

what chance slavery would have without any of these aids, it would not be difficult to foretell. If the twenty millions of active, intelligent and energetic freemen cannot outstrip the half million of idle and enervated slave holders in the possession of the Territories, it would be passing strange indeed. The Chicago platform says Congress shall legislate to keep slavery out of the territories 'when necessary.' Is it 'necessary' in the case of New Mexico, &c., to legislate? I do not believe it, nor do I believe a single Republican in Congress does. Under a pro-slavery government and pro-slavery Federal office holders of every shade, with all their influence, but twelve slaves have been introduced there in the past eight years. Is it possible that under directly opposite influences the institution is likely to increase, or even live?

But I have already said more than I intended, and I shall stop with the single remark that I prefer peace and the preservation of the Union to war and dissolution, when it can be had on honorable terms, and without the sacrifice of any valuable principle. Believing that neither dishonor nor a sacrifice of principle was involved in the terms proposed, and that the interests of freedom and progress, the happiness and prosperity of my country are all on the side of peace, I therefore thought it my duty to agree to the settlement.

Whether I did right or not my constituents must decide.
Yours, &c.,
JAMES T. HALE.

THE GAZETTE.

LEWISTOWN, PA.
Thursday, April 4, 1861.

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

Notices of New Advertisements.

John R. Weekes has obtained the management of the old Lewistown Foundry.
Harry Eisenbise has taken charge of J. Smith's Sky-Light Gallery.
Another arrival of Boots and Shoes at Bill Johnson's.

Notice to Taxpayers—List of Letters—Proposals—Stine's Pay Up Notice—and Kennedy & Co's Advertisements.

It is asserted that eight hundred men on board the U. S. vessels off Pensacola, are detailed to reinforce Fort Pickens on a signal from Lieutenant Slemmer. The Administration, it is asserted, is determined to hold all the forts in the Gulf now in its possession.

A de-patch from Montgomery reports an active movement of troops in the Confederate States. Two thousand troops are expected to concentrate at Montgomery this week, and exertions were making to complete the railroad communication with Pensacola. There is nothing later than Saturday from Charleston. On that day the members of the Convention visited the fortifications in the harbor, when there was a general firing of the big guns. There were no new developments in relation to the evacuation of Fort Sumter.

The Quaker City, arrived at New York from Havana, brings intelligence that San Domingo (that portion of the Island of Hayti occupied by the Dominican Republic), has been annexed to Spain. Spain, who has long been desirous of obtaining possession, it appears prepared the way by a system of emigration, and at the proper time these emigrants have raised the Spanish flag and invoked the protection of Spain. Three frigates with a force of soldiers on board, immediately left Havana for the Island to consummate the annexation. It is believed that the annexation of the remainder of the Island, occupied by the Republic of Hayti, would soon follow with the consent of France. A naval and military force of ten thousand men are said to be on their way from Spain to Cuba. Among the passengers from Havana by the Quaker City are Ex-President Miramon, of Mexico, and his family.

THE TWO "GOVERNMENTS."

Free Provisional Government.

Commander in Chief—John Brown.
President—Wm. C. Monroe.
Secretary of State—Richard Realf.
Secretary of War—L. P. Walker.
Secretary of the Treasury—Geo. B. Gill.
Secretary of the Navy—John H. Kagi.
Provisional Congress—Andrew Johnson.
Congress—J. A. M. Ellsworth.

Southern Slave Confederacy.

President—Jefferson Davis.
Vice President—A. H. Stephens.
Secretary of State—Robert Toombs.
Secretary of the Treasury—G. L. Meminger.
Secretary of War—L. P. Walker.
Secretary of the Navy—S. K. Mallory.
P. M. General—J. H. Reagan.
Attorney General—J. P. Benjamin.

Jeff says of the enemies of this "Black Republic," that they must "smell Southern powder and feel Southern steel." Perhaps the fate of their brethren, John Brown & Co., may deter them from the first attempt, however. This government was formed at Montgomery, (Alabama) Feb., 1861.

It may be questionable, looking in the above mirrors, which is the most honest party, and which will probably last the longest. Both are against law and order—both commenced by stealing—and both are treacherous.

The Philadelphia Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, in session at Philadelphia, adopted a report in favor of the repeal of the new chapter in the Church discipline on the subject of slavery. They also concurred in the resolutions of the East Baltimore Conference on the subject, and recommend the General Conference to empower each Annual Conference within whose bounds slavery exists to make their own regulations on the subject. An address was also adopted to the Methodists of Delaware, and the Eastern Shore of Maryland and Virginia, assuring them of the profound sympathy of the Conference in the present disquietude and agitation. The action of the Conference on the subject was altogether conservative.

LATEST NEWS.

Reliable advices from Richmond give information that a secret movement is on foot for the purpose of precipitating matters in Virginia.

The Connecticut State election took place on Monday. The Republican candidate for Governor was W. Buckingham, and his competitor James C. Loomis, upon whom the whole of the opposition were united. The Republican State ticket was elected by an increased majority, and the same party have carried the First and Third Congressional districts, but lost the Second. The Fourth district has not been fully heard from.

A fatal affray took place during a parade at London Bridge, in Princess Anne county, Virginia, on Saturday, between James M. Laird and William Grimstead. The latter ran his bayonet through Laird, killing him instantly. Both were respectable farmers and men of families. Such things are becoming common in the South, and are a certain prelude to anarchy.

The Postmaster at Chicago has been summarily removed by the President on account of the discovery of a deficiency in his payments. The office has been placed in charge of a special agent.

A rencounter occurred at Richmond on Saturday, between Mr. Ballard, of the Legislature, and Hugh L. Gallagher, contractor at the Rip Raps. A pistol was fired but neither party was injured. Next day Mr. Gallagher accidentally shot himself and is not expected to live.

The Virginia Senate has concurred in the resolutions directing the State authorities to take possession of and purchase the guns cast at the Bellona foundry for the Federal Government. Nine Senators protested against the resolutions, but the Senate refused to let the protest be entered on the journal. The Richmond Whig publishes a letter from Mr. Cameron, Secretary of War, stating that no order had been issued by the Government for the transfer of the guns to Fortress Monroe.

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LOCAL AFFAIRS.

PANORAMA OF THE PILGRIM'S PROGRESS.

—This beautiful painting, different from any heretofore at this place, will be exhibited at the Town Hall this (Wednesday) evening. The leading New York artists, as well as a large number of clergymen, speak of this work as equal, if not superior to any of the class ever got up. It is on two rolls of canvass, nine feet wide, and nearly a quarter of a mile long—the canvass alone weighing half a ton. Admission 15 cents. Of course all who admire the moral and beautiful will be in attendance.

The new Town Council met on Friday evening last, and organized by appointment of the following officers:
Clerk—George Frysinger.
Treasurer—Geo. W. Wiley.
Attorney—John A. McKee.
Regulators—Wm. B. Hoffman, Jacob Beatty.
Messenger—Howard Helman.
Lamp-lighter—Alexander Berlew, at \$50 per annum.

A tax of three mills was directed to be levied, when the Council adjourned to meet again on Monday evening, 8th inst.

We had quite a snow storm on the 1st of April, rendering the day very unpleasant to those who felt themselves compelled to move. On Tuesday it continued cold, and yesterday morning moderated to a white frost which may have done some harm, as the fruit buds were wet from the rain and melting snow.

Between removing the office to our new location, two doors below the old one, and attending at the court house, we have had but little leisure to devote to the Gazette.

The Rev. Dr. Newton of Philadelphia will preach a sermon to the children connected with the Sunday Schools of the several churches in this place, on this (Thursday) afternoon. The Services will be held in the Presbyterian church, and will commence at half past three o'clock. This evening at half past seven o'clock, he will also preach, in the Episcopal church a sermon on the "Model Young Men of the Bible." Young men are specially and cordially invited to be present at this service.

Rev. Mr. Murray arrived here on Tuesday evening, and was handsomely received by members of the Methodist church at the parsonage. The new pastor has a fine field for religious operations before him.

B. K. Firoved, agt., has removed his entire stock of DRY GOODS AND GROCERIES to the house of Moses Montgomery, East Market street, opposite Ritz's drug store, where he will remain for one month. The goods will be disposed of AT COST, as he wishes to close out his fall stock.

All those indebted to the store will call immediately and make settlement.

A CANCER CASE.

—In common with hundreds of citizens of this county, we can testify our knowledge of Mr. Dunmire's case, having seen him repeatedly while afflicted to such an extent that we had little expectation of meeting him again alive and in apparent good health. He was formerly Commissioner of this county, has always sustained the character of a christian and highminded gentleman, and his statement therefore may be implicitly relied upon. Although in the nature of an advertisement, we publish the statement at a moderate charge, because of interest to many afflicted persons:

For five years I have been afflicted with cancer on my lip, and also on the cheek below the eye. For two years I paid but little attention to it, from the fact that I did not know what it was. I consulted some physicians, who told me they thought it was not cancer, and that if it was not troublesome, I should not touch it, but let it alone. Meeting with a doctor of a neighboring county, who was considered by many to be able to cure cancer, I requested him to examine my lip. He pronounced it cancer. I asked him if he could cure it. He said he thought he could. I went immediately and stayed with him about two weeks, during which time he applied his medicine every day, and removed a lump or tumor, and sent me home as cured, except healing it up, requesting me to come back if it did not heal in two or three weeks, which it did not. During this time five or six of our physicians examined my lip and the side of my cheek, which was now becoming sore. Two of them contended that it was not cancer, but urged me to go to Philadelphia immediately. Having promised to go back to the doctor who had been treating it, I felt it my duty to do so. On examination he found that there was still disease remaining. He gave me his application home with me, requesting me to apply it regularly, which I did for about two months, without any change for the better. I then took letters of introduction from our physicians at home to some of the most eminent physicians in Philadelphia, with instructions to have it examined with the microscope to know if it was cancer or not, and then to go to the eminent Professor for advice, and whatever he thought would be best to be done. I should submit to, which I intended to do. I had it examined with the microscope and it was pro-

Return of the Federal Troops from Texas.

New York, March 30.—The steamship Daniel Webster, which arrived here this afternoon from Brazos, reports that she landed at Fort Jefferson, Tortugas, companies L and M of the first artillery, and at Fort Taylor, Key West, companies F and K of the same regiment.

The Indians were committing great havoc among the people of Texas, killing many and running off their stock.

Major Sibley had chastised some of the savages.

Cortinas, the Mexican outlaw, whose movements lately gave so much alarm to the people of Brownsville, was understood to be awaiting the departure of the United States troops to recommence operations on a larger scale than heretofore.

Galveston, March 29.—The State Convention has ratified the permanent Constitution of the Confederate States, there being only two dissenting votes, and adjourned on the

nounced cancer. I then went for advice and was informed that the disease had gone beyond the reach of the knife, from the fact that the glands of my neck were affected, and therefore to cut would only add to my suffering. All that could be done for me was a course of constitutional treatment, and then no promise of anything certain. I then went to see two other eminent surgeons, one of them being from home. The other pronounced it cancer and thought it yet curable with the knife, seeming anxious to cut. My cheek below the eye being sore, the centre and side of the lower lip being an open sore, and the glands being enlarged, I inquired of him how much he would have to cut away in order to effect a cure. He answered me by saying he would not hurt me—he would give me a little ether. This answer did not satisfy my mind, and I asked him how large a piece he would have to cut away. He then answered me by saying "I'll cut all the disease away." Wishing to be true to my instructions I went back to him by whose advice I was to be governed. God bless him—he was so candid. I told him what had been said about cutting it away. He looked at me a moment and then said, "My dear friend, I have no doubt that he and others who are expert with the knife would be willing to cut; but I tell you honestly as a friend the knife can never effect a cure in your case." All that could be done was a course of treatment as he first named. Having been informed that a course of constitutional treatment could not possibly cure cancer, all it could do would be to retard its progress, and that would surely last while being treated, so I returned home. After my return the doctor that had been treating me first came to see me and gave me his opinion that he could still cure me if I would come home with him. I did so, and was with him about five months, during which time he removed that part of the disease on my cheek below the eye. It healed up. He also informed me that the disease was removed from the lip. All that was to do was to heal it up. But I could not get it healed.

After some time I went to Baltimore.— Meeting with but little encouragement, I returned without having anything done. Our most eminent physicians told me they thought I never could be cured if even I could get the tumor removed from the lip. It would then break out on my neck or in the mouth, which would add to my suffering. I then concluded to do nothing more, and submit patiently to whatever was before me. Receiving intelligence by some friends that there was a person in the State of Ohio who could cure almost any case of cancer, and being strongly urged by my friends to go, I went, and underwent a course of treatment, without deriving any benefit whatever, and came home without any hope of ever being cured. Being quite feeble, some times my lip would bleed quite freely, discharge more or less all the time, with an odor so offensive that I or the family could scarcely endure it. I tried as patiently as I could to submit to Him who will not suffer a sparrow to fall without his notice. For more than a year I made no further effort to get it cured. The tumor grew out and rolled down towards my chin, and became quite a burden to me. No one that saw me affected thought that it was possible for me to be cured. In December, 1859, Mr. Dull of McVeytown, requested me to go and see Mr. Dill, near Kittanning, Armstrong county, who was said to have a cure for cancer, also handing me a letter from his son, A. J. Dull, giving information of some most remarkable cures he had performed. The son and Mr. Dull himself urged me very strongly to go and see him. Notwithstanding all the efforts that I had made to get cured had failed, I informed him that I had quit a year ago doing anything further, as I had been informed by the most eminent physicians that I never could be cured. He requested me to write to him and tell him all that I had done and what the doctors said about it. I did so. Received his answer immediately saying, from what I said about my case it was exceedingly bad, but he believed he had cured as bad cases, if not worse. But he could not give an opinion unless he could see me. Mr. Dull still urging me to go, I concluded to do so. But I must confess that it was more to satisfy him and a few of my friends that I went, than expecting a cure, for my hopes of a cure had fled. When Mr. Dill examined my case, he told me it was a bad one, and if I did not get it stopped soon, I could not expect to live long. But there was hope yet. By God's blessing the means he believed I might be cured. I took his application and to the astonishment of myself and all that knew me, I have been cured.— My lip is gone, but entirely healed. There has not been any appearance up to this time of the disease returning. My general health has become quite good. My advice would be to all that are afflicted with the terrible disease, to apply immediately to Mr. Dill, for his remedy is the most sure and certain that can be had. Any number of witnesses can be procured to prove that Mr. Dill has cured a great many cases of cancer, and some that had been very stubborn. I have seen five persons that were cured by him. Mr. Dill is a quiet, unassuming christian gentleman, and so moderate in charges that none need disparage on account of it being out of their reach. If there are any that have doubts regarding my statement, I will refer them to Mr. G. Dull of McVeytown, who is well known throughout the State, having been Canal Commissioner. Gen. John Ross of the same place, who also is well acquainted with my case. He traveled with me some time while going to and from some of the places named, and also furnished me with material.— Col. Pempton of Kittanning and Mr. Bavard near that place, are two gentlemen who were cured by Mr. Dill. The latter, Mr. Bavard's case, was a remarkable one. Persons will do well to inquire of him to know what Mr. Dill's medicine will do. Those wishing to write to Mr. Richard Dill, will please direct to Davis's post office, Armstrong county, Pa. GABRIEL DUNMIRE.

THE MARKETS.

LEWISTOWN, April 4, 1861.
CORRECTED BY GEORGE BLYMYER.

Butter, good, 1/2 lb.	15
Lard,	10
Tallow,	00 a 10
Eggs, 1/2 dozen,	50
Buckwheat Flour per 100,	2 10
Bees wax, per pound,	25
Wool, washed,	37
" unwashed,	25
Dried Coarries, per bushel,	1 75
Dried Apples, do	1 25
Beans per bushel,	1 50
Potatoes,	45
Country soap per lb., from 5 to 7 cents.	

CORRECTED BY MARK & WILLIS.

Wheat, white 1/2 bushel,	1 05
" red	1 00
Corn, old,	45
" new,	40
Rye,	50
Oats,	25
Barley,	50 to 55
Cloverseed,	0 00 to 4 25
Timothy,	2 00
Flaxseed,	1 25

Marks's steam mill is selling extra flour at 2 75 per hundred. Granville at 2 00, superfine at 2 50, and family at 3 00.

Mill Feed, per hundred,	75
Chopped Oats and Corn per 100,	1 10
Chopped Rye per 100,	1 25
Salt,	1 40
" patent sacks,	1 50
" barrels, 280 lbs.,	1 75

Philadelphia Market.

Flour, 5 25a 37 1/2 for superfine, 5 44a 62 1/2 for extra, 5 75a for extra family, 6 25a 75 for fancy brands, as in quality. Rye Flour 3 50a 62 1/2, corn meal 2 81 1/2 per bbl.

Wheat, red 1 25. Rye, 61 1/2. Corn, 61 1/2. Oats, 31a 32. Cloverseed, 4 50a 75.

Cattle Market.—The receipts of Beef Cattle reached about 1,682 head this week. Sales at \$8 50.

Sheep were selling at from 44 to 54c per lb, gross. Cows at from \$15a 25 for springers, and 22a 40 for cow and calves. Hogs sold at 6 75a 75 for still fed, and 7 25a 80 per 100 lbs, net, for corn hogs.

NEW ARRIVAL!

BOOTS & SHOES!

First Stock of the Season.

Billy Johnson respectfully informs his customers and the public, that he has just received over one thousand pair of Boots and Shoes of all sizes and quality, which he proposes to sell cheaper than any establishment in town in his line or in Millin county; and as the above stock is all prime goods, he will warrant the same, and as a new feature in his business he guarantees to repair all rips gratuitously. He has also on hand a large stock of inferior quality of work, which will be sold at a very low rate at the risk of the purchaser. Also, a good supply of HOME MADE WORK kept on hand.—Manufacturing of all kinds attended to with promptness, and repairing neatly executed at the shortest notice. Storekeepers and others will find it to their advantage to give him a call before purchasing elsewhere. Nothing charged for showing goods. Customers will please bear in mind that as his profits are small his terms are strictly cash.

A large lot of TRUNKS kept constantly on hand which will be sold cheap.

ap4-tf BILLY JOHNSON.

25th inst., without referring the Constitution to the people.

Houston and Hamilton's efforts at opposition have proven an entire failure. All is quiet in Texas.

Arthur's Home Magazine for April, very handsomely embellished, and filled with valuable patterns, and stories, the productions of the pens of some of our eminent writers, is as attractive as any number which has preceded it. The editors are indefatigable in their efforts to render the work worthy of the extensive patronage which it receives, and these efforts are appreciated by the numerous body of those who regard the work as invaluable. Terms, two dollars a year.—Address Messrs. T. S. Arthur and Company, 323 Walnut street, Philadelphia.

"The Farmer and Gardener" and "American Bee Journal" for April, have been received. Every page of these handsome monthlies is filled with matter of deep importance to the men who cultivate the soil; or who are engaged in the interesting and profitable occupation of Bee Culture. The publishers, desirous of having them thoroughly introduced, will send specimen copies of either or both, without charge, to all who desire it. The price per year of these journals, is One Dollar, each. Where both are ordered at the same time, they are furnished at 1.50, with a handsome book as a Premium. Address A. M. Spangler & Co., 25 North Sixth Street, Philadelphia.

A correspondent of the Siecle Paris, the Government organ of France, writes from Tunis, Algiers, as follows:—

"Our College of philosophers at home, may, and probably do, accomplish a great deal for the cause of science, but the Americans are the people to turn these discoveries to practical account. Many of the modern inventions in use here are American, and one American chemist, Dr. J. C. Ayer, of Lowell, supplies much of the medicine consumed in this country.—His Cherry Pectoral, Pills, Sarsaparilla, and Aque Cure constitute the staple remedies here, because they are of easy application, sure in their results, and have the confidence of the people. While the science of Medicine is carried to a higher perfection in our own country, France than any other, it strikes a Frenchman as a little singular that an American Physician should furnish the medical skill and remedies for our principal Province."

We are happy to inform our readers that these superior medicines which the Emperor's principal Province is obliged to get from America may be had by our neighbors, at Charles Ritz's Drug Store, Lewistown, Jacob Metz's, Allenville, H. S. McNabb & Co's, Belle-ville, K. M. Kinloch, Ross-ville, B. Grant's, White Hall, and by Dealers generally.

For Indigestion, TRY BOERHAVES HOLLAND BITTERS.
For Heartburn, TRY BOERHAVES HOLLAND BITTERS.
For Acidity, TRY BOERHAVES HOLLAND BITTERS.
For Waterbrash, TRY BOERHAVES HOLLAND BITTERS.
For Headache, TRY BOERHAVES HOLLAND BITTERS.
For Loss of Appetite, TRY BOERHAVES HOLLAND BITTERS.
For Costiveness, TRY BOERHAVES HOLLAND BITTERS.
For Piles, TRY BOERHAVES HOLLAND BITTERS.
In all Nervous, Rheumatic and Straggling Affections, it has in numerous instances proved highly beneficial, and in others effected a decided cure.

Notice—Pay Up.

THE undersigned requests all knowing themselves indebted on his books or otherwise, to call and make settlement without delay, as he, in common with the rest of mankind, needs money to meet his engagements. It is hoped this hint will be sufficient to induce debtors to respond to the call.
J. S. STINE.
Derry township, April 4, 1861-2*

PROPOSALS.

Will be received by the Burgess and Town Council until MONDAY EVENING, April 8th, 1861, for renting the Public Ground on the river front, opposite Marks Steam Mill. Bids for the whole, one-half, or one-third will be received, and the allotment made as may best subserve the interests of the Borough.
GEORGE FRYSSINGER, ap4-tf Clerk.

Notice to Taxpayers.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Commissioners of Millin county have authorized the Collectors of State and County taxes to make a deduction of

5 PER CENT.

on all taxes paid on or before the first day of June next, and THREE PER CENT. on those paid after the first day of June and on or before the 15th July—after which the full amount will be claimed.

By order of the Commissioners,
GEO. FRYSSINGER, Clerk.
Lewistown, April 4, 1861-tj.

Ambrotype and Photograph LIKENESSES TAKEN AT HARRY EISENBISE'S SKY-LIGHT GALLERY, Main Street, near the Town Hall.

WHERE all will receive every attention, and satisfaction guaranteed or no charge.

Having leased the rooms formerly occupied by J. Smith, especially designed for the Photographic Art, the undersigned now offers his services to the citizens of Lewistown and vicinity with the firm conviction that he can furnish Likenesses unsurpassed by any heretofore taken in this or any of the neighboring towns. As his chemicals, plates, instruments, light, &c., are of best quality and great power, he is satisfied that he will be enabled to please the most fastidious taste, both as to accuracy and neatness. His prices, too, are extremely low. Rooms open all hours of the day. Pictures inserted in breast pins, lockets, and finger rings, and paintings and daguerotypes copied most accurately. Beautifully furnished specimens of his work can always be seen at his rooms, which the public generally are invited to call and examine, whether they want pictures or not, as there is no charge for looking at them.

Here childhood, with its winsome face,
And lovely woman's queenly grace,
And lordly man's imperial frown,
Are each adroitly pencilled down
By lively elves who are slyly lurking
In a tiny box, and who're working
Instructions given in the ART on reasonable terms.
H. A. EISENBISE.
Lewistown, April 4, 1861-6m.

Let Thy Works Praise Thee.

The subscriber having obtained the management of the old Lewistown Foundry, lately called the Junata Iron Works, respectfully informs the public that the tools and machinery have been repaired, and are now ready to make and finish any kind of brass castings which may be ordered. Horse Powers and Threshing Machines of the best quality furnished at short notice and on the most accommodating terms.

BAR SHARE, SIDE HILL AND BULL PLOWS

always on hand. Having had a long experience in conducting this kind of business, the subscriber flatters himself that he will be able to give entire satisfaction to his customers. Please give him a trial.
ap4-ly JOHN R. WEEKES, Agt.

P. S.—All persons having accounts with the above Foundry are requested to call on Samuel S. Woods, at his office, and settle their accounts as soon as possible.

LIST OF LETTERS remaining in the Post Office at Lewistown, Pa April 4, 1861.

Alexander C. R. Esq. Kott B. M.
" Jas. B. Kyle Abrann
" A. F. Kepner H.
" C. M. Kline Samuel
" W. F. Kurtz Jacob
Bunnale Kelley Discartes
Baily Jas. G. Laudny Louis
Breyman A. S. Longwell J. 2
Brown W. W. Lirimington C.
Beatty John M. Lilley W. L.
Brown J. M. Morris Israel Esq.
Barns Miss Caroline Michael Charles
Barnum Dr. R. E. Matthews C.
Biglow C. R. Esq. Moss Catharine
Barnes E. K. Miller David
Berlew Miss Ann McMeans J.
Chambers L. Esq. McClure James
Carlin Asa Overhiser D. K.
Campbell John O. Purchase Thomas
Duncan R. H. Esq. Pouchey John
Fallinger W. G. Price Martha
Frantinauce John Esq. Parker Frederick
Fessler Reuben B. Price Mary L.
Flemington J. H. Rowalt W. Esq.
Frescott G. W. Esq. Rodgers Thomas
Fewsberry B. M. Reese John
Green F. S. 2 Reil A. W. Esq.
Garner John Rowell W. L.
Garnes C. S. Prof. Sproul H. J.
Goodman W. E. Sampsel Daniel
Haggerty W. A. Esq. Sullivan
Harp J. W. Sellers Abraham
Hattan Miss Addie Troutman John
Hartzler Jacob Tobson S. J.
Johns Martin Esq. Warren W. J.
" S. Webb Robert
Johnson M. C. Wagner D. M.

Persons calling on an of the above letters will please say they are advertised, one cent due on each.

S. S. CUMMINGS, P. M.
Lewistown April 4, 1861.

COME and see the new styles of Quaker Ware at the cheap store of JOHN KENNEDY & Co.

COME and buy cheap Calicoes, Muslins, Stockings, Nankins and Dry Goods of all kinds, at JOHN KENNEDY & Co's.

COME all ye that are in search of the best Goods in town to JOHN KENNEDY & Co.