

sentiment throughout the Democratic party."

He further says, that in the new official position he holds—Secretary of State—were he to pass sentence against those Democratic members who voted for General Cameron, instead of the caucus nominee, he might be justly asked "who made me a ruler or a judge in this matter?"

If Mr. Buchanan was right in 1845, while Secretary of State under President Polk, he is sadly at fault now, when President, in bringing his influence to bear in behalf of a candidate for office.

He then was called upon to speak of Judge Woodward's defeat—a man of "private virtues and splendid talents,"—but he very properly remained silent.

He now raises his voice as President in favor of one who can lay claim to no qualities of the kind.

In opposing Mr. Forney, we are jealous of "Federal interference," and can appeal, with great propriety, to Secretary Buchanan of 1845, to sustain us in our position against President Buchanan in 1857.

But, Mr. Speaker, it was not alone the executive power, brought to bear against democrats who merited better treatment at the hands of Mr. Buchanan, that influenced myself and colleague in casting aside obligations that would otherwise have been considered binding.

Mr. Buchanan forced the nomination of an individual for Senator who, by one single act of his life, without noticing more of sins, made himself unworthy of so high a position, and unworthy to associate with the distinguished men in that body.

It is perhaps needless to say I refer to Mr. Forney's base attempt to elicit acknowledgments from a weak man in a fit of drunkenness, produced at Forney's instance, with a view of perpetrating a great wrong against a defenceless woman in distress.

For the purpose of showing the enormity of his offence and the depths to which he descended, I shall refer to the celebrated letter of Mr. Forney to Mr. Roberts:

(PRIVATE.)

Our friend Forrest is now here, and is about to apply for a divorce from his wife.—He has had, for eighteen months, the proofs of her infidelity, but has chosen to keep them quiet, and would have done so still but for her folly in censuring him for leaving her.—It is really astounding how he has kept these proofs to himself from all his friends, for all that time; but it is so nevertheless.

The facts are these: eighteen months ago, while playing in Cincinnati, he caught Mrs. F. in a very equivocal position with a young man, in his own parlor—not in actual connection, but near it. She protested innocence, and he let it pass by—loving her as he did most profoundly. They passed on to New Orleans, and so homeward to New York.

After they reached home and had been there some time he found, one evening, on his wife's table a *bullet-dove* in the hand writing of, though not signed by, this young man, in which he alluded to her in terms the most unflattering and unmistakable.

The language alluded to her "white arms, that would about his neck"—to the "blissful hours they had spent together"; and the letter had been kept as a memento until it was quite well worn. Upon this evidence, with the other corroborative proofs, he intends applying to our Legislature for a divorce; but you are now in a position to serve him in a manner he will never forget. The person who wrote to Mrs. F., and in whose company she was detected, is George Jamieson, now playing in New Orleans. If you don't know him, you can, as the editor of a leading daily paper, soon make his acquaintance. What Forrest now desires to elicit the name to, is to obtain in some way an admission from Jamieson. I named you to him, as a safe, steady, and intelligent friend, and he never will forget what you do to him, in this to him the most vital matter. He suggests that you might institute intimate relations with J. and then induce him, EITHER IN YOUR PRESENCE, OR IN COMPANY, TO ADMIT AS A THING TO BE PROUD OF HIS CONNECTION WITH MRS. F. He is fond of a glass, and possibly, in a convivial mood, might become communicative. No harm will come to him; he is game too small for Forrest; and any admission he may make, may be important only as aiding an injured man in getting relieved from a hateful bond. Can you manage this thing, my friend? It will require skill and caution, and, if successful, will warmly endear you to Forrest. He is nearly crazy at the idea of being placed in his present position; but he will spend half he is worth to be released from it. This matter must be kept secret. Above all, do not name me in connection with it; excuse me for troubling you in regard to it. My ardent attachment to glorious Forrest must be my excuse. Now won't you help to relieve him.

It would help in the matter, probably, to know that John Green, the actor, now in New Orleans, is the warm friend of Forrest, and may know Jamieson well. You can use your own discretion in letting him know the facts, and invoking his aid. This letter is addressed to you in the knowledge of Forrest.

Please write as soon after receipt as you can find opportunity to look about you. With kind regards, I am, dear Roberts, J. W. FORNEY.

Shakspeare, in the character of Iago, intended to represent a villain of the deepest dye—one whose low, cowardly baseness was fitted for the most hellish purposes—one whose very nature is regarded by every reader with loathsome disgust, and with the feeling of distrust in a race among whom so vile a wretch should be found. It is questionable whether the immortal bard had better material with which to portray this character than is furnished in the foregoing letter.

That Mr. Forney should attempt to overwhelm us with column upon column of venom and abuse, with which he seems to be boiling over, after the just rebuke administered to him, is perfectly natural, and what might have been expected.

Independent of all other considerations, Mr. Forney's immorality should have and did secure his defeat. And I am glad to be able to say that I am not alone in this view of the case. A leading Democrat of Schuylkill, though heading a meeting in Pottsville, called to denounce us, stated to a gentleman of my acquaintance, previous

to the election of Senator, that there was sufficient justification for any one who should refuse to vote for Mr. Forney. It is painful to be obliged in self-defence to make mention of a circumstance of a private nature; but when individuals deal in unmeasured abuse of me without provocation or just cause, I shall not hesitate to "carry the war into Africa."

I take it for granted, Mr. Speaker, that I have furnished sufficiently good reasons for arraying myself against the nomination and election of John W. Forney. After satisfying my mind that I was right in my determination to oppose him, I did not hesitate long in making my choice between the opposing candidates. I saw, as did my colleague, that Gen. Cameron was the only man presented with whom we could succeed. It is true, he was the candidate of members belonging to different organizations; yet, on a hasty review of his life and past services, I believed, as I do now, that I could with great propriety, under the circumstances, give him my vote. This I did conscientiously, regardless of the slanders and revilings I knew would be heaped upon me by Forney and his pimps. Their defamation of character could not deter me from doing what I considered to be a duty I owed myself as well as my constituents. I can say to them now, indifferent to their scurrilous attacks, "cease viper, you bite a file."

In voting for Gen. Cameron I assisted, I am glad to say, in the election of a gentleman to the United States Senate, who is highly esteemed in all the relations of life.

His has been an eventful career, full of encouragement to the youth of the republic, starting penniless and unaided by wealthy friends, he has worked his way up not only to fame but fortune.

During Mr. Polk's administration he represented Pennsylvania in the United States Senate.

He maintained a position in that body which met with just commendation in and out of that State.

It was remarked by every Pennsylvanian visiting Washington during his term of office, that they had a representative at the seat of the National Government in whom they could justly feel a pride.

He was dignified, courteous, and able to attend to the high and responsible duties of his office.

Not only this, and which is of much importance to me, he can point to a Democratic record, while there, that cannot be impeached, however far the malignity and envy of his traducers may carry them in other respects.

It was this that had great weight in determining my choice.

He is known to have been on terms of the closest intimacy with President Polk, and the President elect gave evidence of great confidence in him.

Certain it is, the people of the State had an abiding confidence in the man, on account of his watchful care of their interests.

And I may say this is especially true of my constituents, who are so largely interested in the changes constantly attempted to be made in the revenue and protective policy of the government.

General Cameron upheld with so much ability and constancy, while in the Senate, the doctrine of protection, that all parties in Schuylkill applauded his course.

And I have no doubt, were an examination made, I could produce the highest encomiums upon him from the very men who are now denouncing me for supporting him. But this change is easily accounted for. They are expectants under Mr. Buchanan, and hope, by their hypocritical course, to bask under the smiles of official patronage.

Without any authority to speak for General Cameron, as to his course in the Senate, I feel satisfied he will not disappoint the high expectations of his friends.

Elected, as he has been, by members of the several parties, he is wise and experienced enough to avoid all extremes.

He will, no doubt, on the great questions coming before that body, be, in a measure, guided by the expressed will of the people through the State Legislature.

While this is the basis of Democratic principles, it is so manifestly right that no party can take exception to it.

Union and Snyder counties lately made a division of the goods and chattels of Old Mother Union, by which it appears Snyder has about \$1500 in cash and unpaid duplicates to commence house-keeping with. By the building committee at Middleburg owe us a dollar for advertising. Who's got it?

Holloway's Ointment and Pills, an astonishing remedy for Erysipelas.—Mr. Henry Turner of Dover, Maine, was afflicted with Erysipelas, large purple blotches came on his face and neck, and all parts of his body, and despite of the many remedies he tried, he was not benefited. At length, he had recourse to Holloway's Ointment and Pills, and made up his mind to persevere with these remedies, which he did. The result was, that in a few weeks he was perfectly cured, and his general health wonderfully improved. This case has created quite a sensation in Maine.

MEN OF AMERICA—MEN OF THE AGE.—The greatest man, "take him all in all," of the last hundred years, was George Washington—an American.

The greatest Doctor of Divinity, was Jonathan Edwards—an American.

The greatest Philosopher was Benjamin Franklin—an American.

The greatest living Sculptor is Hiram Powers—an American.

The greatest living Historian is Wm. H. Prescott—an American.

The greatest ornithologist was J. J. Audubon—an American.

The greatest Medical Chemist of modern time, Dr. J. C. AYER—inventor of Ayer's Cherry Pectoral and Cathartic Pills—an American.

The greatest lexicographer since the time of Johnson, was Noah Webster—an American.

The greatest inventors of modern times, were Fulton, Fitch, Whitney and Morse—all Americans.

THE GAZETTE.

LEWISTOWN, PA.
Thursday, February 5, 1857.

An extensive sale of personal property will come off at Rough and Ready Furnace on the 11th March.

W. & G. Macklin, McVeytown, at their extensive store rooms, have on hand an excellent assortment of goods, which the public are invited to examine. Grain will also be purchased or received on storage.

An auditor's notice and the county receipts and expenditures also appear.

The Commissioner's Statement will be published next week.

THE BRITISH REVIEWS.—Messrs. L. Scott & Co., New York, who have been re-publishing these Reviews for a number of years, particularly invite the attention of readers to their liberal offers for furnishing the Nos. for 1856 and '57 jointly. They propose to furnish the two years at the following extremely low rates:

For Blackwood's Magazine	\$1 50
For any one Review	4 00
For any two Reviews	6 00
For Blackwood and one Review	7 00
For Blackwood and two Reviews	9 00
For three Reviews	8 00
For Blackwood and three Reviews	12 00
For four Reviews	11 00
For Blackwood and the four Reviews	14 00

To avoid fractions \$2 may be remitted for Blackwood, and we will forward that work for both years, post paid. N. B.—The price in Great Britain of the five Periodicals above named is about \$31 per annum.

Address Leonard Scott & Co., No. 54 Gold street, New York.

GENERAL BANKING LAW.

At a meeting of the friends of a General Banking Law, held at Erie on the 17th January, the following resolutions were adopted:

Resolved, That the Banking system of Pennsylvania, so far as it was intended to furnish a safe and secure paper currency to circulate as money, has totally failed and ought to be changed.

Resolved, That, in the opinion of this meeting, no change will answer any good purpose, or bring security to the bill-holder, so long as the privilege of making their own money is conferred upon Banks. This is a radical error. Banks should buy their own currency, and give pledges and security for its redemption, instead of making it at will, as at present. The very privilege is an inducement to its abuse, and the continued losses by the people the natural consequence.

Resolved, That the present system should be got rid of as soon as possible, and no more currency manufactures established, but in their stead a system of Banking organized, limited only to the supply of capital and the wants of trade.

Resolved, That the continued losses by the people on account of the paper currency of the State, calls loudly upon the Legislature for prompt and decisive action. No tinkering or patching of the old system will answer.—Security to the bill-holder should be the leading element in the organization of a new system, and of this security the State should be the holder.

There is a great deal of truth in these resolutions, as almost every business man in Pennsylvania can testify, for we doubt whether one could be found who has not at some time experienced the inefficiency of our banking system. Yet our legislators, instead of going to work in a sensible manner to devise a better plan, commenced tinkering at the old, mending it here and there, but still leaving holes through which rogues could creep and escape both punishment and the payment of their obligations. Instances of this are too numerous to need reference. Now what is a bank-note? Webster defines it to be "a promissory note, issued by a banking company, assigned by the president and countersigned 'by the cashier, payable to the bearer in gold or silver at the bank, on demand.'"

Experience has thus far shown that in all institutions of this kind, incorporated under the old system, a few men have managed to control them—some honestly and for the good of the stockholders, but in a majority of cases for their own benefit. If successful in their speculations, everything went right—if not, the innocent holders of notes were sure to be the losers. The stockholders being themselves a part of the bank, it is their own lookout whether their investment is safe, just as one business man trusts another at his own risk and judgment. But with the note-holder it is different. He has no right to examine the books—he sees business men and those who ought to know freely taking and paying out these premises to pay, and it is a fair presumption for him that the bank is rightly conducted and able to redeem its issues; hence he is clearly the party entitled to protection and against loss. The old system, events have proved, is rotten—the individual liability has also failed, because under it there is no security that the holder will get full value for what he holds, it depending altogether whether the stock is held in such a way that it can be recovered. To illustrate this, let us suppose that A holds \$50,000 of stock in a bank and B \$50,000. A is worth \$10,000 over and above his stock—B \$50,000. By the decision of our courts, judgment could be obtained against A for \$50,000, but having only \$10,000 of property besides his stock, that is all that could be got; while B, who could pay, would only be liable for what he holds, to wit, \$50,000. If then we must have bank-notes, it is apparent some system ought to be devised that would do away with all risk to the note-holder. What that system should be, it is perhaps difficult to say, yet it is evident that an issue made by State Officers, for which they would hold U. S. Stock, Pennsylvania State Stock, and as many advocate mortgages on real estate, would afford a far safer guaranty than any we have ever had, especially if the issue was restricted to say three-fourths of the value of such stocks and real estate. The latter could be appraised by persons appointed by the court or taken at its assessed value, in which case we suppose there is not

a man in Mifflin county who would not under any circumstances be willing to take a bank-note issued under and being a mortgage on a well-known farm. To make this plain, let us show the condition in which it would stand. A farm assessed at \$10,000 would be probably worth \$14,000 or \$15,000, and be mortgaged for the redemption of \$7,500 of notes, which is all that could be issued under it.—This mortgage would be held by the State for the security of the note-holder, and whenever the bank failed to fulfill its promises the State authorities would foreclose the mortgage, sell the farm, and pay the note-holders. The same proceeding would take place with stocks.

The objection might be made that real estate would not answer, because such a proceeding would debar a sale, and make the owner a mere tenant. That is his own lookout—if he don't like the business, he need not embark in it. The advantage however in adding real estate it is contended by the advocates of this feature, is, that it would have the effect of keeping "wild cat" institutions out of the interior. Most of our government stocks are held in Europe and the large cities, where they are used at the stockboards in the same way that dice and cards are used in gambling halls. Few of our inland inhabitants would go to the cities for the purpose of purchasing stocks to establish a bank; while on the other hand some speculator or adventurer would take hold of the matter as they have in the western states, establish banks at the most inaccessible points, and thus prove anything but an advantage to the community. The subject at all events is worthy of reflection, and having plainly stated the case, we leave our readers to form their own deductions.

THE PENNSYLVANIA LEGISLATURE. In the Senate on the 27th a number of important bills were introduced. One proposed to repeal all acts imposing tonnage tax upon Railroad Companies incorporated by the laws of the State. A few days previous a bill was offered in the House to repeal the law exempting coal and lumber on the Pennsylvania Railroad from this tax.

Mr. Foster offered Joint Resolutions on the 28th in the House, providing for the assembling of a Joint Convention of the Legislature on the 10th of February for the purpose of electing a State Treasurer. The Constitutional provision limiting the term of the State Treasurer to one year is regarded as imperative upon the Legislature to provide for an election during the session.

In the Senate, a bill was introduced relative to the duties of the Attorney General. It proposes to constitute the office a department of the government, confiding to it all claims of the State, and their prosecution, and requiring annual reports to the Legislature of the nature and progress of official business in charge. The salary of the Attorney General is to be \$3000 per annum. The State Treasurer, in his annual report, recommended that this change should be made as a measure of convenience and economy.

Defaced fips, levies and quarters, are no longer received at the post office at par. Walker, the Elliptical, is completely hemmed in and likely to be extirpated.

Brought us no rain—The three pair of fish in the Almanac.

Preston King, Republican, has been elected U. S. Senator from New York.

Rather Tall—The trial lists for February of Union and Snyder counties—the former numbering 67 and the latter 36 cases.

Ought to be sued for libel—The editor of Lancaster Citizen for calling Mr. Russell President of the Lewistown Bank.

The latest fashion of robbing in the cities is called garroting. One chokes the victim while the other rides his pockets.

T. B. Peterson, the enterprising Philadelphia publisher, came near being burnt last week, but continues business prompt as ever. The upper stories were entirely destroyed.

The York Eagle and Huntingdon American announce their determination to support none but Americans for Governor.—Messrs. Banks, Packer, &c. will please take notice.

A destructive fire took place at Tamaqua, Schuylkill county, by which twelve buildings in the heart of the town were burnt—loss from \$30,000 to 40,000. According to the Tamaqua paper over \$11,000 are insured in the Lyeomg Mutual.

The Democrat will perceive that if it cannot publish Mr. Buchanan's letter, so can the editor can also see from the last paragraph that it was written to be used for Forney's benefit, and therefore neither private nor confidential.

What are "myriads" at Lock Haven? A myriad means ten thousand or an indefinite number among the rest of mankind—we are therefore curious to know how many skaters (perhaps the writer meant skaters) were on the pond in front of that jumping off place of creation at the time mentioned.

By reference to the speech in to-day's paper it will be seen that one of the "traitors," as the democratic papers call Wagonseller, Lebo and Menear, has turned "butcher," and that his first operation in that business has been to tickle the Old Buck under the fifth rib and skin Forney.

The annual meeting of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company and election for officers was held on Monday last. The report speaks favorably of the condition of the road, but considers the tonnage tax a great drawback to its successful competition with other roads. It pays a high compliment to its able superintendent, H. J. Lombaert, which all will acknowledge is well deserved. Mr. Thompson was re-elected President.

Married.

On the 27th ult., in Liverpool, Perry county, by Rev. Mr. Ritter, Ex-Sheriff D. McKEAN CONTNER, of this county, to Miss MARY CHARLES, of the former place.

LOCAL AFFAIRS.

COUNTY ACCOUNTS.—We publish to-day the statement of the Auditors appointed to make settlement with the Treasurer and other officers. The county account is considerably larger than usual, made so by the erection of a new jail, but as the commissioners were in a measure driven to lay an extra tax by a strange opposition to their borrowing money, these heavy expenditures will almost cease with the completion of that edifice. On the whole we think this is quite as well as if an increased tax had been levied for three or four years in succession, for if, as we understand is the case, the extra tax will pay off the debt, the county rates next year can probably be reduced to 2½ mills. For the present year they are 3 mills, 2 less than the regular tax last year.

THE LUTHERAN CHURCH.—A series of religious meetings have been held in the Lutheran church during the past few weeks, which have been very largely attended and created a fervent feeling in the minds of many towards seeking that better path which leadeth to the throne of Him who ruleth on high.—This church during the past four years, under charge of its present energetic and persevering pastor, has risen from a comparatively small congregation (61 members) to one of the first class, now numbering 340 members, with a prospect of a still further increase.—On Sunday last between two and three hundred partook of the communion, in the presence of one of the largest congregations that had ever been in it. The meetings will be continued every evening, and that they are extending in interest is shown by the fact that of late persons from Decatur and other townships at a distance have been attending. We trust they may result in good, for although it does not necessarily follow that every one who joins a church thereby becomes either honorable or good, yet where such conversion is sincere, it truly creates a new member of a community.

THE WEATHER.—On Friday morning last the trees presented that beautiful appearance which a hoar frost gives them, far exceeding anything of a landscape view to be seen at other times even in this romantic region. On Saturday morning the ground was covered with snow to the depth of seven or eight inches, thus far affording excellent sleighing and bringing a large accession of produce and business to town (without counting the beaux and belles as part of either). On Tuesday morning the thermometer indicated ten degrees below zero, being the third coldest morning this winter. Yesterday there were some indications of rain, with a fall during the night. This morning it is quite moderate. The ice on the river is from 18 inches to 2 feet thick, and in some places it is said to be frozen to the bottom.

IRON ORE.—A considerable body of iron ore has been recently discovered on Laurel Run, in Armagh township, a mile or two above Cox's saw mill. The specimens thus far found we learn contain a rather undue proportion of silica, but the fact of large bodies of ore existing in the Seven Mountains being now a well established fact, will probably lead to the discovery of others, and may ultimately have the effect of constructing a much desired railroad from this point towards or into Penn's valley. The route is a favorable one in every respect, and if once taken hold of with a will, can be made.

EXPLOSION.—A building occupied as a boarding house at McGirk's ore bank, in Ferguson's valley, was blown up a few weeks ago by the explosion of a keg of powder which was left standing behind the door. It is not certainly known how fire was communicated to it, though as a boy and an Irishman were about the premises, it is thought they had something to do with it without knowing the dangerous character of the article. They however both deny it. The boy was in the room at the time and made a narrow escape, having been badly burnt and thrown in between some timbers and boards. The building was blown to pieces, and with its contents, consisting of several beds, &c., consumed.

GROUND HOG DAY.—Monday last was what is termed Candlemas or Ground Hog Day, by which the weatherwise used to foretell the character of the remaining part of the winter. If the animal came out and saw its shadow, it forthwith returned to its hole and remained there six weeks longer, which indicated that winter would continue that long. If cloudy it remained out, considering the winter as broken. As we had both sunshine and clouds on Monday, it therefore depends at what time Mr. G. H. get out of bed, whether the winter is to be considered broken or not.

The following gentlemen were elected managers of the Lewistown Water Company on Monday last:

John A. Sterett, William Russell, John R. Weekes, Francis McClure, John W. Shaw, and Francis McCoy, who with George Fryinger, elected by Town Council, constitute the board.

The board subsequently met and elected John A. Sterett President, J. W. Shaw Secretary, and Wm. Russell Treasurer.

At an adjourned meeting of the Juniata Fire Company, held on the 22d January, the following officers were elected for the ensuing year:

President—F. G. Francisus.
Vice Presidents—James P. Hamaker and Wm. Keller.

Secretary—Chas. E. Thomas.
Treasurer—Thomas Mayes.
Chief Engineer—F. R. Sterrett.
Assistant Engineers—Jas. Francis and Mitchell Riden.

Directors—Alfred Marks, Samuel Marks and J. F. Yeager.

SMITH'S DISTRIBUTION.—This long talk of, and much wished for affair has at last come off, though not in such a way as to meet the expectations of the 25,000 men, women, and children who were holding themselves in readiness to move on the two Cottage farms, which, after all, it appears, and not the pictures, were the acme of the hopes of ticket holders. The scheme was evidently on too large a scale, and having been unable to sell more than between 25,000 and 26,000 shares, the most valuable property was withdrawn. We think however it was an error on the part of Mr. Smith or the committee to withdraw both farms, as somehow or other it had got into the head of almost every one holding a share that he or she was to be the fortunate possessor of one or the other, so that the idea of coming down to owning a storehouse, or a boat, town lot, calico dress, or trinket, looked upon as perfectly ridiculous. In fact, a young lady, who had set her heart on securing a homestead for herself and intended on the gift distribution, has become quite melancholy since the announcement, and declares she wouldn't take a canal boat as a gift, because she wanted the Cottage Farm and nothing else. Sure enough—who ever heard of "Love in a Canal Boat?"

The Council, at its last meeting, took into consideration the request of the Juniata Fire Company to repeal the last two resolutions passed at a previous meeting, and finally rescinded all.

BEAUTIFUL SIGHT.—On Saturday evening the crescent moon was seen in the western sky about equidistant from two planets, and all in a direct line towards the zenith. It was a spectacle of a sublime character, and one well calculated to draw the attention of the most obtuse mind to the wonders of creation and that omnipotent being who by his will could place such evidences of his greatness in the regions of space.

Died. In this place, on the 29th ult., FRANKLIN SPIECE, aged about 30 years.

On the 27th January, in Granville township, Mrs. ELIZABETH SELLERS, aged 52 years, 5 months and 7 days.

In Decatur township, at Lyllsville, on the 20th ult., FLORENCE ADELINE, daughter of John and Mary I. Keen, aged one year, four months and seven days.

This sweet little child was the idol of its parents. Its innocent prattle oftentimes amused them, and filled their hearts with admiration. No other seemed to these fond and loving parents to possess such traits of character and so many attractions, as their own sweet little Flora.—But alas! In the midst of peace and joy which pervaded their happy family circle, disease entered and fastened itself so deeply upon this dear little girl, as to bid defiance to the skill of the family physician (who into the person of Dr. Martin), as angelic mercy, waited patiently and faithfully at her bedside. Death entered in the trail of his disease and separated the soul of Flora from her little body; but oh! what joy, Flora is not dead; she still lives. Yes, fond parents, cease your tears, for Flora is now with that Saviour who said, "Suffer little children to come unto me, for of such is the kingdom of heaven." Look up, then, fond parents, to Heaven, and trust in the Saviour, for soon He will call you to your reward. C. M. K. Lewistown, Feb. 2, 1857.

PUBLIC SALE OF TEAM, ORE BANK, & C.

The following property will be sold without reserve on

Wednesday, 11th March next, at Rough and Ready Furnace, 17 miles from Huntingdon, on the Broad Top Railroad:

One splendid Six Horse Team, young and in fine order; one Five Horse Team, one brood Mare, one fine young Mule Team, five Wags, one Road Boat, one Cart, thirty sets harness, a number of cooking and ten plate Stoves, a Mch Cow, Furnace and Ore Bank Tools, Barrows, Scrap Iron and other property too tedious to enumerate.

There will also be sold at the same time valuable fossil ORE BANK, within a mile of the railroad, opened and in working order with a slope of 70 feet of ore above the drift. A comfortable Miners' House is erected on the property. Terms liberal.

L. T. WATSON, Auctioneer.

Passengers can leave Lewistown by the morning train of cars on the Pennsylvania Railroad and return the same evening. February 5, 1857-ts

W. & G. MACKLIN, McVeytown, Pa.,

keep constantly on hand a large assortment of Staple and Fancy Dry Goods, CLOTHING, BOOTS AND SHOES, HATS AND CAPS, STRAW GOODS, HARDWARE, QUEENSWARE, CEDARWARE, Groceries,

Wall and Window Papers, STATIONERY, CARPETS, DRUGGETS, OIL CLOTHS, RUGS, LINES, OIL, LEAD, PUTTY, TAR, PITCH, OAKUM, Salt, Fish, Plaster, Guano, Cement, Stone Coal and Grind Stones.

We are paying the highest market price for all kinds of GRAIN; or where parties desire it we will ship their Grain by canal and pay them net proceeds, after deducting freight. McVeytown, February 5, 1857.

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.—The undersigned Auditor, appointed by the Orphans' Court of Mifflin county to distribute the money paid into said Court by Jacob Hoover, Administrator of DAVID ROTHROCK, deceased, will attend to the duties of said appointment at the Register's Office in Lewistown, on Saturday, the 7th day of March next, at 10 o'clock, a. m., where those interested are requested to attend.

W. P. ELLIOTT, Auditor. feb5