

THE GAZETTE.

LEWISTOWN, PA.
Thursday, May 23, 1861.

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



Flag of the free heart's only home,
By angel hands to valor given!
Thy stars have lit the welkin dome,
And all thy hosts were born to heaven;
Forever float that standard brave,
Where freemen's blood has been,
With Freedom's soul beneath our feet,
And Freedom's banner streaming over us.

GRUMBLERS.

We see several papers are endeavoring to get up a feeling against the State Government, as well as some of the officers, by charging neglect and peculation against them in furnishing supplies and equipments for the army. Some of these may have ground for complaint, and instances have probably occurred where poor and unsuitable articles were furnished by dishonest contractors, but that these are chargeable to neglect on the part of the State Government or its officers is at best a far-fetched opinion. The extraordinary and unexampled occasion which has occurred for calling out State troops in large numbers, without previous preparation, has of course rendered an immense amount of labor necessary in arranging the details, which devolves upon the heads of the several departments, who in turn must trust to a second class for superintendence, and these again to numberless employees, any one of whom proving unfaithful or dishonest, would give room for cavil. That some cloth should prove bad in the immense lots purchased is no subject of wonder—for there is hardly a store in which some bad is not found; that some blankets should have been unfit for use, is nothing new; and that some shoes should be worthless, is not strange, for the same thing can be found in any dry goods or shoe store. The grumblers however are not content to make allowances for anything: if one piece of cloth, a lot of blankets, or of shoes, turns out bad, we at once find a rignarole of nonsense from a "special correspondent" who can strain at gnats and swallow camels, and forthwith the Government and all connected with it are denounced. This is wrong, and may produce insubordination among those who have heretofore looked at the difficulties in a sensible light. How different ideas prevail we might readily instance by extracts from letters from members of the Logan Guards, for while one writes despondingly and complains of almost everything, another under the same date speaks of being contented, makes light of what the other calls hardships, and on the whole concludes that he expected to meet difficulties of all kinds, looked at the bright side, and has not been disappointed.

We stated last week that there appeared to have been some neglect in furnishing the Logan Guards with their uniforms, not on the part of the State Government or Gen. Hale, but probably through other parties after they had been forwarded.—After our form was on the press we received a letter from a gentleman well known as a soldier's friend in word and deed, which although mainly private we publish in great part:

HARRISBURG, May 14, 1861.
The tardy movements of the Legislature have greatly embarrassed the constituted authorities here, and has tended to little representation and misunderstanding. The organized regiments have all been sent from this camp, and are now under the control of the United States authorities at Chambersburg, York, Lancaster, West Chester, Washington City, and a part of our brave Juniators boys are at Fort Washington, on the east side of the Potomac, and about as near the secession forces as they can well get without an exchange of shots. The aggregate of these Pennsylvania forces cannot be short of 15,000 men. And besides those already mustered into the United States service, we have several regiments at Philadelphia, two or three at Pittsburg, and about twenty six companies at this camp not yet organized into regiments. All these latter are awaiting the action of the Legislature and the further requisition of the department at Washington. Nearly the whole of them feel more or less aggrieved, and the air is full of complaints as well as every mail, and not one complaint in fifty that does not place the blame where it ought not to be placed, and where it is doing grievous injustice to place it. But so it is, and of course it will require time to do justice to and vindicate the aggrieved and meritorious parties. I have known the Governor and the different departments to be slandered and misrepresented beyond measure, when they were working night and day to the comfort and honor of our soldiers and of the State. Our people will soon see the absurdity of expecting an army of 15 or 20,000 to be subsisted, clothed, armed and equipped in a few days. And yet that miracle has been almost accomplished. Some, however, seem to think this should be done in a day, that no delays and no disappointment should occur

whatever, and this by departments that had never been organized, and out of means and instrumentalities that had no actual existence a single month ago.

I may on a future occasion, and when more at leisure, take up in detail some of the false and unfounded charges preferred, doubtless inconsiderately, against some of the departments of the service. But there is one all-wise to notice now. It is that Quarter Master General Hale is chargeable with neglect in not having the Logan Guards clothed long since. That they did not receive them can be proved. They were among the first in the Capital for its defence, were from his old home, and he felt an ardent pride in having them immediately supplied with all the comforts of the soldier if it was at all practicable.

Not being able to send them supplies of clothing, (for bear it in mind the Federal Government was bound to supply their subsistence, their quarters, and camp, and garrison equipage,) he telegraphed to Col. Forney to have them supplied with under clothing, which had to be done at nearly double the cost compared with Philadelphia prices.—When this was done Washington was cut off from us by the action of the Baltimore mob and the secession movements in Maryland, and it is only a few days since that anything can be transmitted to that city. In the mean time, however, their clothing was forwarded as soon as possible, and I am happy to say ought to be in their possession. But if it is not, then the fault does not lie with the Quarter Master General of Pennsylvania. He cannot command the cars or open the communication when they are obstructed. The same delays have occurred in shipping clothing to other Regiments at Camp Slifer and other camps in our own State where the trains are running daily. Col. W. H. Irwin's Regiment at Chambersburg was suffering for under-clothing, and the authorities were being blamed herefor neglecting in default, but they had been provided for, and sent to them in as good time as possible, and the delay was occasioned by some derangement of the transporting parties. We have the same feelings and sympathies here that our friends have at home. You may rest assured that no time or opportunity is lost by the proper authorities in creating and forwarding supplies to our noble fellows who are in the advance posts, and who have already in consequence of the extraordinary weather passed through nearly all the stages and different degrees of a soldier's life.

If wrong has been done in furnishing articles to the soldiers, it is right and proper that the guilty parties should be exposed and punished; but for one we protest against a set of disappointed contractors getting up sensation articles in times like the present.

LATEST NEWS.

There is no special news of importance since our last, but in our opinion Government having nearly completed its arrangements, the next ten days or two weeks will witness a series of movements before which the traitors will either have to retreat or fight.

The traitors of Maryland, Kentucky, Virginia and Missouri, if not of North Carolina and Tennessee, will have their hands full at home. Western Virginia is a unit against rebellion; and should the eastern portion of the State venture upon active measures against the Government, a new State will be created, and volunteers enough take the field to hold the rebels in check.

Kentucky is even more evenly divided.—Already three full regiments have taken the field for the Union, and when Col. Anderson shall take his place at the head of "The Hunters" of his native State, an army strong enough to speedily crush out treason from its borders will make its appearance.

In Missouri, ten thousand Union volunteers are already enrolled, and in less than ten days the loyal men of that State will show themselves too formidable to be attacked. Maryland too almost entirely recovered from her rebellious spasms. The true men of the State are bold and ready. They cannot be put down. Already our troops pass a "through Baltimore" undisturbed, and in a fortnight not a traitor will show his head except through a halter.

Of North Carolina and Tennessee we know less, and expect less. They may go with the multitude to do evil." But there will be very soon developed too strong a Union sentiment in both States to render safe a very formidable contribution of the troops to the rebel Confederacy for aggressive service.

On Thursday the only military movement of importance was the passage of one thousand federal troops through Baltimore en route to Washington. The detachment, composed principally of a Michigan Regiment, arrived by the Northern Central Railroad and marched from the Bolton depot across the Mount Clare depot where they took the cars for Washington. Their passage across the city was very quietly accomplished. At some points they were cheered by spectators which they acknowledged by a marching salute.—The promotion of Major Butler to a Major Generalship, places the military department of Annapolis under the command of General Cadwalader, who has also been a Brigadier General. They were visited yesterday by great numbers of spectators. The most entire order prevailed, and the officers were very courteous to visitors, freely admitting numbers within the lines.

The statement that Col. Anderson had said that Hon. John C. Breckinridge would accept a command under him in the Kentucky brigade, proves erroneous. Col. Anderson merely mentioning it as a gratifying report, not as a fact. Breck is a traitor.

Mr. Wm. G. Coffin has been appointed Superintendent of Southern Indian Affairs by the Government, and will immediately start to visit the Cherokees, Choctaws, and Chickasaws, to give them every assurance that it is not designed to interfere in any way with their domestic institutions, including slavery; and to convince them that it is their interest to remain forever on terms of peace with the Federal Government.

The contract for carrying the mails to Norfolk has been annulled in consequence of the interference of the Virginia authorities, and there is a probability that the Southern mail service will be discontinued in all the seceded States in a few days.

A Washington dispatch states "by authority" that Mr. Winans was released by order of the Government, on his parole of honor "that he would do no act, openly or covertly, hostile to the Government of the United States."

Both Houses of the Massachusetts Legislature on Thursday passed the Appropriation

bill of three millions of dollars and the Seven Million Loan Bill unanimously.

The Government has placed restrictions upon the Adams Express Company in relation to the carrying of letters and other articles South.

The Charleston papers announce the blockade of that port by the frigate Niagara, which will shortly be joined by other vessels. A number of vessels had been ordered off, but one English ship, succeeded in getting in.

The transportation of immense bodies of troops to Fortress Monroe is to take place at the least possible delay. Major General Butler will forthwith repair thither, where he will establish his headquarters as the commandant of the new Military Department of Virginia, North Carolina and Tennessee.—These facts are significant on Friday, on board the U. S. frigate Minnesota, Hampton Roads.

A private letter, dated from Friday, on board the U. S. frigate Minnesota, Hampton Roads, says: "We arrived from Boston on the 13th, and have commenced our assaults on the enemy. We have seized about \$300,000 worth of ships and tobacco. We are anticipating an attempt on the part of the enemy to fortify Shewell's Point, and if they do, we shall attack them."

Twenty or fifteen of the regiments now in Washington are encamped in various localities. The troops manifest the most friendly feeling toward each other, while their general good conduct is remarkable.

Two grand camps are proposed—one to be connected with the Sicksles' brigade, on Staten Island, to receive whatever volunteers may be accepted, there to be drilled, and thence to be transferred wherever required on the Atlantic coast. Another camp to be located at Harrisburg, for the support of the service in Washington, and at the Southwest.

Mr. Buchanan, who is generally very slow in getting right, in a late letter says it is a dishonorable act for any army or navy officer to resign and go over to the enemy. Such an opinion would have sounded better when he was still President.

Gov. Magoffin of Kentucky, under the advice of Breckinridge and other cowboys, has commanded the United States not to march U. S. troops into that State! There is no step backwards now, and if necessary troops will march through that State, and then go to the doubly damned traitors.

Three companies of United States Artillery from Camp Randall, Minnesota, under command of Major Gatty, arrived at Cincinnati on Sunday morning, and encamped on the Orphan's Asylum lot. They left for Camp Denison next morning. There are now 16,000 Ohio volunteers encamped there.

Senator Douglas is improving in health. He is now considered out of danger.

A detachment of 700 Virginia troops have arrived opposite Williamsport, on the Potomac river, only twenty six miles south of Chambersburg.

Advices from Key West state that Captain Craven of the United States steamer Crusader had seized the steamer Shawnee. He was arming the celebrated yacht Wanderer which will be sent to the Gulf as a raider under the command of a Lieutenant of the United States Navy.

St. Louis Evacuated by a Line of Military Posts.

Sr. Louis, May 18.—The State Tobacco Warehouse was visited yesterday by the United States authorities, and a considerable quantity of arms and munitions of war taken therefrom.

The rifles taken yesterday from the Central Metropolitan Police Station belonged to Henry N. Hart, colonel of the Constitutional Guard, and had been taken to the police station for safe keeping.

The city is now environed by a line of military posts, extending from the river, below the arsenal, around the western outskirts to the river again on the north. The object of these posts is to prevent hostile troops and munitions of war from entering the city, and to protect the public peace and give security to every peaceful citizen. The forces comprising these establishments belong to the regiments under command of Colonels Blair, Boerstein, and Seigel.

Twenty-seven persons have died of wounds received at the Camp Jackson affair, and eight in the Walnut-street collision.

BALTIMORE, May 18.—Three merchants of this city, Jerome A. Pendergrass, James Whiteford, and George McGowan, were arrested this morning, charged with riotous conduct in obstructing the track of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad on the 19th of April, while the Massachusetts troops were en route for Washington. They have been indicted by the Grand Jury, and were admitted to bail.

THE MARKETS.

LEWISTOWN, May 23, 1861.

CORRECTED BY GEORGE ELYMER.

Butter, good, 1/2 lb.	12
Lard,	10
Tallow,	00 to 10
Eggs, 1/2 dozen,	8
Buckwheat Flour per 100,	2 50
Beeswax, per pound,	25
Wool, washed,	30
unwashed,	20
Dried Cherries, per bushel	1 75
Dried Apples, do	1 25
Beans per bushel,	1 50
Potatoes,	60
Shoulder,	8
Ham,	12
Sides,	9
Country soap per lb., from 5 to 7 cents.	

CORRECTED BY MARKS & WILLIS.

Wheat, white 1/2 bushel,	1 20
red	1 15
Corn, old,	45
new,	40
Rye,	50
Oats,	25
Barley,	50 to 55
Cloverseed,	0 00 to 4 00
Timothy,	1 50
Flaxseed,	1 25

MARKS & WILLIS are retailing flour and feed as follows:

Extra Flour, per 100,	3 00
Fine, do	2 75
Superfine, do	2 25
Family, do	3 25
Mill Feed, per hundred,	80
Chopped Oats and Corn per 100,	1 10
Chopped Rye per 100,	1 25
Salt,	1 40
barrels, 280 lbs,	1 75

Philadelphia Market.

Flour,—Superfine \$5 50a62c, extra 5 75a 6, extra family 5 25a 50, and fancy brands 6 75a 7, as to quality. Rye flour 3 50 per bbl. Corn meal 2 87 per bbl.	
Grain.—Red wheat 125a130c, white 140c. Rye 66a67c. Corn 60a62c. Oats 33a33c.	
Cattle Market, May 20, 1861.—The receipts of Beef Cattle amounted to 1,500 head. Sales at from \$7 to 9 25 the 100 lbs.	
Some 40 Cows were sold at 22a30 each for Springers, and 25a38 for Cows and Calves.	
350 Hogs at 5 50a6 50 the 100 lbs net.	
4,500 Sheep at 41a42c per lb gross.	

LOCAL AFFAIRS.

Rev. Mr. Steek will preach in the Lutheran Church at Yeagertown on Sabbath, May 26th, at 10 1/2 o'clock A. M.

Mr. Elder, of this place, whose departure we noticed last week, informs us that the clothing for the Logan Guards was at the Washington Navy Yard on Monday a week awaiting a requisition, and that the U. S. Government would also issue a requisition for another set, so that the Guards would be amply provided. It therefore the clothing has not been received the fault does not lie with the State authorities.

SUDDEN DEATH.—Daniel W. Eisenbise, son of Richard, died quite suddenly on Friday morning last. He had been planting corn on one of Mr. Burns' farms and came home feeling somewhat unwell, and continued feeling worse until 10 o'clock on Friday morning when he died. He was aged 16 years, 11 months and 17 days, and was a quiet, well disposed and industrious young man. His remains were interred on Sunday in the Episcopal Cemetery, attended by a large number of friends and others, and the Slemmer Guards, of which he was a member.

RUNAWAY SLAVES.—We hear of a number of runaway slaves who are making their way north through the mountains in this neighborhood, most of them probably from Maryland and Virginia. Had Maryland stood up fairly and squarely for the Union, we believe our citizens, with hardly an exception, would cheerfully have aided in restoring them to their owners, but as it is no one seems to care at all for as Virginia is concerned, while for Maryland we only hear an occasional regret that good Union men should suffer for the deeds of the bridge burners.

LECTURE ON THE SOUTH.—George W. Frescoln, formerly a resident of this place, but for the past three years a citizen of Montgomery, Alabama, the headquarters of the Southern traitors and conspirators, delivered a lecture on address on Saturday evening in the Town Hall to a large audience. Mr. F. was engaged in the banking business in that city, and his uncle having been postmaster there, he had ample facilities for watching the rise and progress of the rebellion under the guidance of the unhung villains who carried it out. He related many instances of the despotism and tyranny which gradually undermined the liberties of the people and afforded opportunities for indulging the malignancy of every puppy who held a grudge or spite at some neighbor. To such an extent was this carried that individuals were no longer secure either in person or property—law was but a secondary consideration—reason became dethroned—and mobs ruled everything. Mr. Frescoln and Mr. Jacob Hostetter, also formerly a resident of this place, remained until a few weeks ago, having both been previously notified to leave, the former under personal threats from an enemy. When Mr. F. did leave he was followed by this miscreant on the railroad, and all kinds of efforts made to get him into difficulty, but without success. Finally, enraged at his discomfiture, he seized Mr. F. by the throat in the cars, when the latter drew a revolver, as did also two personal friends in the cars, and with these pointed at him the scoundrel was got rid of. Mr. F. says the South is not prepared for a war of any duration, and that the uprising in the North has produced a deep feeling, the more so because unexpected, as they had been led to believe that the democracy of the North would take up a tory position and remain neutral, leaving the republicans to do the fighting. The unkindest act of all was the New York Herald turning in to the support of the National Government and denouncing the seceders. The speaker was listened to with much interest.

At a meeting of the Slemmer Guards, on Saturday evening last, the following resolutions, respecting the death of one of their members, were passed:

WHEREAS, It has pleased Almighty God to remove from our midst D. W. Eisenbise, one of our worthy members, therefore,
Resolved, That we deeply sympathize with the parents, relatives, and friends of the deceased, in this their sad bereavement, and that, although we deplore our separation from him our associate and fellow member, yet we will calmly submit to this visitation from an all-wise providence.

Resolved, That we attend the funeral of the deceased in a body.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be respectfully submitted to our county papers for publication, and also to the family of the deceased.

A NEW MOVE.—Ben Firoved, agent, has determined to postpone auction indefinitely, and for a month or so will continue to close or sell his entire stock of goods at cost or even less for cash or in exchange for any kind of country produce. It consists of a choice assortment of Lawns,

Beroges, Organdies, Chintzes, De Laines, Prints, and other desirable articles, exactly suitable to the season, to which he has just added a select lot of new styles truly worthy of attention. Ladies and all others in want of Dress Goods, will find this the time and the Montgomery house, next door to Rudisill's, the place for Bargains, and no mistake. Call and see for yourselves!

The business in the Watch and Jewelry Establishment of R. W. Patton continued as usual.

Rheumatism is now cured by a very simple remedy called "Elixir Propylamine."—It is prepared ready for use by Ballicek and Crenshaw, Philadelphia. See their advertisement.

Hoodland's Balsamic Cordial has acquired a reputation that places it at the head of all remedies for pulmonary diseases. An advertisement will be found in another column.

This is in Both Forms Cured.

Read This!—I can only account for my present sound health from the constant, though moderate use of Hoodland's Balsamic Cordial—having from my youth suffered, at intervals, from Piles, in both forms, sometimes so severely as to completely prostrate me. I have for several months past, though subject to loss of sleep and unusual physical effort, been entirely free from any symptoms of this distressing disease, while my general health is much improved. Persons doubting the authenticity of this certificate, are requested to call upon or communicate with the proprietors. They will take pleasure not only in referring them to its author, but to many others who have used the Hoodland Bitters for the same affection, with equal success.

HELMHOLD'S BUCHU FOR THE BLADDER.
Helmhold's Buchu for the Kidneys.
Helmhold's Buchu for the Gravel.
Helmhold's Buchu for the Dropsy.
Helmhold's Buchu for Nervousness.
Helmhold's Buchu for Loss of Memory.
Helmhold's Buchu for Loss of Sight.
Helmhold's Buchu for Diseases of Vision.
Helmhold's Buchu for Difficult Breathing.
Helmhold's Buchu for Rheumatism.
Helmhold's Buchu for Excesses arising from Indulgence in all Disorders of the

SEXUAL ORGANS.
F. is fitted in either sex, from whatever cause originated, and in the matter of How Long Standing.
Helmhold's Buchu is pleasant in its taste and color, and immediate in its action. Price 81 per bottle, or six for 50. Delivered to any address, accompanied by reliable certificates.
Depot, 104 South Tenth St., Philadelphia. For sale in Lewistown by Chas. Litz, Sole Agent.

Married.
On the evening of the 21st May, by the Rev. Mr. Elliott, MONTGOMERY MORRISON, to Mrs. MARY J. GRAY, daughter of Gen. James Burns, all of this place.
[For their kind remembrance we trust they may live long and happily, blessed with all that makes life dear.]

Died.
On Friday morning, 17th inst., DANIEL W. EISENHISE, son of Richard and Keziah A. Eisenbise, aged 16 years, 11 months and 17 days.

On Tuesday, 14th May, AGNES M., daughter of John and Amelia Evans, aged 17 years, 8 months and 15 days.

Like the flowers of spring, when all around is bright and beautiful, when birds are warbling their joyous notes in praise to Him who made them, thou hast blossomed, bloomed and died, ere sin had colored thy heart, ere furrowed thy brow, or age shown thee that all things earthly are vanity—but not, gentle maiden, forever; for He who from the most unglorious bodies brings forth the gay and gorgeous butterfly to sport its brief existence on flowery lawn or mead, has declared that from our perishable bodies, made in His image, He will raise such as those in angelic beauty, clothed in a garment of immortality which neither Time nor space shall destroy. Sleep on then beneath the sod of mother Earth, sleep on in peace. Thy narrow precinct is a hallowed spot where the unbidden tear arises and fall; where the heid may sorrow that thy voice and footsteps are no longer heard, or thy form and features no longer seen, but thy kind d know that their Redeemer liveth, and that if faithful unto the end all shall meet again, never more to part, "where the wicked cease from troubling and the weary are at rest."

Leaves have their time to fall
And flowers to wither at the North wind's breath;
And stars to set, and planets to revolve,
Thou hast all seasons for thine own, oh! death!

For the Lewistown Gazette.
AGNES M. EVANS departed this life on the 14th instant, in the 18th year of her age.—Naturally kind and amiable, and of a lively, cheerful disposition, her presence was like sunshine around the family hearthstone. A child of religious instruction and careful moral culture, she was early impressed with the claims of religion and the necessity of a change of heart. Accordingly, more than two years ago she sought and found the saving mercy of God. Her conversion was clear and satisfactory, and followed by a union with the Methodist Episcopal Church, in which she had been reared, and of which she remained a member till death claimed her as his victim.

Her illness was protracted and painful, yet borne with Christian patience. Not the least distressing feature of it was owing to the peculiar nature of her disease, (typhoid) super inducing stupor with great cerebral disturbance. There were, however, some lucid intervals when she appeared entirely rational. She was prayerful even in her moments of delirium; had a conscious sense of peace with God; felt her Savior precious, and several times rejoiced in the prospect of eternal life. All the indications of her experience furnish satisfactory evidence of the happy future into which she has entered.

The struggle with death was so mild as to be scarcely perceptible; it was more like falling asleep than dying; calmly, quietly she breathed out her life, and her redeemed spirit took its flight upward, beyond the home of the sun-beam, to rest in the bosom of God. Devoutly attached to the Sunday School, and personally esteemed and loved as well, the superintendent and a number of the teachers and scholars attended her funeral, sung a hymn of Christian triumph at the house, and around the yet open grave sang another hymn of farewell to a sister beloved. The scene here was truly impressive, and will not soon be forgotten.

While she lay a corpse, as I stood with her father gazing into that pale face, unseeing eyes, and closed lips, from the moaning paternal heart came the touching words, "Her tongue was always mute to me." But 'tis silent now. The music of that voice has ceased. She has joined the melody in heaven.

"Redeemed of earth and pain,
Ah! when shall we ascend,
And all in Jesus' presence reign
With our transfused form?"

J. S. McMURRAY.

NOTICE.—The stockholders of the Odd Fellows Hall Company are hereby notified that an election will be held in the O. F. Hall, on WEDNESDAY, May 29th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M., for nine managers to attend to the affairs of said company for the ensuing year.
JOHN HAMILTON,
Secretary.

FINANCIAL condition of the Lewistown Gas Company to 13th May, 1861.—Published by order of the Board of Managers:
DR.

1860—June 19th, balance claimed by E. L. Benedict	\$717 30
Int. to May 13, 1861	38 72
To Merriek & Sons, three Retorts	142 20
To Westminster Coal Company	113 00
Claim Geo. W. Stewart	17 25
Claim A. B. Long	40 50
Due John Newcommer, (for tile)	\$1060 00
	22 00
	\$1091 02

By cash in hands of Treasurer Judgment vs. N. J. Rudisill Int from Nov. 22, 1860 Bal. of note Joseph Alexander Int. from Nov. 10, 1858 Balance against the company

	\$190 19
	227 11
	6 47
	78 26
	11 77
	577 21
	\$1091 03

By cash in hands of Treasurer The above Statement reported by Committee and published by order of the Board of Managers.
JOHN A. STERETT,
my 23-1t President.

HELMHOLD'S BUCHU FOR THE BLADDER.
HELMHOLD'S BUCHU FOR THE KIDNEYS.
HELMHOLD'S BUCHU FOR THE GRAVEL.
HELMHOLD'S BUCHU FOR THE DROPSY.
HELMHOLD'S BUCHU FOR NERVOUSNESS.
HELMHOLD'S BUCHU FOR LOSS OF MEMORY.
HELMHOLD'S BUCHU FOR LOSS OF SIGHT.
HELMHOLD'S BUCHU FOR DISEASES OF VISION.
HELMHOLD'S BUCHU FOR DIFFICULT BREATHING.
HELMHOLD'S BUCHU FOR RHEUMATISM.
HELMHOLD'S BUCHU FOR EXCESSES ARISING FROM INDULGENCE IN ALL DISORDERS OF THE

SEXUAL ORGANS.
F. is fitted in either sex, from whatever cause originated, and in the matter of How Long Standing.
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Depot, 104 South Tenth St., Philadelphia. For sale in Lewistown by Chas. Litz, Sole Agent.

REMEDY FOR RHEUMATISM;
and having received from many sources, both from physicians of the highest standing and from patients, the

Most Flattering Testimonials of its Real Value
in the treatment of this painful and obstinate disease, we are induced to present it to the public in a form READY FOR IMMEDIATE USE, which we beg to commend itself to those who are suffering with the afflicting complaint, and to the medical practitioner who may feel disposed to test the power of this valuable remedy.

ELIXIR PROPYLAMINE, in the form above spoken of has recently been extensively experimented with in the

Pennsylvania Hospital,
and with marked success (as it will appear from the published accounts in the medical journals).
It is carefully put up ready for immediate use, with full directions, and can be obtained from all the druggists at 75 cents per bottle, and at wholesale of

BELLOCK & CRENSHAW,
Druggists and Manufacturing Chemists,
my 23-1t Philadelphia.

GILHAM'S
MANUAL FOR VOLUNTEERS AND MILITIA.

By Major WILLIAM GILHAM.
742 Pages, 200 Illustrations.
Price \$2 50.

COMPRISING an introduction, containing a glossary of the terms in use among military men, Army Regulations, Orders, and the Staff, Army and Ammunition, Schools of the Soldier, Company, Battalion, Troop, Troop and Squadron, Evolutions of the Regiment, Light Artillery, Heavy Artillery, Troops, Companies of Cavalry, Companies, Duties in Camp, in the Field, the Staff, Battles, Court Martials, Musters and the Rules of War.
THE MOST COMPLETE MILITARY MANUAL YET PUBLISHED.

Letter of March 21, 1861, from J. Meredith Reed, Jr., Adjutant General of the State of New York. I have examined with some care the contents of your work, and have no hesitation in recommending it to the favorable notice of military men throughout the State. It is characterized by great clearness and simplicity of style, and contains an infinite variety of information of great value to all interested in military subjects.

Extract of a letter of March 18th, 1861, from Alfred Sully, Captain Second Infantry, United States Army. Gilham's Manual of Instruction for Volunteers and Militia, published in this country, is the best work of the kind published in the country. I would recommend every officer to read it.

The Manual of Instruction for Volunteers and Militia, by Major William Gilham, has our hearty approval, and we think it really necessary for the improvement of our military forces in Pennsylvania. F. E. Potts, our forces in military knowledge.

Wm. L. Lewis, Jr., Colonel First Infantry, Pennsylvania Volunteers.
Thomas C. Jones, Captain First Troop Philadelphia City Cavalry.
W. G. Mearns, Major First Regiment Artillery.
T. G. Mearns, Colonel Infantry, First Regiment Light Guards.
Philip H. Smith, Captain First Lieutenant Company A, First Artillery.
William B. Taylor, Captain Third Artillery.
Thomas P. Perry, Captain Washington Greys.
Daniel F. Foley, Captain Philadelphia Greys, First Regiment Artillery, First Brigade, First Division Pennsylvania Volunteers.

The unique form in which all the multifarious subjects are presented is an additional recommendation, both on the score of economy and convenience. While congratulating you as the medium to present this valuable addition to the military library, and Major Gilham's successful labors, I take great pleasure to recommend its adoption by the State Military Department and the Volunteers. Yours, very truly,
W. B. Lewis, Jr., Major General First Division, Pennsylvania Volunteers.

James S. Naples, Com'g First Brig., Eighteenth Div., Pennsylvania Volunteers.
E. C. Williams, Brig. Gen., First Brig., Fifth Div., Pennsylvania Volunteers.

FRANKLIN, Allegheny County, Pennsylvania, 19th May, 1861.
We, the undersigned, having examined Major Gilham's "Manual of Instruction for Volunteers and Militia," do most heartily recommend it as the best work on military art and science yet published. It is a work long needed, and is indispensable to every man who takes an interest in military affairs.
P. Hardinger, Lieut. Col. First Regt. Allegheny County Volunteers.
Alexander Briggs, Brigade Inspector of First Brigade, Eighteenth Division, Volunteers.
Daniel Campbell, Captain Innes's Greys.
Thomas A. Rovey, Captain Washington Infantry.
S. A. Lewis, Captain Jackson Independent Blues.
Leopold Schaefer, Captain First Brigade.
Capt. Edo. DeLora.
D. B. Morris, First Lieutenant of the Washington Infantry.
William Bennett, Second Lieutenant of the Innes's Greys.
James Shank, Adjutant First Regiment Allegheny Volunteers.

Want of space prevents the publication of numerous additional recommendations, from all parts of the Union in the possession of the publisher. It is a work long needed, and is indispensable to every man who takes an interest in military affairs.
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