

Poor House Business. The Directors of the Poor meet at the Poor House on the 24 Tuesday of each month.

BENEDICT & CO., BANKERS, LEWISTOWN, PA. Collections and remittances promptly made. Interest allowed on time deposits.

GEO. W. ELDER, Attorney at Law, Office Market Square, Lewistown, will attend to business in Mifflin, Centre and Huntingdon counties.

H. J. CULBERTSON, Attorney at Law, LEWISTOWN, PA. OFFERS his professional services to the citizens of Mifflin county. Office with D. W. Woods, esq., Main street, below National Hotel.

LYCOMING COUNTY Mutual Insurance Company. Capital, \$2,500,000.

JAMES RANKIN, President. JOSHUA BOWMAN, Secretary. JOHN HAMILTON, Agent.

DR. JOHN J. DAHLEN, Practicing Physician, Belleville, Mifflin County, Pa. DR. DAHLEN has been appointed an Examining Surgeon for Pennsylv. Soldiers requiring examination will find him at his office in Belleville.

DENTISTRY - J. SMITH. RESPECTFULLY inform the citizens of Lewistown and vicinity, (a few doors from the Town Hall, in the line of his profession in the most scientific manner - in Whole Sets, Partial Sets, in an elegant and workmanlike manner, and on the most reasonable terms. He guarantees his work, or no pay.

Teeth Extracted Without Pain! By M. R. Thompson, D. D. S. By a NEW PROCESS, without the use of Chloroform, Ether, or Nitrous Oxide, and is attended by no danger or bad effects.

DR. S. G. NYLAUGHLIN, DENTIST. OFFERS his professional services to the citizens of Lewistown and vicinity. All in want of good, neat work will do well to give him a call.

DENTAL CARD R. M. KEEVER, SURGEON DENTIST. TEETH EXTRACTED WITHOUT PAIN.

NEW STOCK. The subscriber has just received and will keep on hand a select stock of Men's, Boys' and Youth's Boots, Ladies', Misses and Children's Boots and Shoes of various kinds and styles, to which he would invite the attention of his friends and the public generally.

MRS. M. E. STEWART, FANCY STORE, West Market St., Lewistown. LADIES & GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING GOODS, Socks, Cloaks, Hats, Bonnets, Ladies Fine DRESS GOODS and Trimmings.

Millinery and Dress-Making executed in the most approved style. Lewistown, April 18, 1866.

REMOVED. J. A. & W. R. McKEE. HAVE removed their Leather Store to Odd Fellows' Hall, where they will constantly keep on hand. Siles Leather, Harness, skirting and Upper Leather, Kips, American and French Calf Skins, Morocco, Linings and Bindings, and a general assortment of Shoe Findings, which they will sell cheap for cash.

500 GORDS BARK wanted, for which the highest market price will be paid in Cash.

Tailoring Establishment Removed. CHARLES W. GIBBS. MERCHANT TAILOR. Has removed his shop to the building formerly known as the "green house," at the intersection of Valley and Mill streets, adjoining H. M. & R. Pratt's store.

WILLIAM LIND, has now open A NEW STOCK OF Cloths, Cassimeres AND VESTINGS, which will be made up to order in the neat and most fashionable styles.

BEAUTY.

Auburn, Golden, Flaxen and Silken Curls. PRODUCED by the use of Prof. BERBER'S PREPARED. One application invariably curls to curl the most straight and stubborn hair of either sex into wavy ringlets, or heavy massive curls.

WHISKERS AND MUSTACHES!

POURED to grow upon the smoothest face in from three to five weeks by using DR. SEVIGNES' RESTAURATEUR CAPILLAIRE. The most wonderful discovery in modern science, acting upon the Beard and Hair in an almost miraculous manner.

CRISPER COMA.

Oh, she was beautiful and fair, With wavy eyes, and radiant hair, Whose curling tendrils soft entwined, Enchanted the very heart of man.

By using this article Ladies and Gentlemen can beautify themselves for a season. It is the only article in the world that will curl straight hair, and at the same time give it a beautiful, glossy appearance.

EXCELSIOR! EXCELSIOR!! CHASTELLAR'S HAIR EXTERMINATOR

TO THE Ladies especially, this invaluable depilatory recommends itself as being an almost indispensable article in extreme beauty. It is easily applied, does not burn or irritate the skin, but acts directly on the roots. It is warranted to remove superfluous hair from low foreheads, or from the hair of the face, completely, totally and radically extirpating the same, leaving the skin soft, smooth and natural.

REPARATOR CAPILLI.

Throw away your false frizzes, your switches, your wig - And rejoice in your own luxuriant hair. And rejoice in your own luxuriant hair. And rejoice in your own luxuriant hair.

THE BEST IN THE WORLD! THE UNDERGROUND IS AGENT FOR THE IMPROVED SINGER SEWING MACHINE,

which will be placed upon trial with any other now in use. He invites competition. It can be tested One Month with any other machine to enable purchasers to choose THE BEST. TERMS LIBERAL. Give him a call.

Drew's Patent CUTTING BOOTS WITHOUT GRIPPING OR SIDE SEAMS.

THE greatest improvement of the age, in this line of trade. It does away with the wrinkles on the instep, also, with the queer side seam which has injured so many feet and ankles. 2d. It makes the easiest sitting and best fitting boot ever worn.

20,000 MAJORITY! To the Voters of Central Penna

ELECTION is over and it has been decided by about 20,000 majority that the Tobacco and Cigar sold at Frynsinger's Tobacco and Cigar Store cannot be surpassed, either in Quality or Price.

Why Shiver With Cold, When you can Buy Knit Undershirts and Drawers SO CHEAP At BRISBIN'S.

PATENT MICA ROOFING.

THE New York Mica Roofing Company, (established 1856) are manufacturing under Letters Patent the B-st Article of Composition Roofing ever offered to the Public. It is adapted to every style of Roof, steep or flat, and can be readily applied by any one.

MICA ROOFING PAINT.

For coating Tin, Iron, or Slate Roofs. It forms a Body Equal to Three coats of Ordinary Paint. No Roof can rust under it, and old leaky Roofs may be made permanently water-proof and durable by its use.

Black Lustre Varnish, Turned Felt and Roofing Pitch.

Discount to the Trade. Gentlemen and Price List furnished. Rights for counties sold at low rates. Address THE MICA ROOFING COMPANY, 194 Broadway, N. Y.

TEAS!

Teas for the People. No more Enormous Profits for Consumers to Pay. Fifty Cents to One Dollar per Pound Saved by Buying your Teas Direct from the Importers.

PRICE LIST.

Oolong, (Black) 70, 80, 90, \$1.00, best \$1.25, per pound. English Breakfast, (Black) 80, 90, \$1.00, best \$1.25, per lb.

COFFEE DEPARTMENT.

We have lately added a Coffee Department to our establishment, and although we cannot promise the consumer as great a saving as we can on Teas, (the margin for profit being so small) yet we will sell our Coffee 25 per cent cheaper than retailers charge.

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MISCELLANY.

Veto of the Pennsylvania Rail Road Bill.

EXECUTIVE CHAMBER, HARRISBURG, March 20, 1867. To the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

GETLEMEN—The act entitled "An act to repeal an act entitled A further supplement to the act incorporating the Pennsylvania railroad company, authorizing an increase of capital stock and to borrow money, approved the twenty-first day of March, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six, to authorize the Pennsylvania railroad company to increase its capital stock, to issue bonds, and to secure the same by mortgages," has received that careful consideration from me which the importance of the subject seemed to demand, and notwithstanding the high respect I entertain for the two branches of the Legislature, and the extreme reluctance, I am induced, by my convictions of duty, to dissent from the propriety of the provisions of the bill, and to return it, with my objections, to the Senate, in which it originated.

Lest my opinions should be misconceived and misrepresented, I deem it due to myself to make a brief exposition of some of the enactments of the Legislature for the benefit of the Pennsylvania railroad company since the original act for its incorporation, approved April 12th, 1846, so far as relates to its capital stock.

The twentieth section is as follows:—"That if any increase of the capital stock shall be deemed necessary, in order to appearances or improve the said railroad or stockholders of said company, at any annual meeting, or at any special meeting convened for that purpose, in manner as aforesaid, to increase and dispose of any additional number of shares, not exceeding fifty thousand, so that the whole amount of said capital stock shall not exceed ten millions of dollars, and receive and demand the moneys for the additional share, in like manner, subject to the same conditions heretofore provided for the original subscriptions, or shall be provided for in the by-laws of said company."

The manner prescribed for the increase and disposition of the stock in the foregoing section is certainly most unexceptionable; it being under the direction of the stockholders, and not at the option of the directors as is provided in the bill under consideration, and which is deemed objectionable.

The twenty-second section imposed a tax as one of the conditions upon which the original charter was obtained, and the accumulated tax released.

By act approved April 23d, 1852, the capital stock was increased to thirteen million dollars; May 6, 1852, to fourteen million dollars; March 23, 1853, to eighteen million dollars; May 2d, 1855, to twenty million dollars, and March 2d, 1856, to thirty million dollars.

With no other objects on my part than to be serviceable to my countrymen, to preserve and transmit unimpaired the great principles and true policy of our Government, and honorably to perform the trusts, duties, obligations and responsibilities committed to my charge, I proceed in the performance of these objects as I understand them. I am sincerely friendly to all the railroads and other companies that have aided in the development of the wealth and resources of the State, and while cheerfully accord the same sentiment to your honorable bodies, I can but regret that there should be any difference of opinion between us on the proposed enactment. And if in stating the objections I shall use expressions which may be regarded as too strong, my apology will, I trust, be found in the importance of the subject. I will state them frankly and with as much brevity as possible.

Waiving objections to the first section of the bill under consideration, and waiving also an inquiry as to the legal rights to thus authorize the change of the fundamental law of a corporation, and bind the stockholders, I proceed to consider the second, which confers powers upon the directors of the company: * * "providing further facilities required by the increase of the business upon the road and its connections, and for such other purposes connected with the business as the board of directors of said company may deem expedient."

It shall be lawful for the said stockholders, from time to time, to issue additional shares of capital stock of said company, to such amount as they may determine, and to apportion or dispose of the said shares in such manner, and upon such terms, as they may think best; and also, for either or all of the said purposes, to issue, from time to time, bonds of the said company, payable at such time as they may appoint."

One of the objects of this bill is, for its further increase of the capital stock, to retire the present indebtedness, which, according to the president and directors' last annual report to the company, is upwards of twenty-six million dollars. Thus, in this way alone, increasing the stock over one hundred and thirty per cent, and makes it amount to over forty-six million dollars. But this is not all. It is further intended to increase the business facilities upon its roads and connections, "and for such other purposes connected with its business as the directors may deem expedient."

Were this bill to become a law, to what amount might the directors extend the capital stock, with such unlimited privileges? To what branches of business shall it be confined, and to what may it not be extended? And where is the power to keep it within its legitimate functions, if it should deem it proper to depart from them? Its tremendous power, in irresponsible hands, would be unlimited and uncontrollable by any other power short

Legislation, just as the necessity for such increase can be clearly demonstrated, and after due notice, that it is intended to make application for such increase of capital, and then only at the request of the stockholders.

Prior to the late election, I found among the people, throughout the State, that the important question of railroads, in all its shape and guises, could not be properly ignored. It was regarded as a matter of such paramount importance that pledges were asked of the gubernatorial candidates, and certain interrogatories addressed to them to which answers were required. One of the interrogatories addressed to myself was in these words, viz: "Will you, if elected Chief Magistrate of Pennsylvania, faithfully exert the power of your administration to defeat any and every attempt made, by legislation or otherwise, for the monopoly and control by any one corporation of the railroad policy of the State?"

To which I, in good faith, replied: "That while I believe it to be improper to bring the influence of the Executive Department to bear upon the Legislature in anticipation of its action, except in the way of recommendation, I am heartily opposed to the creation of any monopoly of the railroad system of the State, or giving any artificial body, created by the law, powers which would place it above and beyond the reach of the Legislature." And in my reply I further stated, that "the spirit of monopoly in this and other matters should be discouraged in a Republican government, and I have no sympathy with any policy which may be designed for its encouragement."

And in speaking of railroad companies I further remarked, "while these corporations continue to act their part as public servants they should be carefully protected. They should not be permitted to overstep their legitimate functions. As creatures of the law, they should obey and be, in every respect, subservient to the law."

In accordance with the doctrines thus pronounced the public have rendered their verdict and expect of me a strict compliance of the pledges then given. These are not new doctrines or principles. They were fearlessly enunciated in the incipient part of the campaign, and were discussed freely by the people, by the press and by public speakers generally throughout the State. I feel that I am solemnly bound to obey these pledges, and I have no desire or intention to evade or disobey them. The people may rest satisfied and assured that neither this, nor any other pledge, given them when I was asking their suffrages, shall be violated.

That the people have an indisputable and inherent right to instruct their public servants and to mould and fashion their institutions to suit themselves, no one, believing in a republican form of government, will for a moment pretend to deny, and I believe the correlative obligation, that those holding office are bound to obey, is equally true. These instructions were conveyed to me in the best possible mode, through the ballot-box. Viewing this question without prejudice, no man can doubt, that our citizens are earnestly opposed to the granting to corporations any unlimited powers which may be converted into monopolies and which cannot be held subservient to the Legislature, and to the true interests of the State.

A solicitor regard, therefore, for truth and justice, has impelled me to the course I have taken upon this subject, and with the full assurance that I have done my duty, I herewith return the bill without my signature.

JOHN W. GEARY. A lady was asked to join one of the divisions of the Daughters of Temperance. She replied: "This is unnecessary, as it is my intention to join one of the Sons in the course of a few weeks."

We have all heard of asking for bread and receiving a stone, but a young gentleman may be considered as still worse treated, when he asks for a young lady's hand and gets her father's foot.

The last case of jealousy is that of a lady who discarded her lover, a sea captain, because he hugged the shore.

I am astonished, my dear young lady, at your sentiments; you make me start. 'Well, I have been wanting you to start for the last hour.'

'I'm afraid you'll come to want,' said an old lady to a young gentleman. 'I have come to want already,' was the reply; 'I want your daughter.'

Weak doses of washboard are now recommended to ladies who complain of dyspepsia. Young men troubled in the same way, may be cured by a strong preparation of wood saw.

'My opinion is,' said a philosophical old lady of much experience and observation, 'that any man as dies upon washing day, does it out of pure spite.'

How does a cow become landed estate? By turning her into a field. Question for actors. Can a man be said to work when he plays? Fast young men's motto—Meet and drink.

A colporteur says he can always find sinners because he tracts 'em. The only shares that are sure to turn up all right. Plow-shares. What is the worst seat a man can sit on? Self-conceit.

A young man out West was entrusted with the money to bring his father home a good family sewing machine. He carried off a neighbor's daughter to Chicago, married her and brought her home, declaring she was the best family sewing machine he could procure.