

THE GAZETTE.

LEWISTOWN, PA.

Thursday, November 29, 1860.

\$1 per annum in advance--\$1.50 at end of six months--\$2 at end of year.

Papers sent out of the County must be paid for in advance.

The subscription of those out of this county to whom this paper 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.

Notices of New Advertisements.

The new Presbyterian church at Belleville will be dedicated on the 27th December--S. J. Brisbin has a fine stock of new goods at the west ward store--Auditor's notice--F. G. FRANCISCO--John Kennedy & Co.

Secession Doctrine and its Consequences.

In the settlement of the disputes between the North and South which it is possible may result from the present flurry down South, the doctrine of the right of secession must be forever settled, for if recognized or allowed in any contingency, we do not see how any Northern member of Congress could conscientiously appropriate a dollar of public money towards erecting new fortifications or strengthening old ones, or for building costly public edifices, in States where this sentiment is held, for in such case it would be no longer for the benefit of the "Union," but for the States separately. Nor would it be worth our while hereafter to acquire a foot of territory, either by purchase or conquest, for with a compact of no more strength than a rope of sand, such territory as soon as it became a State, could walk out of the Union, set up for itself, or annex to Mexico, Canada, or some French or Spanish Island! With such a doctrine, Florida would take the Pensacola Navy yard and a number of forts, Georgia its forts, South Carolina its forts and arsenal, Virginia Fortress Monroe and the Rip Raps, two of the most costly fortifications in America, with the Navy Yard and other works near Norfolk, &c. A few such facts are sufficient to show what an absurdity is growing up among the Southern leaders of democracy, and how disastrous it must prove to all future legislation by Congress for the benefit of such States as will set up this infamous claim.

Dr. Bayard, a surgeon in the war of 1812, died at Bellefonte on the 19th inst., and was buried with the honors of war.

Several rotten eggs were thrown at Mr. Douglas at Montgomery, Alabama, the day before the presidential election.

Bradford, Susquehanna and Tioga counties which gave Pierce 2,465 majority, give Lincoln 10,243 majority over all.

An independent Methodist Church in Louisville, Kentucky, has gone over to the Episcopalians in a body, church and all.

A number of Southern clerks at Washington say they will not hold office under Lincoln. We should think they wouldn't.

Some persons in South Carolina have threatened to tar and feather Mr. Breckinridge if he comes there to make Union speeches.

Lincoln was still ahead in California at the last advice. From Oregon we have one report that it has gone for Breckinridge, and another that Lincoln has carried it.

If Gen. Jackson could find reason for taking steps to put down disunion, could not James Buchanan? Is not this answer enough to the Democrat.

The great fear the democracy now has is that if a few Southern States secede or leave Congress Lincoln's friends will have a majority in both Houses.

Of all the foolish nigger songs ever got up, we think Dixie's Land about the silliest, having neither point, sense, rhyme, nor reason.

The Democrat is wrongly because good times have not already followed Lincoln's election. For our part we shall look for no good times until the stablles at Washington are cleaned and whitewashed throughout.

A gentleman of this place who last week returned from Florida says while there is much excitement at the south, most of the newspaper and other reports are highly colored exaggerations.

The last act of aggression at Charleston, S. C. is requiring bonds from stowage passengers from New York and other ports, who had gone south to seek employment. How do northern laborers like such tyrannical proceedings?

They have discovered in South Carolina that the term Black Republicans has conveyed a false impression of color to certain classes there. Should there be a slave insurrection, the inhabitants of that region can thank democratic newspapers and demagogues for it.

For a week or two the papers have had strange accounts of troubles in Kansas, caused by a Captain Montgomery and his band, but as the truth leaks out the outrages grow smaller. There are no doubt desperadoes in that region who rob and plunder, as there are in all sections, but what is really done sensation dispatches seldom let the people know.

Pennsylvania and the Fugitive Slave Law.

The so-called democratic newspapers which pretty generally are now apologizing for the treason hatching in the South, pretend that one of the principal causes for dissatisfaction is to be found in State Laws at the north, nullifying the Fugitive Slave Law. To give color to this false statement, they pretend to give a list of States (see Lewistown Democrat of week before last) which they say obstruct this law. In some States there are provisions probably in conflict with the statute of Congress, but if so, why not resort to the Supreme Court, as was done by Maryland and Pennsylvania a number of years ago, and have those laws declared unconstitutional? For our part we do not justify or uphold wrong laws in either section, but those who throw all the aggression on the North ought to carry back their memories a few years and recall the expulsion of Mr. Hoar from South Carolina, having been sent there by the State of Massachusetts as an agent to see that no injustice was done to the free negroes on board of Massachusetts vessels, to the brutal and cowardly assault on Sumner, to numerous cases of kidnapping, and to the maltreatment of Northern men in the South, too often without cause.

The laws passed in Pennsylvania are principally designed to prevent kidnapping and riotous proceedings in case of an arrest of a fugitive. If these conflict with the fugitive slave law, the singular feature will be presented this winter of a set of self-styled democratic papers and politicians appealing to the Peoples and Republican party--or as they like to style them the Black Republican party--to do justice to the South by repealing acts every one of which was passed by legislatures either in whole or part democratic, and sanctioned by democratic Governors! Even the new Penal Code adopted last winter, and containing some of these provisions, was the labor of three democratic lawyers, was passed by a democratic Senate, and signed by a democratic Governor! The Peoples and Republican party having now both branches of the Legislature and the Governor, we hope they will appoint committees of able men to examine these laws dispassionately, and if they are in violation of the Constitution of the United States or laws made in pursuance thereof, repeal these democratic violations--first, because it would be right, and secondly, because the Peoples and Republican party, with more majority than many slaveholding States have votes, can not only afford to be just, but magnanimous.

As the public seem to have but little knowledge of facts relating to this subject, we quote a portion of an article from the Philadelphia Inquirer which will perhaps enlighten some folks who seem to have more faith in "democratic" newspaper statements than they have in aught else that is in print--the Scriptures not excepted.

In 1826, the Legislature of Pennsylvania passed the act "to give effect to the provisions of the Constitution of the United States, relative to fugitives from labor, for the protection of people of color, and to prevent kidnapping." Under this act a person, named Edward Prigg, was indicted by the Grand Jury of York county for having carried off a negro woman from the State, with intent to sell, and dispose of her as a slave. The negro was shown and admitted to have been a slave who had escaped from Maryland. The defendant, Prigg, was the agent of her owner, who had obtained a warrant from a magistrate, in accordance with the act of 1826, on which the negro was arrested and brought before the magistrate, who then refused to have anything to do with the case. Prigg then took the slave back to Maryland without complying with the provisions of that act, requiring him to establish his claim before a magistrate. And for this he was indicted under the act. The defendant was found guilty, and the case was carried up on appeal to the Supreme Court of the United States, which gave a pro forma judgement against the defendant, and thence to the Supreme Court of the United States. On the argument before the latter tribunal the case was conducted on the footing of an amicable suit between Pennsylvania and Maryland, which had become a party in interest; and the good faith of Pennsylvania in passing the act of 1826 was admitted by the counsel for the defendant. The Supreme Court decided that that part of the act of 1826 under which the defendant has been indicted and convicted for kidnapping, was unconstitutional; because under the clause of the Constitution, the owner of a fugitive slave had the right of recapture, provided he can do it without any breach of the peace or illegal violence. And the court went further and decided, though with some dissenting voices, that the whole of the portion of the act which provided the mode in which the recapture of fugitives from labor should be conducted was unconstitutional, because Congress has exclusive jurisdiction over the subject. The court further decided that the constitutionality of the power conferred upon State magistrates by the act of Congress of 1793 was doubtful, although such magistrates might, if they choose, exercise that authority, unless forbidden by the State Legislature.

The case was decided in 1842, and the act against kidnapping being held to be unconstitutional, a large class of persons were left without any protection from abduction; since, if the negro stealer could only escape with his victim to a slave State, he would be able to dispose of him beyond recall. Accordingly, the Legislature of this State, in 1847, passed an act on this subject, which is still in force, except a single section repealed in 1852 forbidding the use of the State and county prisons for the detention of fugitive slaves. This act is, in substance, as follows:

The first and second sections against kidnapping are almost identical with those of the act of 1826, except that the words "free negro or mulatto" are used instead of "negro or mulatto." These sections have since been held constitutional. The third section prohibits judges and other magistrates of the State from exercising any jurisdiction in fugitive slave cases. While this section is predicated upon the principle recognized by the United States Supreme Court, that the States have a right to prohibit their magistrates from acting under the fugitive slave law of 1793, it perhaps would have been as well if the State had abstained from any legislation at all in this particular. The admission of the court that a State might prohibit her magistrates from acting under a Congressional law, did not require that every State should proceed to do so. Besides, the general current of the opinion in Prigg's case is against any "intermeddling" of State authority in the matter. Pennsylvania would have set a good example to the other States if she had literally complied with the judgement of the Supreme Court, and left all legislation on the subject to Congress.

Now, however, the present fugitive slave law, by implication, takes away the power to act under it from all State judges and magistrates, and confides those powers exclusively to the United States commissioners and judges. The fourth section of the act of 1847 prohibits the owner of the fugitive from retaking him in a violent and tumultuous manner, so as to disturb or endanger the public peace, and imposes a penalty or fine, of not more than one thousand dollars, and imprisonment for not more than three months, on conviction. The limitation to the right of recapture, indicated by the Supreme Court, was that the owner must exercise it without any breach of the peace or illegal violence. The fifth section of the act of 1847 reserves the right of the State judges to issue writs of habeas corpus in all cases of arrest and imprisonment. This act has been enacted in the penal code passed at the last session of the Legislature, with an additional section, prohibiting, under a penalty of five hundred dollars, any attempt to enforce a sale made within this State of a fugitive slave who is within this State at the time of sale.

Disunion fanaticism still continues rampant in the South, though here and there conservative men are taking a stand against the suicidal policy urged by those who hope to rise into importance on the ruin of the country. The whole scheme is evidently the plan recommended by Yancey "to precipitate the Cotton States into a revolution." With the exception of the Tories of South Carolina all the Senators will be in their seats.

There has been a general suspension of specie payments by the banks south of New York--the measure in this and the adjoining States being one of protection against taking coin southward. There is but little doubt that the disunion movement in the South will bring ruin or distress on one half of its inhabitants.

R. Barnwell Rhett, a niggerite of South Carolina, made a speech last week in which he said the North had elected a Southern seceder President, and a Northern mulatto Vice President. If Rhett is no whiter than he was several years ago, most people would be more apt to take him for a mulatto than Hamlin.

Married.

On the 25th October, in this place, by Rev. H. Baker, GEORGE S. BARGER to Miss MAHY L. WAGNER, both of this county.

On the 29th October, in this place, by the same, JOHN E. HOLLOBAUGH to Miss MARGARET ANN CORNELISON, both of Patterson, Juniata county.

On the 20th inst., at the house of John Brought, in Grantville township, by the same, ROBERT M. WELSH, of Perry county, to Miss NANCY JANE GOODMAN, of Millin county.

On the 22d inst., at the Lutheran Parsonage, by the same, DANIEL HOUSEMAN to Miss SUSANNA WESLEY, both of Altoona.

On the same day, at the same time and place, and by the same, HENRY KANTNER to Miss ANN M. GIBSON, both of Altoona.

On the same day, at Sample's Hotel, by the same, WILLIAM C. LANDES to Miss OSNET BREININGER, both of Mevetytown.

On the 21st inst., at the Valley Parsonage, by J. B. Strain, J. J. GANCE to Miss Mary E. CHESTNUT, both of the vicinity of Lewistown, Millin county.

Holloway's Pills--Unnecessary Torture. Holloway's Pills--The bleeding, blistering, salivating and torturing method of the modern treatment of disease tends to the destruction rather than the preservation of human life. Physicians have certain routine prescriptions for their *malade operanti* from which there is no departure, the laws of the Medes and Persians were the basis of their system. The doctrine of this Prussian Code that confines men to peculiar dogmas on penalty of excommunication, is by its own rules, Holloway's system on the contrary is based on the simple laws of nature. Fidelity to its effect the effect of indigestion, disorders of the stomach or nervous affections. By their action on the stomach and nerves the Pills remove the cause and effect a radical cure.

Reduced by Dyspepsia to a mere Skeleton. Cured by Berchard's Holland Bitters--Mr. A. Matchett, a trader, probably as well known as any man in the State of Pennsylvania, states as follows: "I met with a farmer in Armstrong county who was reduced by dyspepsia to a mere skeleton. I persuaded him to buy a bottle of Berchard's Holland Bitters, believing it would cure him. Meeting him some months after, what was my astonishment at finding him a hale, hearty man; he told me he now weighed 300 pounds, and that this wonderful change had been produced by Berchard's Holland Bitters, to which he attributed solely his restoration."

Coughs and Colds! Coughs and Colds! Sore-throat Advice--Let no one neglect a cough or slight cold. Thousands, doing so, have had one cold after another, until the mucous membrane, and even permanently thickened, and soon chronic cough, chronic phlegm, and consumption successively follow along. The best time to cure all this is when it begins. If you are so fortunate as to possess a case of Humphrey's Specific Homoeopathic Remedies, and if you do not you ought to get one take a Cough Pill, and then two or three pills per day, with care as to renewed exposure, will bring you all right in a day or two.

Your cold has got further along, then more care and more patience is necessary for a cure, though it lies in the same direction. Our advice is to keep the cold away, the best way, and take Humphrey's Homoeopathic Cough Pills. Price, 25 cents per box, with directions. Six boxes, \$1. N. B.--A full set of Humphrey's Homoeopathic Specifics, with Book of Directions, and twenty different Remedies, in large vials, Morocco case, \$5; ditto in plain case, \$4; one of fifteen boxes, and Book, \$2; Single boxes, 25 cents and 50 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. HUMPHREYS & CO., No. 107 N. York St., New York.

CHARLES RITZ, Wholesale and Retail Agent for Lewistown and vicinity, and druggists and stores generally.

LOCAL AFFAIRS.

Pennsylvania Railroad.

Trains leave Lewistown Station as follows: WESTWARD. 5:30 a. m. 12:20 a. m. 6:21 p. m. 10:57 a. m. 10:00 a. m. 2:54 p. m. Through Freight, 12:10 a. m. 5:20 p. m. 6:35 a. m. 6:00 p. m. 10:40 a. m. 1:50 p. m. Express Freight, 12:35 p. m. 9:15 a. m. D. E. ROSSOX, Agent.

Gallraith's Omnibuses convey passengers to and from all the trains, taking up or setting them down at all points within the borough limits.

Post Office.

Mails arrive and close as follows: Eastern Through and Way, 9 a. m. Close. Western do. do. 9 a. m. Arrive. Harrisburg Way, 10:30 a. m. Eastern Through, 8 p. m. 6 a. m. Eastern Freight, 8 p. m. 6:45 p. m. Bellefonte Through and Way, 8 p. m. 2:30 p. m. Northumberland, 8 p. m. 6 p. m. Office hours from 7 a. m. until 8 p. m. Sunday from 8 until 9 o'clock a. m.

Our readers will regret to learn that Judge Wilson fell on Tuesday morning in the yard of his residence on Brown street, fracturing the thigh bone. The Judge has been in a crippled condition for about a year, caused by palsy, and moved with considerable difficulty. The rain of Monday night had rendered pavements and walks very slippery, to which the accident is attributable. He endured much pain after his fall, but was somewhat relieved by the timely attendance of Dr. Vanvalzah, who, with his usual skill, set the broken limb.

THE WEATHER.--On Saturday last it became quite cold, and during the night the thermometer ranged in the neighborhood of zero. On Sunday morning the canal, creek and river were covered with ice some inches in thickness. On Monday evening it commenced snowing, but moderated when three or four inches had fallen and turned to rain, which made a most disagreeable slush on Tuesday.

C. C. Stanbarger has been acting as Sheriff since the November Court, and has appointed D. D. Muthersbough his Deputy.

Mr. Brower took his seat in the Board of Commissioners during the last term, succeeding Mr. Creighton, who retires with the good wishes of all and the consciousness of having at least endeavored faithfully to discharge his duties to the taxpayers. The board is now composed of John Peachey, President, Richeson Bratton, and Samuel Brower.

The Episcopal Church in this place, which has been without a pastor for some time, is now under charge of Rev. J. Leithead, a young man who we think has the will and ability again to make it what it was years ago, a favorite place of worship.

We understand that on Thanksgiving Day, Thursday, 29th instant, union meetings will be held as follows: Rev. S. Kepler will officiate in the Presbyterian Church in the morning, and Rev. H. Baker will preach in the Methodist Church in the evening. The several denominations are invited to attend. Service will also be held in the Episcopal Church.

NEW SCHEDULE.--It will be seen by reference to the time table of the railroad that a considerable change in the running of trains was made on Monday last. The mail train arriving here at 10 a. m. runs only from Harrisburg. We believe the company would do much towards conciliating local travel by having two trains both ways to take up and set down passengers at all stations, as many persons still continue to come down the river on horseback or in carriages, in most cases trains stopping only in one direction. Thus, from Newton Hamilton a passenger cannot come here at a proper time to do business without walking to Mount Union, while most inconsistent provision is made for his going up. Other stations are at the same disadvantage, and we have no doubt the same state of things exists in all the counties along the route. Why not make two trains subservient to the public, and make one a real through train, stopping only at the leading stations?

We have been using an excellent article of Chemical Writing Fluid, manufactured by Laughlins & Bushfield, Wheeling, which seems to be fully equal to Arnold's, and being furnished at less than half the cost ought to supersede that dear article. Geo. W. Thomas has it for sale, and we recommend book-keepers and others to give it a trial.

BEAT.--We have a sugar beet in our office raised on a lot of Rev. Dr. Woods, which weighs ten pounds. Also a fine turnip. Our agricultural fair is still open, and we invite those having extra articles to bring them along.

COSTAR'S RAT EXTERMINATOR.--We had occasion a week or two ago to use this remedy, and since then have not a rat about the house. Its effect was like magic, and we therefore confidently recommend it to

our readers who are annoyed with these pests as preferable to arsenic or anything else heretofore used. A box contains sufficient to drive away or kill hundreds. For sale by Charles Ritz--25 cents per box.

Huntingdon County.

The mansion house at Brewster's old factory, in Hill Valley, Shirley township, was burned to ashes on the afternoon of the 6th inst, with all its contents. The house was occupied by two families at the time; James Palmer living in a portion, and Mrs. Cornelius, widow of the late Reuben Cornelius, occupying the remainder, who lost all their furniture.

A store room, stable and bark mill, with all their contents, the property of Wm. Johnson, of Shirleyburg, were destroyed by fire on the morning of the 16th inst.

Married, at Shade Gap, on the 15th, Love Waters, to Miss Margaret Elizabeth Cisney, both of Tuscarora Valley, Huntingdon Co.

Died, on the 18th inst., Irene, daughter of J. J. and Catharine Robinson, of Mt. Union, aged 7 years and 6 days.

Centre county.

The Bellefonte papers give the following account of a robbery recently committed in Centre county:

On Wednesday night, the 7th inst., the residence of Mr. Jacob Heckman, an old resident of Penn. twp., Centre co., was entered by seven men and robbed of 1,500 in gold. The robbers were disguised in various ways, and to this time they have not been detected, or any trace of them found. They broke open the outside door with a post and entered the room where Mr. Gentzel (son-in-law of Mr. Heckman) and his wife were sleeping down stairs. Mr. Gentzel, in alarm, jumped from his bed and commenced dressing himself, when two of the men presented their pistols and commanded them not to move. Others went up stairs and held Mr. Heckman, similarly in *terrorem*, while some of the party got the money. Immediately on entering the house, the robbers struck a light and proceeded coolly and boldly to commit their midnight deed. This is certainly one of the most flagrant violations of the law, and the safety of society we have heard of in many a day. It is almost incredible to think that such a deed could be committed in Centre county, or that demons so black hearted could move among us. It is a warning to those who have accumulated by honest industry, a sum of money, not to hoard it in their houses, in stead of availing themselves of profitable investments.

A gun and an axe had been carefully removed from the house, as a matter of precaution, doubtless preparatory to committing the deed, and were found somewhere on the premises the next day. Who the perpetrators are, or from whence they came, is a matter open for conjecture. From the circumstances in connection with the case, it is evident that the persons engaged in the robbery, were not only familiar with the house, but well aware of the exact locality in which the old gentleman kept his money. We hope that a strict vigilance will be exercised by every honest man in the community to ferret out the offenders and bring them to justice. It is scarcely possible that seven armed men, entirely strangers in the neighborhood, would so mysteriously make their appearance, perpetrate a deed of this character, and escape without detection.

The Question of Negro Suffrage--Vote of the Republicans.--The official returns of the recent vote upon the admission of the colored population to equal suffrage shows that the constitutional amendment is defeated by something more than 100,000 majority. In this city, of the 95,000 who voted upon the Electoral ticket, only 39,000, in the gross, voted upon the amendment, and only some 1,600 gave their suffrages for it. It is evident, therefore, that the Republican party, with its majority in the State of 50,000 has decidedly pronounced against admitting colored men to a political equality with the whites.--N. Y. Times.

THE WEST WARD STORE,

With its recent supply of New Goods, both cheap and good, can compete with any in

Ladies' Wear

of all kinds, comprising many new and beautiful patterns. The assortment of

CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, SATINETTS,

and other Goods for gentlemen's wear is such as will hardly fail to please.

GROCERIES, QUEENSWARE, WILLOWARE, TABLE CUTLERY, &c.

Together with all other articles usually kept in a first class Dry Goods and Grocery Establishment.

Wool and Country Produce generally taken in exchange for goods.

The public are respectfully invited to call and examine my stock.

S. J. BRISBIN.

DEDICATION.--The New Presbyterian Church of Belleville will be dedicated to the Most High on Thursday, 27th December. The public are respectfully invited to attend.

COAL OIL--the best in the market. Just received, three barrels of the best Coal Oil in use. Entirely free from smell or smoke. F. G. FRANCISCO'S.

FLUID LAMPS at very low rates, at no. 29 FRANCISCO'S.

50 CENTS per gallon for Fluid, 75 to 90 cents for good Coal Oil, for sale by F. G. FRANCISCO'S.

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.--The undersigned Auditor, appointed by the Orphan's Court of Millin county to distribute the fund in the hands of John Hoyt, jr., Administrator of Michael Shonghency, late of Brown township, deceased, will attend to the duties of the appointment at the Register's office in Lewistown, on SATURDAY, 29th of December next, at 10 o'clock a. m. Those interested are requested to attend.

W. P. ELLIOTT, Aud.

BUILDERS & PAINTERS.--The subscribers beg leave to call your attention to their stock of Glass, of all sizes, Nails, Spikes, &c. Wetherill's Pure White Lead, Venetian Red, Red Lead, Putty, Oils, Turpentine, Alcohol, &c. &c., and think you will find it to your advantage to give them a call before purchasing elsewhere.

JOHN KENNEDY & Co.

20,000 LBS. Wetherill's Pure White Lead, just received and for sale by JOHN KENNEDY & Co.

FLAXSEED OIL, Turpentine, in store and for sale by JOHN KENNEDY & Co.

CHROME YELLOW & GREEN.--Red Lead, Venetian Red, Putty, Glass, &c. for sale by JOHN KENNEDY & Co.

JOHN KENNEDY & CO still continue at below the Black Bear Hotel, and are always happy to see their friends and the rest of mankind, who may be in want of Groceries, Queensware, Coal, Coal Oil or Lamps.

JUST RECEIVED. 10 bbls Picknick Crackers 10 " Boston Biscuits 10 " Sugar Crackers 10 " Family 5 boxes Soda Biscuits--fresh from the Bakery--low to the trade--for sale by JOHN KENNEDY & Co.

CIGARS.--50,000 Cigars in store, and for sale low to the trade by JOHN KENNEDY & Co.

HOUSEKEEPERS: you will find it to your advantage to call and examine the large and varied assortment of Queensware, Household goods, &c., that the subscribers have just opened.

JOHN KENNEDY & Co.

ZINC WASHBOARDS at 25 cents each. Wash Tubs, 3 in a nest, each at 125, 100 and 75.

Painted Buckets, Scrub Brushes, Horse do. Shoe do. Measures of all sizes, Stove do. Whisks of the best and neatest make, Stove Blacking, Stove Blacking, Dusting Brushes, &c., for sale by JOHN KENNEDY & Co.

COLEGATE'S best Brown Soap, Country do., Castle do., Fancy do., for sale by the lb. or package. A liberal discount to the trade. As we buy for Cash, we are enabled to sell at the lowest Cash prices. By giving us a trial you will find it to your advantage, as we are determined to sell with the lowest. Our motto is small profits and quick returns.

JOHN KENNEDY & Co.

NAILS, Spikes, &c.--A large and full assortment of Duncannon Nails and Spikes. Also a full assortment of Tacks, Screws, &c. For sale by JOHN KENNEDY & Co.

READ! READ!! READ!!!

Chico, Illinois, July 29th, 1860. Messrs. John Wilcox & Co. Your "Impetive" or "Painful Fever Charm" has done wonders. I was wholly despondent and wretched when I applied it, and in five hours the chill was relieved and no fever has ensued. It is the simplest cure imaginable, and a wonder of nature and art. I would not be without this "Impetive" a single hour. By constantly wearing it I seem to be "ague proof."

Yours Very Truly, E. M. STOUT.

Mobile, Alabama, July 24th, 1860.

GENTLEMEN: I have been snatched from the grave by the application of your "Impetive" or "Painful Fever Charm." Five or six years I have suffered every season from fever and ague. Last spring my life was threatened, but your remedy has destroyed the disease, and I am rapidly gaining an appetite and strength. Respectfully, Yours, D. S. BARRON.

This truly wonderful *perpetual* cure for Fever, Ague and Bilious Fevers will be sent to mail, post paid, on receipt of one dollar. Also for sale at respectable Druggists and Country Stores. Principal Depot and Manufactory, 188 Main St., New York. Branch Offices, Banks of Commerce Building, New York. Address: JOHN WILCOX & CO.

Jacob C. Blymyer & Co.,

Produce and Commission Merchants, LEWISTOWN, PA.

Flour and Grain of all kinds purchased at market rates, or received on storage and shipped at usual freight rates, having storehouses and boats of their own, with careful captains and hands.

Stove Coal, Limeburners Coal, Plaster, Fish and Salt always on hand.

Grain can be insured at a small advance on cost of storage.

DISSOLUTION.--The partnership heretofore existing between BLYMYER & STANBARGER, was dissolved on 1st November, 1860, by mutual consent; the books will be in the hands of George Blymyer for settlement. All persons indebted or having claims are requested to call.

GEORGE BLYMYER, C. C. STANBARGER.

Lewistown, November 22, 1860-31

A. FELIX

is just receiving a large lot of

Fresh Fruits and Toys

FOR THE HOLIDAYS.

Call and see the curiosities.

LEWISTOWN ACADEMY.

THE Winter Session commenced on MONDAY, November 19th. We are happy to announce to those desiring instruction in Music, that we have secured the services of Miss S. E. Vanduzer for another year. We have also employed Miss Nettie Stray at Preceptress, a successful teacher, who comes to us with the best recommendations. We shall aim to make this institution equal in all respects to any in this section of the State.

Thankful for past patronage, we respectfully solicit a continuance of the same. Rates of Tuition, \$3.00, \$4.50, \$6.00 per quarter. Incidentals \$5.00 per quarter. Primary Department.--A Primary Department will be opened in this Academy on the 10th of October, for all grades of small scholars. Number of scholars limited to twenty.

Drawing and Painting.--An excellent teacher of Drawing and Painting has been engaged, who will commence giving lessons in those branches October 10th. Specimens can be seen at the Academy. For further particulars inquire of M. J. SMITH, Principal.

no. 22