

# LEWISTOWN GAZETTE

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**TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.**  
ONE DOLLAR PER ANNUM,  
IN ADVANCE.  
For six months, 75 cents.  
All NEW subscriptions must be paid in advance. If the paper is continued, and not paid within the first month, \$1.25 will be charged; if not paid in three months, \$1.50; if not paid in six months, \$1.75; and if not paid in one year, \$2.00.  
All papers addressed to persons out of the city will be discontinued at the expiration of the time paid for, unless special request is made to the contrary or payment guaranteed by some responsible person here.

**A NEW STOCK**  
OF  
**Cloths, Cassimeres**  
AND  
**VESTINGS,**  
Has just been received at the Lewistown Emporium of Fashion, which will be made up to order by experienced workmen.  
Gentlemen are requested to call.  
WM. LIND.  
Lewistown, April 21, 1859.

Removed to the Stand lately occupied by Kennedy & Junkin.  
**HAIR OILS FOR BARGAINS!**  
A Year's Credit to Responsible Men!

The subscriber having now on hand one of the best and largest stocks between Philadelphia and Pittsburgh, in order to accommodate business to the times, offers for sale a complete assortment of  
**Saddles, Harness, Bridles, Collars, Trunks, Whips, Hames, Valises, Carpet Bags,**  
and other articles in his line, which will be disposed of, when purchases are made to the amount of \$10 or more, on the above terms for approved paper.  
Among his stock will be found some highly finished sets of light Harness equal to any manufactured.  
Let all in want of good articles, made by experienced workmen, give him a call.  
JOHN DAVIS.  
Lewistown, April 7, 1859.

**New Fall and Winter Goods.**  
R. F. ELLIS, of the late firm of McCoy & Ellis, has just returned from the city with a choice assortment of  
**Dry Goods and Groceries,**  
selected with care and purchased for cash, which are offered to the public at a small advance on cost. The stock of Dry Goods embraces all descriptions of  
**FALL AND WINTER GOODS**  
suitable for Ladies, Gentlemen and Children, with many new patterns. His  
**Groceries**  
comprise Choice Sugars, Molasses, Java, Rio and Laguayra Coffee, superior Teas, &c. Also, Raisins and Shoes, Queensware, and all other articles usually found in stores—all which the customers of the late firm and the public in general are invited to examine.  
R. F. ELLIS.  
Country, Fish, Salt, Plaster and Coal always on hand.  
Produce received as usual and the full market price allowed therefor.  
Lewistown, Sept. 22, 1859.

**LEWISTOWN ACADEMY.**  
THE Second Quarter of this Institution will commence on MONDAY, November 21st. New classes will then be formed as circumstances require. Particular attention will be given to those preparing to teach.  
Those wishing to study and practice Music may be secured of the best advantages.  
Miss S. E. VANDEZEE will continue to give instruction upon the Piano.  
A class in Vocal Music also will be formed. Rates of Tuition, \$3.00, \$4.50 or \$6.00, according to the grade of studies.  
For further information address  
M. J. SMITH, Principal.

**CONFECTIONERY**  
Wholesale and Retail!  
OUR stock of Candies, &c., is now large and well assorted, and prices low and quality good.  
Stock Candies, Don Buns, Secrets, Moss Paste, Mould Toys, Rock Candy, Walnuts, Gum Drops, Raisins, Prunes, Cream Nuts, Walnuts, Almonds, Crackers.  
F. J. HOFFMAN.  
JNO. R. WEEKES,  
Justice of the Peace,  
**Scrivener & Surveyor,**  
OFFICE West Market street, Lewistown, next door to Irwin's grocery.  
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**REMOVAL.**  
DR. S. S. CUMMINGS  
begs leave to announce that he has removed his office to Mrs. Mary Marks' Drug and Variety Store, on east Market street, between the Third and Fourth Houses.  
T. P. O. Office has also been removed to the same place.  
mch31 3

**Wanted! Wanted!**  
10,000 PERSONS of both sexes to make money by buying cheap Groceries, Baskets, Tubs, Buckets, Churns, Water Cans, Brooms, Brushes, &c. &c. at ZERBE'S.  
aug4

## THE MINSTREL.

### THE BEAUTIFUL WORLD.

We're going home, we've had visions bright,  
Of that holy land, that world of light,  
Where the long, dark night of time is past,  
And the morn of eternity dawns at last;  
Where the weary saint no more shall roam,  
But dwell in a happy, peaceful home;  
Where the brow with sparkling gems is crown'd,  
And the waves of bliss are flowing around.  
O, that beautiful world! O, that beautiful world!

We're going home, we soon shall be,  
Where the victor's song floats o'er the plain,  
And the seraph's anthems blend with its strain;  
Where the sun rolls down its brilliant flood,  
And beams on a world that is fair and good;  
Where stars, once dim'd at nature's doom,  
Will ever shine o'er the new earth bloom.  
O, that beautiful world! O, that beautiful world!

Where the tears and sighs which here were given,  
Are exchanged for the gladdest song of heaven;  
And the radiant plains, 'mid angel's cheer,  
Are guarded well by a hand divine;  
Where the banner of love and friendship's wand  
Are waving above that princely band,  
And the glory of God, like a boundless sea,  
Will cheer that immortal company.  
O, that beautiful world! O, that beautiful world!

'Mid the ransoms' throng, 'mid the sea of bliss,  
'Mid the holy city's gorgonousness,  
'Mid the verdant plains, 'mid angel's cheer,  
'Mid the saints that round the throne appear;  
Where the conqueror's song, as it sounds afar,  
Is wafted on the ambrosial air;  
Through endless years we there shall prove  
The depth of a Saviour's matchless love.  
O, that beautiful world! O, that beautiful world!

## MISCELLANEOUS.

### A CHAPTER ON MATRIMONY;

With Some Good Advice to Young Men.

BY UNCLE ROGER.

The power of a wife for good or evil is irresistible. Home must be the seat of happiness, or it must be forever unknown. A good wife is to a man wisdom, and courage, and strength, and endurance. A bad one is confusion, weakness, discomfiture, and despair. No condition is hopeless where the wife possesses firmness, decision, and economy. There is no outward prosperity which can counteract indolence, extravagance, and folly at home. No spirit can long endure bad domestic influence. Man is strong, but his heart is not adamant. He delights in enterprise and action; but to sustain him he needs a tranquil mind, and a whole heart. He needs his moral force in conflicts of the world. To recover his equanimity and composure, home must be to him a place of repose, of peace, of cheerfulness, of comfort; and his soul renews its strength again and goes forth with fresh vigor to encounter the labor and troubles of life. But if at home he finds no rest, and is there met with bad temper, sullenness, or gloom, or is assailed by discontent, or complaint, hope vanishes, and he sinks into despair. It is, therefore, of the first importance that a wife should be possessed of those qualities which will not only make her an agreeable companion, but render home a scene of contentment, peace and happiness.

Something more than beauty of face and figure is necessary to happiness in the married state, and 'plain features' may often conceal a noble heart. The lady who would become really beautiful must make the cultivation of her mind—of those intellectual and moral powers with which her Creator has endowed her—her first and principal care. Pure affections must be cherished; amiable dispositions encouraged; useful knowledge acquired; and a mild, even, and obliging temper assiduously cultivated; or all her endeavors to obtain real beauty will prove to have been in vain.

Utility, and not 'elegant accomplishments,' is the leading recommendation of the woman who will make a 'good wife.' Beauty of person and elegance of manners weigh but little in the balances of domestic happiness. What is there in one of our 'modern parlor belles,' unacquainted with common household duties, to recommend her to the man who seeks for something more than a mere doll for a wife? She has white skin, hands, and teeth, but can she bake, make plum-pudding, and apple-dumplings? She has black eyes, eyelashes, and eyebrows, but can she wash and iron shirts? She has red lips, cheeks, and nails, but can she make a shirt and keep the buttons on? She has a long body, hair, and hands, but can she wipe and dust furniture, scrub a floor, and wash dishes? She has short ears, teeth, and feet, but is she a gad-about? She has a wide chest, forehead, and space between the eyebrows, but has she got good sense? She has a small mouth, figure, and ankle, but can she turn out with the lark, kindle fires, and get the breakfast in good season? She has slender fingers, thin lips and fine hair, but can she milk cows and feed chickens? These are some of the qualifications which are essentially necessary to make a woman a blessing to her husband, and without which she is unfit to preside over a home. Boarding schools, music teachers, dancing masters, etc., may prepare young ladies to enter fashionable society, and make them all that the silly and nonsensical notions of the age may require; but they can never fit them to become the true wives of deserving husbands. It was a judicious resolution of a father, as well as a most pleasing compliment to his wife, when, on being asked what he intended to do with his girls, he replied, 'I intend to apprentice them to their excellent mother, that they may learn the art of improving time, and be fitted to

become, like her, wives, mothers, heads of families, and useful members of society.

'Where do men usually discover the women who afterwards become their wives?' is a question we have occasionally heard discussed; and the result invariably come to is worth mentioning. Chance it is true, has something to do in the affair; but then there are important governing circumstances. It is certain that few men make selections from the ball rooms, or other places of public gayety; and nearly as few are influenced by what may be called *showing off in the streets*, or by any allurements of dress. Our firm conviction is, that ninety-nine hundredths of all the fiery with which women decorate or load their persons, go for nothing, as far as 'husband-catching' is concerned. Where and how, then, do men find their wives? They find them in the quiet homes of their parents or guardians—at the fireside, where alone the domestic graces and feelings are demonstrated.—Against these, all the finery and airs in the world sink into insignificance.

As long as young ladies only excel in the 'Modern Accomplishments,' neglecting, nay despising, the useful and essential, let them not wonder at the large portion of young men remaining unmarried. How can a man, with any forethought, but shrink at connecting himself with a woman who is ignorant of the commonest duties of a wife? Blind indeed must love have rendered him who would take to his heart and his bosom a being, whose chief recommendations are, that she could play and sing, dance the polka, and entertain company; and this is the gross amount of requisites many candidates for matrimonial honors can command. Of what use is a fidgety simpering doll to a man of sense?

When girls learn common sense instead of broken French—when they learn to prefer honest industry to silly coxembury, and when men find that woman is a 'helpmate' instead of a burden, then will we expect to find a few old maids—not till then.

In conclusion, I would say to young men who are seeking a 'partner for life,' that if they wish to secure a companion who will prove a real 'treasure,' they will look in vain among the wealthy, proud and fashionable beings who form what is styled 'respectable society.' But when you find the girl whose character is adorned with the graces of virtue and piety, and who is qualified to perform all the domestic duties of home, depend upon it, however humble her condition may be, she will make the wife you desire, and become the 'angel of your household.'

The following directions in choosing your future companion may prove useful:  
Join yourself in union with no woman who is selfish, for she will sacrifice you—with no one that is fickle, for she will become estranged—nor with a proud one, for she will despise you—nor with an extravagant one, for she will ruin you.  
That young lady will make a good wife, who does not apologize when you find her at work in the kitchen, but continues at her task until it is finished.  
When you see a girl anxious to learn a trade, so as to earn something to support herself, and perhaps assist her aged parents, you may be sure that she will make one of the best of wives.  
When you see a girl rise early, get breakfast, and do up her work in good season, depend upon it, she will make a good wife.  
Leave the ball-goer and the coquette to the asses that flutter around them.

"I do not care for those more pleasing faces,  
That look upon me as though from a frame,  
And smile, though not in twenty different places,  
Are everywhere and evermore the same.  
Give me the eyes that may with tears overflow,  
Or eyebrows that may frown—if there's occasion;  
Cheeks that with dimpling smiles can warmly glow  
In all the living beauty of expression.  
The soul (itself aetherial) most esteems  
The loveliness skin to its own nature,  
And of mere outward beauty little deems,  
But much that glows and speaks in every feature.  
In short, I do not seek some careless beauty,  
With scapular charms and graces superhuman,  
But something drier far for earthly duty—  
A loving, pleasing, kind, and thoughtful woman."

### Habits of the Jakoons.

The Boston Traveler contains a letter from Shanghai, giving an account of the habits of the Jakoons, a barbarous people who inhabit the interior of Malacca. Their language and features are unlike those of the Malays proper, and are also politically independent. They have no history, having been found by the early Portuguese voyagers in the country where they still reside. They are called Orang-Bennar, or 'men of the great country'; the Orang-Ubi, or 'men of the high rivers'; the Orang-Hulang, or 'men of the forest'; the Orang-Semang, or 'black men'; the Jakoons and the Kaiats. Orang is the Malay word for man; the Utan or Hutun, for forest, whence the word so common with us, *ourang-outang*, or wild men, if men they may be called, when common opinion has assigned them a rank hardly above monkeys or baboons. They generally live in houses built of bamboo sticks, and suspended to the tops of lofty trees, to which they ascend by rude ladders. These cabins, suspended to the tree tops, are so narrow that a stranger cannot be admitted without annoyance to a member of the family or his exclusion; for one must go down when a new one comes up. Others who have no taste for these aerial abodes—"nests," not for birds, but for men—construct huts, raised two or three feet above the ground. The first story serves for lodging, where they eat and sleep by the side of a fire always kept brightly burning, in order to frighten

away the tigers and other wild beasts which fill the forests. In the second story they put their arms for safety, their provisions and kitchen utensils, all of which are comprised in pikes, in earthen pots, and one or two great China bowls. They eat whatever comes to hand, such as wild boars, apes and birds, which last are either taken in snares or shot by arrows, and the roots and tubers which the earth produces in abundance. If they plant rice it is only enough to meet their absolute wants. Instead of regular labor, they prefer the fatiguing adventures of the chase and running among the woods. Their 'cuisine' is of the lowest order, their favorite dish being slices of meat half cooked, and still reeking with blood. Their weddings are preceded by a most singular and ludicrous ceremony. An old man presents the future husband and wife to a large assemblage of invited guests, whom he conducts, followed by their respective families, into a grand circle, around which the young lady, the bride, sets out running 'upon all fours,' and the young man, who is the bride groom, in the same style after her. If he succeeds in overtaking her, she becomes his wife; if not he forfeits all his rights, and 'love's labor is lost.' This often happens when the bridegroom fails of pleasing the young lady, who endeavors to escape from the embraces of a distasteful or odious husband by beating him in this queer 'trotting match.'

Upon the death of one of their number, they wrap his body in a white winding sheet, and then deposit it in a grave dug near his hut, sometimes in an erect position, sometimes sitting and sometimes lying down. They are careful to put a lance at his side, a 'parang' and a 'sumpitan,' their instruments of hunting and war, but never use any religious ceremony. Still, these weapons placed by the side of the corpse indicate a shadowy belief in a future existence. Their religion is a confused mass of the greatest superstitions, propagated by the 'pagans,' a kind of priests who are half physicians and half jugglers. Their magical science is in great esteem with the Malays. The singular kind of life they lead, the peculiarity of their costume and the long intervals of their appearance among the people, secure for them a certain prestige and respect. Seen from afar, and through a mysterious veil, they pass for beings endowed with superhuman power, to whom the plants and roots of the forest have revealed their most secret virtues. In a word, they are believed to hold in their hands the power of conferring health or inflicting death. In accordance with this belief, the Malays are very careful not to provoke their ill-will. Naturally, the Jakoons are of an open and ingenious disposition, and withal inclined to gaiety. To the appearance of timidity they join the independence of a life without control, spent in the midst of thick forests and everlasting verdure. Respectful without being servile, in conversation they use an abrupt and violent tone of voice, which strongly contrasts with their habitual gentleness and modesty. They love strong liquors, and get intoxicated whenever they have an opportunity. It is honorable to the zeal of the Catholic priests that they have a missionary who, notwithstanding the low rank of these people in the scale of humanity, the wide territory over which they are scattered and the absence of all roads, while ferocious wild beasts are thick at every step, is laboring among them, and makes his home with them. Such are the people in whom originated the idea and the stories about the 'ourang-outang'—the man of the forests.

### Incidents of the Lawrence Calamity.

A MISSIONARY IN THE RUINS.

One of the young ladies who made remarks in the Baptist prayer meeting was admiringly described by her pastor, as he gave me an incident, which follows. She is a girl of more than ordinary capacity, and the most unassuming piety. She worked in the mill and her mother worked with her. On the day of the accident, the mother left the mill in the afternoon, as her work had given out, regretting her loss of time. A short time after she heard the terrible alarm. She ran to the mill filled with anxiety for her daughter. No heart beat more wildly in the conflict of hope and despair. After a half an hour, which seemed an age, the daughter was found, almost unharmed. The joy of the meeting overshadowed the prolonged anxiety of her mother. Her strength, which had been nerved by excitement, sank when she found her daughter safe. On receiving and returning the wild embrace of her mother, the girl exclaimed, with sparkling eyes and an expression almost angelic, "Oh, mother, I have been so happy!" She had looked forward to death without fear, even with a joy she had never known.

A second hand and several others were in the ruins near her. They had fallen from the fifth story and were panned in by the machinery and timbers, expecting every moment that the roof would settle upon and crush them. Quite a number were near her, many of them wounded, and some of them in the agonies of death. Yet after this shock and its terrifying effect, while death seemed near and certain, the young girl was self possessed and calm. She exhorted those around her to prepare for death, losing no time and lacking no earnestness, when time and persuasion was so precious. She continued in this way, forgetting all thoughts of life, and preaching repentance until she was discovered by those who were searching among the ruins, and borne away. These facts, which the Christian heroines had been too modest to tell, were well

authenticated by those who were near her when she was in the ruins, and when she met her mother.

### Investigation into the Harper's Ferry Affair.

The New York Herald gives a part of the testimony taken before the investigating committee of the Senate:

Mr. Army was before the Senate Brown raid Investigating Committee. His testimony covers about sixty foolscap pages. The following is the substance:

Mr. Army testifies that previous to the destruction at Lawrence, Kansas, of the Press printing office and Free State Hotel, in May, 1856, there was not a single Kansas Aid Society or committee in existence in the free States; that the first committee was appointed in the Spring of 1856, at Bloomington, Illinois, of which he was the secretary and agent; that about the same time a meeting was held at Chicago, Illinois, and that a subscription of twenty thousand dollars was made by the citizens, without regard to party, to aid the sufferers in Kansas, and to open the thoroughfares through Missouri to Kansas, which were closed by armed Missourians, both on the river and inland. In July, 1856, the National Kansas Aid Committee was organized at Buffalo, New York, with one member from each free State.

Abraham Lincoln was appointed the member from Illinois, but when informed by letter of his appointment declined to act, as it would interfere with his political arrangements. Mr. Army was appointed in his place and chosen the general agent of the committee. Each organized a committee auxiliary to the National Committee except the State of Massachusetts, which had a separate organization. Mr. Army spoke of the Emigrant Aid Society, which existed previous to the year 1856, and said he went to Boston and applied to that company for assistance when the Missouri river was closed, and the officers of that company told him they were a financial organization or company, and could not depart from their charter to contribute for such objects.

Mr. Army began to show what amount was contributed by the free States to aid Kansas, after its invasion by Missourians, but was stopped by the Chairman of the Committee. I learn that Mr. Army wanted to testify that there was placed in his hands, by individuals and committees, in money and clothing, over ninety-seven thousand dollars, and he wanted to present to the sufferers in Kansas, without regard to party, besides which, he paid nearly five thousand dollars out of his own means to assist the destitute in Southern Kansas; that Thaddeus Hyatt, President of the National Kansas Committee, appropriated, of his own means, several thousand dollars for the same purpose. E. C. Delavan, of Albany, New York, placed in the hands of Mr. Army, clothing worth about fifteen hundred dollars, with instructions to distribute it to the sufferers, without regard to party or color, and that in all these appropriations there was but sixteen dollars expended for arms or military equipments of any kind; and that Gerritt Smith also contributed ten thousand dollars.

Realf concluded his testimony before the committee. It was a detailed account of the organization of the Brown Provisional Government in Canada, which has already been published. He testified that he went to England in 1858, and knew nothing about Brown's operations after that time. He was requested to examine certain letters found in Brown's bag, to see if he could identify them, but testified that he knew nothing about Brown's correspondence or the authorship of the letters. The committee gave him credit for frankness. He will receive about \$600 mileage, having been brought from Texas. It is evident that some members of the committee have been disappointed in Realf's testimony, he having testified to nothing of any importance that was not before in evidence.

Mr. B. B. Newton, the Vermont member of the National Kansas Committee, and previously the leader of a colony at Mapleton, Bourbon county, Kansas, confirmed the testimony of Mr. Army concerning the refusal of the National Committee to furnish arms to Brown in 1857. When he commenced testifying in relation to the invasion of Kansas by armed bodies of men, he was stopped.

Senator Wilson went before Committee, and informed them that if they would allow him time, he would procure a copy of the letter he wrote to Dr. Howe concerning Brown's movements, based upon the information he received from Colonel Forbes. He had sent to Natick for it. The Chairman informed him they were willing to give him his own time to prepare his testimony.

The N. Y. Independent says that three missionaries sent out by the American Missionary Society, have been expelled from Jackson county, Ky., with shaved heads and tarred faces. Their names are Rev. Geo. Candee, Rev. Wm. Kendrick and Robert Jones.

Life is a journey, and they only who have traveled a considerable way in it are fit to direct those who are just setting out.

### Great Wedding at St. Louis.

The St. Louis Republican comes to us with a full and very able report of the great wedding of Mr. Timothy McKillgobbin and Miss Sophia Simlichgoet, of that city. One paper alone employed nineteen reporters to procure the fullest particulars of the affair, stimulated to this enterprise, no doubt by the uncounted affluence of the happy bridegroom, and his rather novel choice of one of the fair daughters of the Rhine, together with other circumstances too wearisome to enumerate, which made this wedding an event of remarkable hugeness, justifying the papers in giving all the interesting particulars.

Timothy McKillgobbin, is a native, as his name would indicate, of one of the cantons of Greece. His mother never had but one child—a boy—and by a coincidence Timothy was the child. He was exceedingly young at the time of his birth, and is, consequently, now in his forty-third year.

The splendors unmatchable of the bride's *trousseau* are thus faithfully given:

- One green and red cotton dress, single skirt, illustrated with a representation of the Harper's Ferry invasion, and a correct likeness of Ossawatimie Brown.
- One striped ditto, with two flounces and a tuck (antique).
- One plain barred gingham, trimmed with black tape (new).
- Four Alabama silk hemmed chemises, plain.
- Three nocturnal robes, same material.
- One crimson flannel skirt, quilted.
- Two crimson flannel skirts, unquilted.
- One seamless cotton bathing ditto.
- One heavy calico ditto (three ply).
- One expansion skirt.
- One expansion skirt (more so).
- Another of the same kind.
- Three pair white cotton \* \* \* \* \*
- One pair calf brogans (No. 8).
- One pair kip.
- Indian rubber overshoes.
- One pair woollen mits.
- One bonnet, straw.
- One ditto, gingham (sun).
- Two cotton handkerchiefs, hemmed.
- One red silk ditto.
- One corset, fastened in front.
- One corset, fastened behind.
- Four pounds of cotton.
- Three pair worsted stockings.
- Three pair white cotton ditto.
- Nine best steel hair pins.
- One pair gutta percha hair pins.
- One hundred copies Missouri Republican (for bundles).
- One fine-tooth comb.
- Sixteen bottles Maccassar oil.
- Two boxes sealed charcoal dentrifice.
- One pair of braces.
- Half dozen leather shoe-strings.

### What Everybody Wants.

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And Counsellor in Business,

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- IT TELLS YOU how to make an Assignment properly, with forms for Composition with Creditors, and the Insolvent Laws of every State.
- IT TELLS YOU the legal relations existing between Guardian and Ward, Master and Apprentice, and Landlord and Tenant.
- IT TELLS YOU what constitutes Libel and Slander, and the Law as to Marriage Dower, the Wife's Right in Property, Divorce & Alimony.
- IT TELLS YOU the Law for Mechanics' Liens in every State, and the Nationalization Laws of this country, and how to comply with them.
- IT TELLS YOU the law concerning Pensions and how to obtain one, and the Pre-emption Laws to Public Lands.
- IT TELLS YOU the law for Patents, with mode of procedure in obtaining one, with Interferences, Assignments and Table of Fees.
- IT TELLS YOU how to make your Will, and how to Administer on an Estate, with the law and the requirements thereof in every State.
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JAN 5 F. G. FRANCISCUS.

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I HAVE now on hand and shall continue to keep a well selected stock of all kinds of Iron wanted for the trade, at low prices for cash. Valentines best Horse Shoe for sale at a low figure by  
F. J. HOFFMAN.