, which he offers to the public at very low prices, the truth of which will be ascertained by a visit to his store, corner of Market and Wayne streets, opposite the jail. For

# Ladie's Wear he has a fine assortment, a few of which we

will mention:

fine for the price. FRENCH LAWNS, 17 cents-formerly sold at 25.

LAWNS, 64, 8, 10, and 12 cents. BAREGES, CHALLIES, DELAINES, GINGHAMS, &c.

HOOPED SKIRTS, f.om 621e to \$1.25-

Children's do., 31 to 50 cents. A lot of SHOES selling at cost – Heeled Gai-ters, \$1.00a1.44—these are worth an ex-

amination. In Men's Wear, he has CLOTHS, CASSI-

MERES, SATINETS, UNION CASSI-MERES, JEANS, COTTONADES, &c. Men's Gaiters at cost, and Boots and Shoes

generally very cheap. A fine assortment of

# GROCERIES QUEENSWARE, WILLOWWARE. TABLE CUTLERY, &c.

Please call and examine before purchasing elsewhere. Wool and Country Produce generally taken

in exchange for goods. S. J. BRISBIN. my17

# Who'll be the next President?

THIS question will be answered in a few more months. While political gamblers and "small-fry" politicians are waxing warm on account of their favorite condidates, the people, who will solve the problem, are inqui-

# SPRING & SUMMER GOODS

the cheapest? "Who displays most taste in making the best selection of the finest quality and largest assortment of

#### LADIES' DEESS COODS Who keeps on hand the most varied assortment

of goods of the following descriptions, viz: Foulard Silks, all colors

Mourning Silks Black Gro De Rhine Silles Fancy Silles Printed Barege Robes, Lesbias Challia Delaines A large assortment of Lawns Printed and French Organdics Lawn Robes Flounced Barege Robes A full assortment of Mourning Dress Goods, Silk and Lace Mantles of all styles, large stock of White Embroidered Goods. A good assortment of

# gentremen, 2 godd? Large Stock of Summer Shawls, for Ladies.

These questions are easily answered.

B. K. FIROVED, at the store of Wm. Butler, has just returned from the east with

## GROCERIES,

and most respectfully asks a centinuance of ed upon the proprietor. His terms for the fu-ture will be sor-CASII- and from which there will be no deviation. Prices low to suit the

N. B.-Country Produce taken in exchange for goods. WM. BUTLER. Lewistown, May 17, 1860.

business languishes. The true mode of laying a tariff upon all

articles of luxury is as high a duty as they will bear without excluding their importation On all those articles which cannot be produced here, and are needed by our manufactu rers, and on all articles of necessity, used by the poorer classes as well as the rich, which are not the production of this country, there shall be no duty whatever. This is the principle which governs the bill reported by the Committee of Ways and Means, and must commend itself, by its justice and propriety, to all who desire to promote the prosperity of the country, and the interests of our citizens without increasing their burdens.

Specific duties, when the article is of uniform value, or nearly so, are to be preferred for their simplicity and their freedom from temptation to frauds, even as a revenue measure. As a protective principle, they are indis-pensible to that uniformity and stability so essential to make it of real value. As an illustration, take the article of iron. I have before me the prices current of iron in Liverpool, for a number of years, under the tariff of 1846. In 1850 the average price of bar iron in Liverpool was £5 10s.; in 1851 it was £10 10s .- within a trifle of one hundred per cent. difference in one year ; in 1852 it was £5 7s 6d.; in 1853 £9; in 1854 £10, &c.; the duty, of course, varying with the price of the article, increasing as the price increased, and decreasing as the price fell. It is manifest that this kind of duty can afford no protection. If the principle was changed, and the duty increased as the price fell, so as to keep the value uniform, it would be much nearer the true mode, and might be regarded as to some extent a measure of protection as well as one of revenue. A departure from specific duties is only justifiable when the article so varies in price as to render them unjust or impossi-ble. This bill is framed upon that principle, and so combines the two as to make it liable to no objection on that account. The duty on iron, which is one I have ex-

amined with some care, does not vary essen-tially from that of 1846. The average duty on railroad iron under the tariff was \$10 40 It is well known that the duty under that law is an *ad valorem* one on the invoice price in England. When delivered here, if the market does not justify its immediate sale, it is

coal and iron, with specific rates for the latter, passed the House of Representatives on Thursday. It embraces all the essential features of Protection to American Industry, and its enactment into a law would at once ensure general prosperity in Pennsylvania and throughout the country. It was warmly supported by the Republiis very much to be feared that it will be pared and is determined to ascend. defeated in the Senate. The latter body is not only overwhelmingly Democratic, but its Democracy is of the Southern ultra, free trade stamp. The vote on the final

passage of the bill was as follows : For the Bill :- Republicans Democrats Americans Anti-Lecomp. Democrats Total 105 Against the Bill :- Democrats Republicans Americans Anti-Lecomp. democrats 1

Total

91

2

6

59

64

The above vote shows distinctly who are the true friends of protection, and who are its enemies. What has the Lewistown Democrat to say to that?

The Japanese Embassy were safely landed at Washington City on Monday, properly received, and duly housed in the quarters prepared for them at Williard's Hotel. Their reception was cordial and in some degree impressive, and the strangers seem to have taken all the crowding, handshaking and confusion by which they were surrounded as a part of the ceremonies designed to do them honor. They will remain in this country but a short time, and will hardly carry away a favorable impression.

The boom at Williamsport was only partly broken, not carried away, and the loss is much less than anticipated.

Creek, to John R. Metz, of Allenville, at \$320; and between Reedsville and Locke's Mills, to J. B. Alexander, of the latter place, at \$80. Maj. M. Buoy, of this place, obtained the contract for route No. 2594, between Bellefonte and Pine Grove Mills, at \$395.

The Balloon Ascension, which was cans, and most violently opposed by the postponed on Saturday last on account of Free Trade Locofocos, who endeavored to the weather, will take place from the jail kill it outrightly by amendments, or stave yard on this (Thursday) forenoon, at 11 it off by parliamentary manœuvering. It o'clock. Mr. Light has everything pre-

> T IST of Letters remaining in the post er May 15, 1860, Maurer William Millen Divan Reynolds W. H. 2 Ritter Stolomon Scills J. D. Seahry Christian Schreyer Henry Smith W. P. Shorkley Elisha Tonner & Stule Vanarmor Joshta Williams James Williams James Williams James Willy George T. Zerger George Z. (Ship Letters.) Mrs. Elizabeth Kimmey Wilhelm Ripley 38 of the above letters, will rised. One cent due on Brisbin W. J. W. Maurer Willia Galden D. D. Howen Miss L. Hawn John Ianle Mr. Ingram Clarissa ener Samuel unkle Mary ane Samuel Kunkle Mary Kane Samuel Kepperling C. Langdon J. F. Lawrie Charles May Moses 2 May & Loeb Miller F. Mick Joseph E. Persons calling for any of the above letters, wi please say they are advertised. One cent due o tach. S. S. CUMMINGS, P. M. Lewistown, May 17, 1860.

# ENCAMPMENT. THE Commissioned Brigade Company Officers of the 14th Division, U. P. M., will meet in Convention, in Lewistown, on

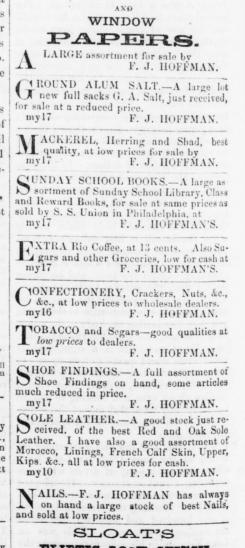
WEDNESDAY, May 30th, 1860, to determine on the time and place of holding the next Military Encampment. J. W. CRAWFORD,

Maj. Gen. 14th Division, U. P. M. Maj. Gen. Offiice, May 17, 1860.

## Notice to Contractors.

SEALED PROPOSALS will be received by the Board of School Directors of Derry township, until the 26th day of May, for the BUILDING OF A SCHOOL HOUSE on the farm of Matthew Forsythe. Plans and specifications can be seen at the house of Jacob Muthersbough in the borough of Lewistown. By order of the Board. my17-2t MOSES MILLER, Pr's.

FARMFR'S STORE.-I have on hand Corn Ploughs, Corn Cultivators, Ready Corn Shellers, Hay Drags, and other Farming Implements, for sale at prices warranted to give satisfaction. F. J. HOFFMAN. my17



### ELIPTIC LOCK STITCH SEWING MACHINES.

HE subscriber after considerable search for a Sewing Machine for his own use, has one of the above now in operation, which he can recommend as the very best now in the market for every useful purpose in a family, or Dress Maker, Tailor and Shirt Maker, at prices that must command general appreciation, and warranted to give entire satisfaction. JAMES M. MARTIN, Lewistown,

Agent for Mifflin County. ORANGES AND LEMONS for sale at Zerbe's Grocery establishment.