

it. With early, systematic, and thorough organization, by which the truth can be disseminated in every section of the State, we cannot fail to triumph. Let the efforts of our friends be thus directed without delay, and in whatever shape, and under whatever flag, our opponents may determine to meet us, the voice of the Keystone State will give a decisive victory to our cause, alike in the State and National struggles.

A. K. McCLURE, Chairman.
People's State Committee Rooms, Philadelphia, June 7, 1860.

THE GAZETTE.

LEWISTOWN, PA.
Thursday, June 28, 1860.

The subscription of those out of this county to whom this paper is sent, expires, and unless renewed will be discontinued.

FOR PRESIDENT,
HON. ABRAM LINCOLN,
OF ILLINOIS.
FOR VICE PRESIDENT,
HON. HANNIBAL HAMLIN,
OF MAINE.
FOR GOVERNOR,
HON. ANDREW G. CURTIN,
OF CENTRE COUNTY.

Notices of New Advertisements.
The new Fruit Cans and Jars, for sale by J. B. Selheimer, are in our opinion the best thus far introduced.

An administration notice.
In accordance with our custom, no paper will be issued from this office next week.

Duty of the Opposition.

The result of the riotous proceedings of the democracy at Baltimore clearly points out the duty of the opposition to go to work with a will and elect their candidates. For years past honest voters have been gulled and deluded with the cry of national democracy, a name assumed by all who had designs on the treasury or the safety of the Union. Events now, however, have shown the discordant and dangerous elements of which this party is composed, and if the people desire to return to the true democratic principles which governed our forefathers in the administration of this government—if they desire to ally the slavery agitation which has followed the election of Pierce and Buchanan—let them elect Lincoln and Hamlin, and there will be peace. Tariff men too have now a duty to perform for which they can give no palliation or excuse if further neglected. In the House of Representatives the vote on the new tariff bill stood as follows:

For the Bill—Republicans	91
Dem. Democrats	2
Americans	6
Anti-Comp. Democrats	6
Total	105
Against the Bill—Dem. Democrats	59
Republicans	3
Americans	1
Anti-Comp. Democrats	1
Total	64

In the Senate on the postponement of the bill, it was—
YEAS IN FAVOR OF A PROTECTIVE TARIFF: 21
NAYS: 23

AGAINST A PROTECTIVE TARIFF: 25
YEAS: 23

From this it must be evident to every man with a grain of common sense in his head that there is but one party in the Union from which protection to American industry can be expected, and that that party is represented by Abe Lincoln, the rail mauler of Illinois. To you, then, voters of Millin county, that are honestly in favor of a protective Tariff, the duty is plain. If you want such a tariff, elect a member of the Legislature this fall who will vote to send a true tariff man to the U. S. Senate—reject Judge Hale to Congress, for in him you know you have a zealous and able advocate of that measure—elect Curtin Governor—and lastly give an overwhelming vote to Lincoln and Hamlin—and in another year the free trading patent democrats will be ousted from their majority, and make room for better men. Depend upon it, in this way only will you ever succeed in securing such a tariff as is desired.

A hail storm passed over parts of Union county last week.
Fitzpatrick of Alabama, nominated for Vice President with Douglas, went run.
In a tight place—The principal editor of the Democrat. He holds office under Bag, while most of his readers are for Doug.
Four Virginia editors got into a street fight at Lynchburg the other day, during which one was mortally and another dangerously wounded.
Old Bluck sent another message to Congress complaining of the Covode Committee. He evidently don't like the way in which he was smoked out.
The Democrat don't like the way we published some Jefferson and Jackson quotations a few weeks ago—in fact it claims them as democratic.
In tribulation—Sundry office hunters who don't know whether Douglas or Breckenridge represents the true democracy. We suspect there is little of the article about either.

The Democratic Stew at Baltimore.

We noticed in our last that this body had re-assembled at Baltimore for the purpose of re-cooking the work of Charleston, but it soon became apparent that the "harmonious democracy" were more disposed to quarrel and fight than to nominate a candidate. First came an angry and threatening altercation in the Convention between two delegates from Missouri—a personal collision, in which blows were struck, in the Committee on Credentials, between two delegates from Arkansas—a reported duel between two delegates from Virginia—a fight, in which weapons fell to the floor in the Malby House, between two delegates from Delaware—and a personal difficulty between two of the delegates from Pennsylvania, Messrs. Randall and Montgomery, (noticed below,) which subsequently led to a street rencounter between one of the delegates and the son of the other, Mr. Robert E. Randall, of Philadelphia. Fights between outsiders and quarrels without number were also numerous.

After a long delay, the Committee on Credentials on Thursday reported in favor of admitting the new delegations from Louisiana and Alabama, half of each delegation from Georgia, the original delegates from Mississippi and Texas, and both sets from Arkansas. Terms were imposed upon the Georgia and Arkansas delegations. In the case of Georgia each half of the delegation has the right to cast half of the vote of the State, and if either party refuse to take their seats on these terms, then the remainder shall be entitled to the full vote.

In the case of Arkansas the original delegates have two votes, and the contestants one, under the same penalties as the Georgia delegation, if either of the factions refuse to submit to the decision of the Committee.

Mr. Gittings, of Maryland, dissented from the report of the majority on the admission of the new delegation from Alabama, and expressed his views in favor of the original representation from that State. Mr. Stevens, of Oregon, presented the minority report.

This report would admit, without restriction, all the delegates from the seceding States who were at Charleston. The previous question, upon the majority report, after great skirmishing, was called and seconded, and the main question was ordered to be put. The Convention then adjourned until the afternoon at five o'clock, but on re-assembling at that hour, it again adjourned until Friday morning, the New York delegation not having decided how to vote.

During the morning a part of the flooring over the orchestra gave way with a loud crash, letting down into the orchestra a portion of the delegations from New York and Pennsylvania. The scene that ensued defies description, and is an indication of the constant stretch of excitement, upon which the minds of all present were kept. Some rushed toward the platform, others made for the doors, or prepared to climb over the boxes. One large sized individual clambered up to a window and dropped out, while others prepared to make their exit in the same way. Few knew what the accident was, and very evidently thought that a general fight had commenced.

Scene of Violence and Disorder—High old Time Among the Harmonious—old Keystone Chivalry.
BALTIMORE, Thursday night, June 21.
The Convention was called to order at five o'clock, having waited half an hour for New York.

Mr. Ludlow, of New York, on behalf of that delegation, asked for further time for consultation. They were now in session and asked the indulgence of the convention. Mr. Bradford, of Pennsylvania, moved a recess till eight o'clock. Loud cries of "No, no."
Mr. Johnson, of Maryland, suggested that time would be saved by taking a vote of all the other States, and recording New York when the delegation was ready. (Cries of "no, no," "put the motion to adjourn," and great confusion.)
Mr. Montgomery, of Pennsylvania, on a question of privilege, desired to know where the delegates were to get tickets of admission. He desired that the present mode be changed. The tickets were given to others than delegates, and he could not obtain his through a third party, when it was known that he did not choose to hold any communication personally with the chairman of the delegation. He asked that half of the tickets might be given to Mr. Cassidy, of Pennsylvania, for distribution, and half to the chairman of the delegation.

While Mr. Montgomery spoke, Mr. Randall, of Pennsylvania, approached as near as possible, exclaiming in an excited voice—"it's false; it's a base falsehood."
Mr. Montgomery, pointing to Mr. Randall, said: "That old man" (loud cries of order and much confusion and excitement.)
Mr. Montgomery, keeping the floor, exclaimed: "Am I to be protected against these insults?"
Fifty delegates rose to their feet and crowded forward, one of Mr. Randall's sons gestulated violently in dumb show, and struggling to approach Montgomery, who remained standing on a bench.
After several attempts to restore order, Mr. Dawson rose and said: "Mr. President, if you give me the floor I will get order." (Laughter.)
The noise then partially ceased, when Mr. Dawson said that he had used every personal effort to distribute tickets to members. Mr. Montgomery's ticket had been applied for

by a boy, and he had not chosen to give it to any one but the delegate himself.
(A Voice—That's right.) He therefore pronounced the insinuation of Mr. Montgomery as unbecomingly and untrue in every particular. (Applause and confusion.)
Mr. Montgomery rose in an excited manner, but his voice was drowned by the uproarious cries of order, and several persons endeavoring to address the chair. All the Pennsylvania delegation, and half of the convention were on their feet, endeavoring to crowd around Mr. Montgomery, who exclaimed in a loud voice, "He lies! It is a base lie, and the man who uttered it is a lying scoundrel!"
An intense excitement ensued, and continued for some time, until at last order was restored, and a vote by States was taken on the motion to adjourn, which was carried.

The Convention then adjourned till 10 o'clock to-morrow morning.
Sports in the Democratic Prize Ring—Both Combatants Damaged—Randall Challenges Montgomery—Reconciliation—The Challenge withdrawn.

BALTIMORE, Thursday night, June 21.
A series of difficulties have resulted from the personal feeling displayed in this evening's session of the Convention.
During the confusion in the Convention, after Mr. Montgomery's remark to Mr. Josiah Randall, George McHenry, of Pennsylvania, at the request of Robert E. Randall, went over to Mr. Montgomery's seat and said: "I have a message for you. Mr. Randall, Junior, desires to know if the remarks just made were intended to apply to his father or Mr. Dawson?"
Mr. Montgomery replied—"Tell Randall to go to hell!"
Mr. McHenry said, "I conveyed the message to you, presuming that you were a gentleman; but now I discover you are not. I denounce you as a low, vulgar fellow, not worthy of notice. If I had known you were a backslider, I should not have conveyed the message."
Mr. Montgomery made no reply. As soon as the adjournment took place, Mr. Dawson left the hall in company with his friends, Mr. Montgomery remaining behind.

Mr. Randall also left the hall, accompanied by his son Robert. They proceeded down Gay street to the corner of Fayette, and were talking there, when Mr. Montgomery approached, accompanied by a friend.
On the moment Mr. Robert Randall saw him, he left his father, and confronting Mr. Montgomery, struck him a powerful blow between the eyes, staggering him back and covering his face with the blood which flowed freely from his nose.

Mr. Montgomery recovered himself, and struck Robert Randall on the ear, knocking him down. He was about to kick him, when the crowd surrounded and separated them.
Mr. Bryan, of Texas, came up immediately after the blows had been struck, and drawing a revolver from his pocket, offered it to young Randall. The parties, however, did not get together again.
Some persons persist that Montgomery drew a pistol during the affray, but this is not confirmed by an eye witness, and comes from Mr. Montgomery's opponents.
Young Randall was not hurt, and proceeded up the street with his father, who displayed much excitement. Mr. Montgomery went into a house to wash the blood from his face. Montgomery is a large and heavy built man, while Randall is small and lightly built. The collision caused much excitement in the streets, which were at the time crowded.

George McHenry, Esq., of Pennsylvania, is the bearer of a hostile message to Montgomery from Samuel J. Randall, another son of Josiah Randall, and an ex State Senator.

SECOND DESPATCH.
BALTIMORE, midnight.—The difficulty between the Randalls and Mr. Montgomery and between the latter and Mr. Dawson, has been amicably adjusted by explanations, apologies, and a withdrawal of offensive remarks.

Friday night's Proceedings—Another Exciting session—A grand smash up—The south bolts again—Midnight mass meeting of the seceders—Ultra pro-slavery speeches.
BALTIMORE, Friday night, 8 o'clock.
The first votes cast to-night showed that New York continued remaining firm to the Douglasites, and the first vote of New York evincing that fact was loudly applauded.

A motion of Cessna to proceed to nominate candidates for President and Vice President elicited loud applause.
McHenry and Stansbury moved to adjourn sine die, and then came a storm.
The motion was withdrawn to permit Mr. Russell, of Virginia, to announce his secession from the Convention. Mr. Russell arose to make an announcement amid great excitement. He said it was not consistent with their convictions of duty to participate longer in the deliberations of the Convention.
At this there was tremendous applause in the galleries, which were ordered to be cleared forthwith. Subsequently the order was rescinded, but with the warning that the spectators must forbear all such demonstrations in the future or leave the house.

Mr. Russell then went on with his announcement of secession, and bade the convention adieu. There was great applause and excitement.
Mr. Moffat, of Virginia, announced his refusal to secede.
Mr. Lander, of North Carolina, announced the secession of a majority of his delegation.
Mr. Ewing, of Tennessee, announced the bolt of a portion of his delegation.
California, Oregon, and a part of the Maryland delegation bolted.
The delegates are now giving their views for seceding from the Convention or staying in it.

TEN O'CLOCK, P. M.
Mr. Golden of Georgia, is now making a strong pro-slavery speech. He says he considers slavery a great blessing, and glories in being a slave-breeder, and owning as many niggers as anybody in the Convention. They are handsome niggers, too, he says, and of the true African breed. He says he is in favor of re-opening the African slave trade, and wants the Wildfire slaves kept here. He believes it would be piracy to send them back. Delaware declines voting in the future ballot.
Saturday's proceedings—A new secession and a new convention—The bolters withdraw—Cushing resigns the presidency—Great confusion and excitement—Tud of Ohio called to the chair—Soul makes a speech, violently denouncing the administration—The Douglasites show back bone—Balloting for the president—A portion of the Pennsylvania delegation declined to vote—Nomination of Douglas.
BALTIMORE, Saturday June 23.
The anti-Douglas portion of the Pennsylvania delegates held a caucus this morning. Mr. Phelps submitted a protest addressed to the Democratic National Convention. The others refused to sign the paper, on the ground that there is no such body. Some of them

will secede. The seceders generally are to meet at noon to decide on what course they will pursue.

ELEVEN O'CLOCK, A. M.
The Convention met and was called to order at half past ten. Numerous seceders in the part appropriated to the delegates were vacant by reason of the secessions of last evening. The auditorium was crammed with spectators.

Mr. Caldwell, (Ky.,) announced that after due reflection and deliberation in the Kentucky delegation, ten of their number would withdraw, and nine would remain, while five will suspend action with the Convention for the present. He said that he had nominated James Guthrie, of Kentucky, for the Presidency, but he would now withdraw his name.
A communication from Mr. Leach, of Kentucky, was read, in which he reflects severely on the Convention. It was ordered to be returned to the author as offensive and disrespectful.

Mr. Reed, of Kentucky, got the floor and addressed the Convention. He saw no reason why he should abandon the party and the Convention. [This was received with cheers.] He then proceeded to make a strong Douglas speech, which created great enthusiasm. He nominated Mr. Guthrie.
Mr. Clark, of Missouri, announced that two of the Missouri delegation would withdraw from the Convention. The others will remain for the present.
Great confusion was created by the seceders all desiring to give their reasons for going out.

Caleb Cushing, President of the Convention, rose and made himself heard. He referred to the peculiar circumstances in which he was placed. The majority of the delegates that elected him President having ceased to act in the Convention, he therefore deemed it his duty to resign. [Tremendous cheering from the gallery.] He would take his place on the floor with the delegation from Massachusetts and act with it.

Mr. David Tod, of Ohio, was called to the chair, and took it amid immense sensation. Cheers for Douglas were heard from all parts of the house.

Mr. Tod made a short speech, in which he promised to discharge his duty faithfully. The first thing in order would be a call of the States on a nomination of a candidate for President.
This caused great confusion and excitement. The roll was called, amid the most distracting speeches, and protests from different delegates.

Mr. Butler, of Massachusetts, insisted on presenting a protest. This was objected to amid much sensation. The call of the roll went on.
Mr. Cessna, of Pennsylvania, reminded the Chair that the vote now being taken should be on proceeding to nominate, and not on a nomination.
The question was taken and decided in the affirmative.

The balloting for a Presidential candidate proceeded amid frequent interruptions and indescribable confusion. Several delegations withdrew for the purpose of consulting together. Many delegates, as their names were called, gave their reasons for their votes, which caused great delay.
The New York delegation voted unanimously for Douglas, which caused great cheering.

HALF PAST TWELVE O'CLOCK, P. M.
Douglas has thus far received 64 1/2 votes. A North Carolina delegate is addressing the Convention. The Pennsylvanians are consulting.

ONE O'CLOCK, P. M.
When Louisiana was called, Mr. Soule spoke for the delegation. He was severe on those whom he designated as Political Fossils encrusted in office—charged that war had been waged on Douglas by an army of unprincipled and unscrupulous politicians, who raised the storm, are bound to sink and disappear in it. Secession is a word used to conceal another word, and one of more significance. It must beget disunion.
The reasons given by the secessionists for leaving the Convention were only a pretext. They were mere tools in the hands of the intriguers. The South cannot respond to their movement.

He alluded to the admission of California in the Union as a free state and the threats made at the South at the time. They changed their ground then, and their threats to dissolve the Union were not realized. The Southern States had made a sacrifice then in exchange for the principle of non intervention. The South could not be earnest in its devotion to its principles if, by division among themselves, they give up the government to their enemies north and west.
Mr. Soule's speech was long and eloquent, and was repeatedly cheered, especially when it reflected most severely on the secessionists; at its close he cast the vote of Louisiana for Stephen A. Douglas.

HALF PAST ONE O'CLOCK, P. M.
Pennsylvania has voted as follows: For Douglas, 10 votes; for Breckenridge, 3; for Seymour, 1; for Guthrie, 3. The rest declined voting.
Great excitement followed the vote of Pennsylvania, with demands to know who the delegates were who refused to vote.

FIRST BALLOT.
TWO O'CLOCK, P. M.
The first ballot resulted as follows: For Douglas 17 1/2; Breckenridge 5; Henry A. Wise 1/2; Bocock 1/2; Dickinson 1; Guthrie 9; Seymour, 1; total vote 19 1/2.
Mr. Church, of New York, offered a resolution that Stephen A. Douglas, of Illinois, having received two-thirds of all the votes given, is hereby declared the regular nominee of the Convention. This was received with immense cheering.

The previous question was called for.
Mr. Owen Jones, of Pennsylvania, objected to the resolution as out of order.
Mr. Church contended that the Convention had a right to pass the resolution if it thinks proper. He spoke at some length in advocacy of it.
TWO O'CLOCK, 35, P. M.
Mr. Gittings, of Maryland, is speaking solemnly against Mr. Church's resolution.
The chairman decided that he would not declare any person the nominee unless he receives 20 votes, without the convention should direct otherwise. The resolution was withdrawn for another ballot.
SECOND BALLOT.
On the second ballot, Douglas received 179; balance scattering. Pennsylvania voted 10 for Douglas, 7 for Breckenridge, 2 for Guthrie, and 7 refused to vote.
After the second ballot Douglas was declared unanimously nominated.
Mr. Fitzpatrick of Alabama, was afterwards nominated for Vice President, but declined, when the committee substituted H. V. Johnson of Georgia.

THE SECEDERS' CONVENTION.

Twenty two states in convention—Pennsylvania represented—Caleb Cushing in the chair—Nomination of Breckenridge and Lane.

BALTIMORE, Saturday Night, June 23.
The Convention was called to order at five o'clock.
The hall was densely crowded, full three thousand persons being present.
On motion of Mr. Davis, (Miss.,) the ladies were invited to occupy the vacant seats on the floor of the convention.

Pursuant to a resolution, the chair requested the chairman of the several delegations to hand up their list of members.
The roll was then called, and the following States were represented:—

DELEGATES.	
Vermont	1
Massachusetts	16
New York responded	14
Pennsylvania do	10
Delaware do	2
Maryland do	19
Virginia do	24
North Carolina 19 1/2	
Georgia do	28
Florida responded	
that all was not there, but would be soon	
Alabama	

Mr. Walker, of Alabama, from the Committee on Permanent Organization, reported the name of the Hon. Caleb Cushing for President, and for Vice Presidents one from each State represented.
After the adoption of the Charleston Platform, and the appointment of Committees, the true democrats (as they call themselves) proceeded to nominate a candidate for President.

When the roll was called the whole number of votes cast were 165.
For Mr. Breckenridge 81
Mr. Dickinson 24
The States which had cast their votes for Dickinson then withdrew, giving the full vote of the Convention (one hundred and five) to Mr. Breckenridge.
The President announced the result, when the Convention rose and applauded enthusiastically, giving several rounds of cheers.

Mr. Green, (N. C.,) nominated Joseph Lane for Vice President. (Loud cries of "vote! vote!")
Mr. Scott, (Cal.) seconded the nomination with appropriate remarks.
Mr. Atkins, (Tenn.,) moved the nomination by acclamation.
(Cries of "no, no. Call the roll.")
On the first vote the whole 105 votes were cast for Joseph Lane, and he was declared nominated amidst loud applause.

Deafening calls were then made for Mr. Yancey, who took the platform amidst cheers. He addressed the Convention in an eloquent and brilliant speech, congratulating the Convention on its representation of the States Rights Democracy, who were prepared to maintain the rights of the Constitution. He reviewed the action of the Douglas Convention, and declared that, after what it had done, it must be deemed to be immortal as a political fact. He recounted the history of the secession at Charleston, holding that the constituents of the several delegations had endorsed the action of the representatives, and designating the action of the Convention as an outrage.

The Democrat gives an account from the Harrisburg Patriot of a cane presentation to D. R. Reynolds, Esq. of this place, in which many tears are shed for the Major's displacement from a fat office. As he has had so small a share of the crumbs—having held something or other for only 15, 20, or perhaps 30 years—we would suggest to the Democrat to bring him out for Sheriff, Register and Recorder, or Legislature this fall, as rich and poor will no doubt take great pleasure in making room for him. What say you, Messrs. Bates, Waream, and the fifty who expect the nomination for Sheriff?

BATES AND LINCOLN.

The Hon. Edward Bates, who was the first choice of many Republicans as the party's nominee for the Presidency, has written a letter to the St. Louis Democrat, in which he gives a cordial endorsement to the Chicago nomination. He affirms, what is undeniably true, that the Presidential contest will be between the Republicans and Democrats. He prefers the former party for various reasons; that the Democratic party has merged its national existence in the one and sectional negro slavery; that it has in various instances endangered the constitutional rights of co-ordinated branches of the government, and that it has, especially, attempted to degrade the judiciary by striving to make it a private register of party decrees. In most, if not all things, he considers the Republican party the opposite of the Democratic, and therefore entitled to his support, and this would be a sufficient reason for his supporting any man whom the republican party might put forward if he had no other good reasons for supporting Mr. Lincoln. The Union party he considers too weak to elect any candidate or establish any principle. He says he has known Mr. Lincoln for more than twenty years, and that "he has earned a high reputation for truth, candor, courage, morals and amiability; that he has talents and he will use them to the best advantage. He is the peer of the first men of the nation, and well able to sustain himself and advance the cause against any adversary, and in any field where mind and knowledge are the weapons used; that, in brief, he considers him a sound, safe, national man, who could not be sectional if he tried, for all his feelings and interests are identified with the great valley of the Mississippi, and that for the good of the whole country he hopes he may be elected."

Our farmers are busily engaged in making hay.

THE PROSPECT.

In 1850, Fremont received 11 electoral votes. All the States voting for Fremont can be relied on as sure for Lincoln. Minnesota has since been admitted into the Union, and will give five votes to the Republican nominee. Thirty-four votes additional, will be required for an election, for which we have to look to the following States:

New Jersey	7	Indiana	13
Pennsylvania	22	Illinois	11
Oregon	3		
In all			61

Every one of them can be carried for Lincoln, we believe. Making, however, a safe calculation, we can say, that carrying Pennsylvania and New Jersey, we can spare Illinois, Indiana and Oregon. Carrying New Jersey, Oregon, Indiana and Illinois, we can spare Pennsylvania. As to Pennsylvania there is little doubt, nor as to any of the other States mentioned—Lincoln's pathway to the White House is plain and easy.

A correspondence which recently appeared in a New York paper, between Archbishop Hughes and the official whose duty it is to show that a public record of marriages is made, shows to some extent the position in which the emissaries of the Romish Hierarchy in this country stand. This pretense plainly intimates that he will snap his fingers at any law of the State of New York which is inconsistent with his duty to the Church of Rome. He flatly refuses to obey the law, and dares the State authorities to punish him if they have power to do so.

Buchanan has vetoed the Homestead Bill.

Be of Good Cheer. Debility and Langour.
Out of many there is but one inflexible remedy, "Holloway's World-renowned Pills," and only one source of this disorder, the stomach. When we consider the sympathetic affinity existing between the condition of the stomach and the action of the brain, we can easily understand the *cause* of Holloway's treatment. Through the stomach and the circulation his Pills act on the general system, and by purifying the blood, renovating the digestive organs, and stimulating the secretions of the liver, they give buoyancy to the animal spirits, elasticity to the body, and vigor to the whole constitution. Holloway's Pills are the only safe remedy for old sores, ulcerated legs, cutaneous eruptions, &c.

Dyspepsia! Dyspepsia! Dyspepsia!

What is it? How Cured?
Dyspepsia is our National Disease—weak stomach, feeble digestion, distress after eating, costive habits, bilious condition. How many suffer with it and its attendant symptoms of low spirits, bad taste, coated tongue, obstinate head, and most distressing of all, how few know how to cure it! Generally, because the bowels are constipated, resort is had to cathartics or laxatives. But such a course is never cured by cathartics, whose only office is to weaken the digestion, and impair the integrity of the entire assimilative system.
But HEMPHREY'S HOMEOPATHIC DYSPEPSIA PILLS—a simple medicated sugar pill—have cured hundreds of the worst and most obstinate cases. It is done simply by improving the tone and restoring the integrity of the digestive organs, from which result good appetite, regular habits, a clear head, and buoyant spirits. Such a medicine is a gem, and only requires to be known to be appreciated.
Price 25 cents per box, with directions. Six boxes \$1.50. N. B.—A full set of Hemphrey's Homeopathic Specifics, with Book of Directions, and twenty different Remedies, in large vials, mucous cases, 50 pills in plain cases, 24 cases of fifteen boxes, and Book of Single boxes, 25 cents and 40 cents.
These Remedies, by the single box or case, are sent by mail or express, free of charge, to any address, on receipt of the price. Address
DR. F. HEMPHREY & CO.,
No. 322 Broadway, New York.
CHARLES RITZ, Wholesale and Retail Agent for Lewistown and vicinity, and throughout the State.

Died.

On the 17th June, in Union township HENRY B. TAYLOR, aged 77 years.
On the 15th inst., in Mechanicsville, Union township, SEDDIE, daughter of Margaret and Henry Aurand, aged about 2 years.

In this place, on the 17th June, EDDIE FINLEY, son of Mathias and Mary M. Bauer, aged 1 year, 4 months and 20 days.
"He will gather the lambs in his bosom."
Mother, why doth thy drooping heart Still fondly linger round the bairn?
Thy babe's not there!
Why seek you still, and death's dark gloom, To pierce thy sorrow-darkened eye?
And grieve thee thus in celestial light,
In Jesus' arms 'mid glory bright,
Thy Cherub boy. c. s.

LADIES' CHOICE!

FRIDLEY & CORNMANN'S
Patent Self-testing, Self-sealing, Premium, Air-tight
FRUIT CANS & JARS.

Patented October 25, 1859.

The Exclusive Right of Making & Selling these Cans and Jars in Millin and Centre counties is held by the undersigned.
These Cans and Jars being perfectly simple in their arrangement, and requiring no cement or solder to make them air-tight are the most reliable and convenient vessels that are in the market for preserving Fruits and Vegetables of all kinds.
They possess the following advantages over all other Cans and Jars that are in the market:
First—All that is required after the fruit has been put in hot, is simply to screw the cap down tightly.
Second—They can be opened by a single turn of the cover, and the contents taken out in one-fourth the time required by other vessels.
Third—Besides their simplicity and ease of adjustment and the impossibility of steps being blowing out, they show at all times the exact condition of the fruit by simply looking at the top of the cover: if the gum gasket conceals, the fruit is good; if convex, the fruit is going to spoil, but will always show itself in time to be saved.
For sale by JOHN B. SELHEIMER, at Lewistown, Pa., and sheet iron manufactory, East Market street, Lewistown, Pa., also by country stores generally. Je 28

Estate of Henry B. Taylor, deceased.
NOTICE is hereby given that Letters of Administration on the estate of HENRY B. TAYLOR, late of Union township, Millin county, dec'd., have been granted to JAMES W. TAYLOR, residing in Brown township. All those indebted to said estate will please make immediate payment, and those having claims to present them duly authenticated for settlement.
WM. CUMMINS, Administrator.
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