There is, however, a better test of nationali-

have any secret designs? Who is the conjuster as a stranger might suppose ror, and where are the hidden springs by that the Executive of the United States was ror, and where are the hidden springs by that the Executive of the United States was which he can control its uncongregated and widely dispersed masses, and direct them to It is not for me to raise a doubt upon the and caste are so utterly extinguished as they are You find him always in the State where labor is ever free. Did Washington, Jefferson, and Henry, when they implored you to reduce to casual excitement, which cannot perlinquish your system and accept the one we | petuate alienation

fraternal spirit ?

tions, while they sanction too unreservedly books designed to advocate emancipation. But surely you can hardly expect the Federal Government or the political parties of the na-tion to maintain a censorship of the press or of debate. The theory of our system is that | error of opinion may in all cases safely be tolerated where reason is left free to combat Will it be claimed that more of modera tion and tenderness in debate are exhibited on your side of the great argument than our own? We all learned our polemics, as well as our principles, from a common master. We are sure that we do not, on our side, ex ceed his lessons and example. Thomas Jefferson addressed Dr. Price, an Englishman, concerning his treatise on emancipation in America, in this fashion:

"Southward of the Chesapeake, your book bulk of the people will approve it in theory, and it will find a respectable minority ready to adopt it in practice: a minority which, for weight and worth of character, preponderates against the greater number who have not the courage to divest their families of a property which however, keeps their consciences un-quiet. Northward of the Chesapeake, you may find here and there an opponent to your doctrine, as you may find here and there a robber or a murderer; but in no greater num-

'This [Virginia] is the next State to which we may turn our eyes for the interest-ing spectacle of justice in conflict with avar-

representatives of the two parties at this capital. He says that he has seen here in the ty than the accidental location of parties, ital. He says that he has seen here in the Our policy of labor in the Territories was not Representatives of the lower Southern states sectional in the first forty years of the Republic. Its nature inheres. It will be national again, during the third forty years, and forever afterwards. It is not wise and beneficent for us alone, or injurious to you alone. that love for a common country, which are at Its effects are equal, and the same for us all. last the surest coment of the Union; so that,
You accuse the Republican party of ultering the present unhappy condition of affairs, or and secret designs. How can a party that he is most tempted to exciaim that we are counts its votes, in this land of free speech and free press, by the hundreds of thousands, that the threads are gradually fretting them-

objects unseen and purposes unarowed? You name only one. That one is to introduce negro equality among you. Suppose we had the power to change the power that the power to change the power than the power that the power that the power than the power tha the power to change your social system: what warrant have we for supposing that we should carry negro equality among you? We know, and we will show you, if you will only give heed, that what our system of labor works out, wherever it works out anything, is the equality of white men. The laborer in the free states, no matter how humble his occupation, is a white man, and he is politically the equal of his employor. Eighteen of our thirty-three States are free labor States. our thirty-three States are free labor States.

There they are: Maine, New Hampshire,
Massachusetts, Vermont, Rhode Island, Connecticut, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania Chi. Michigan States and stateshine. Philoteneses optimal, we not that said stateshine. Philoteneses optimal, we not that said stateshine. Philoteneses optimal, we not that said stateshine. Philoteneses of philoteneses of the said stateshine. Philoteneses of the said stateshine and nia, Ohio, Michigan, Illinois, Indiana, Wisconsin, Minesota, Iowa, California, and Ore us or around us. We bear the same testimony gos. I do not array them in contrast with for the people around us here, who, though the capital States. I am no assailant of States. All of the States are parcels of my own country—the best of them not so wise and great fects, seem never less disturbed than now. feets, seem never less disturbed than now. We bear the same testimony for all the dis as I am sure it will hereafter be; the State | We bear the same testimony for all the dis least developed and perfected among them all tricts and states we represent. The people is wiser and better than any foreign State I of the North are not enemies, but friends and know. Is it then in any, and in which, of the South, faithful and true as in the States I have named that negro equality offends the white man's pride? Throughout promiscuously among them on common battle offends the white man's pride? Throughout promiscuously among them on common battle the wide world, where is the State where class fields of freedom.

We will not suffer our elves here to dwell on in each and every one of them? Let the Eu-ropean immigrant, who avoids the African South; but we shall be centent with express as if his skin exhaled contagion, answer, ing our belief that hostility that is not des-

have adopted, propose to sink you down to the level of the African, or was it their de some respects more important, perhaps, than sire to exalt all white men to a common po-litical elevation?

But we do not seek to force, or even to in-ed by a majority, while no party could east but we do not seek to force, or even to intrude, our system on you. We are excluded, justly, wisely, and contentedly, from all political power and responsibility in your capital States. You are sovereign on the subject of slavery within your own borders, as we are on the same subject within even borders. It is well and wisely so arranged. Use your subject within your own borders. It is well and wisely so arranged. Use your subject within even free labels and wisely so arranged. Use your subject within the content of the force of the late tragedy in Virginia rested on the Capitol from the day when Congress assembled. While the two great political particles were peacefully, lawfolly, and constitutionally, though zealously, conducting the well and wisely so arranged. Use your authority to maintain what system you please. We are not distrustful of the result. We have wisely, as we think, exercised ours to perfect and protect the manhood of members of the State. The whole sovereignty upon domestic concerns within the Union is divided between us by unmistakable boundaries. You have your fifteen distinct parts; we eighteen parts, equally distinct. Each must be maintained state to political action by sufferage in organin order that the whole may be preserved. | ized parties within their own borders, inspir If ours shall be assailed, within or without, by any enemy, or for any cause, we shall expect you to defend it. If yours shall be so some of them had suffered by inroads of armassailed, in the emergency, no matter what the cause or the pretext, or who the foe, we lawful as their own relation was, attempted to shall defend your sovereignty as the equivalent to our own. We cannot, indeed, accept your system of capital or its ethics. That would be to surrender and subvert our own, and judgement of the people, to be pro which we esteem to be better. Besides, if we nounced by sufferage, is the only one by could, what need for any division into States at all? You are equally at liberty to reject our system and its ethics, and to maintain the superiority of your own by all the forces of persuasion and argument. We must, indeed, mutually discuss both systems. All the world John Brown and his associates acted on earn discusses all systems. Especially must we discuss them since we have to decide as a nation which of the two we ought to ingraft on the new and future States growing up in the in Virginia by invasion, involving servile war, great public domain. Discussion then being was an act of sedition and treason, and crim-unavoidable, what could be more wise than inalin just the extent that it effected the public to conduct it with mutual toleration and in a peace, and was destructive of human happi-

ness and human life. You complain that Republicans discourse It is a painful reflect too boldly and directly, when they express with an experience of the beneficent working of confidence their belief that the system of la our system as we have enjoyed, we have had bor will, in the end, be universally accepted these new illustrations in Kansas and Virginby the capital states, acting for themselves, ia of the existence among us of a class of and in conformity with their own constitution men so misguided and so desperate as to that great moral truth, especially applicable in a republic, that they who take up the sword as a weapon of controversy shall perish by the sword. In the latter case, the lamented deaths of so many citizens, slain from an ambush and by surprise-all the more lamentable because they were innocent victims of a frenzy kindled without their agency, in far distant fires—the deaths even of the of-fenders themselves, pitiable, although necessary and just, because they acted under delirium, which blinded their judgements to the real nature of their criminal enterprise; the alarm and consternation naturally awakened throughout the country, exciting for the moment the fear that our whole syswill find but few readers concurring with it in sentiment on the subject of slavery. From the mouth to the head of the Chesapeake, the more endurable because continually aggravated by new chimeras to which the great leading event lent an air of probability; sure y all these constituted a sum of public misery which ought to have satisfied the most morbid appetite for social horrors. But as the case of the gunpowder plot, and the Salem witchcraft, and the New York colonial negro plot, so now; the original actors were swiftly followed by another and kindred class, who sought to prolong and widen the public distress by attempting to direct the indigna tion which it had exicted against parties guilt less equally of complicity and of sympathy with the offenders.

which we may turn our eyes for the interesting spectacle of justice in conflict with avarice and oppression—a conflict where the sacred side is gaining daily new recruits from the influx into office of young men, grown, and growing up." * * * * "Be not, then, discouraged. What you have written will do a great deal of good; and could you still trouble yourself about our welfare, no man is more able to help the laboring side."

You see, sir, that, whether we go for or against slavery anywhere we must follow against slavery anywhere we must follow "Southern guides. You may change your pilots with the winds or the currents; but we, whose nativity, reckoned under the north star, has rendered us somewhat superstitious must be excused for constancy in following the guidance of those who framed the national ship, and gave us the chart for its noble vogage.

A profound respect and friendly regard for the Vice President of the United States has induced me to weigh carefully the testimony he has given on the subject of the hostility against the South imputed to the Republican party knows, as the whole country will decide in all the recent cases where political responsibility for public disasters. Posterity will decide in all the recent cases where political responsibility for public disasters must fall and posterity will give little deed to our instructions. It was not until the gloomy roign of Domitian had ended, and liberty and virue had found assured refuge and until the gloomy roign of Domitian had ended, and liberty and virue had found assured refuge and until the gloomy roign of Domitian had ended, and liberty and virue had found assured refuge and turnity being that he historian aross whose narrative of that period of tyranny and terror has been accepted by mankind.

The Republican party being the met conscious and until the gloomy roign of bomitian had ended and liberty and virue had found assured refuge and turnity being that he historian aross whose narrative of the milder head to until his heart of the supplied

tendered. It will take up the word Union, which others

tendered. It will take up the word Union, which others are so willing to renounces, and, combining it with that other glorious thought Liberty, which has been its inspiration so long, it will move firmly onward, with the motto inscribed on its banner; "Unox and Limerr, come what may, in victory as in defeat, in power as out of power, now and forever."

If the Republican party maintain the Union, who and what party is to assail it? Only the Democratic party, for there is no other. Will the Democratic party take up the assault? The menaces of disunioxare made, though not in its name, yet in its behalf. It must avow or disavow them. Its silence thus far, is portentous, but is not alarming. The effect of the intimidation, if successful, would be to continue the tup of the Democratic party, through a minority, by the of the Democratic party, through a minority by the of the Democratic party, through a minority by the of the Democratic party must rule by terror, instead of ruling through conceded public confidence, then it is quite certain that it cannot the dismissed from power too soon. Ruling or that odious principle, it could not long save either the Constitution or public liberty. But I shall not believe the Democratic party will consent to stand in this position, though it does, through the action of its representatives, seem to cover and sustain those who threaten disunton.

I know the Democracy of the North, I know them tow, in their waning strength. I do not know a posible disunjonist among them all. I boliave they will as a faithful to the Union now as they were in the byone days, when their ranks were full, and their challenge to the combat was always the war-ery of victory. But, if it shall prove otherwise, then the world will all the scouter know that every vary in this compary and gone days, when their ranks were full, and their challenge to the combat was always the war-cry of victory. But, if it shall prove otherwise, then the world will all the sooner know that every party in this country muss stand on the Union ground; that the American people will sustain no party that is not capable of making a sacrifice of its ambition on the altar of the country; that, although a party may have never so much of prestige, and never such traditional merit, yet, if the hacking in the one virtue of loyaity to the Union, all its advantages will be unavailing; and then, obnoxious as, through long-cherished and obstinate prejudices, the Republican party is in the capital states, yet even there it will advance like an army with banners, winning the favor of the whole people, and it will be armed with the national confidence and support, when it shall be found the only party that defends and maintains the integrity of the Union.

Those who seek to awaken the terrors of disunion seem to me have too hastily considered the conditions under which they are to make their attempt. Who believes that a Republican Administration and Congress could practice tyranny under a Constitution which interposes so many checks as ours? Yet that tyranny must not only be practiced, but must be intoferable, and there must be no remaining hope for constitutional relief, before forcible resistance can find ground to stand on anywhere.

The people of the United States, acting in conformity with the Constitution, are the supreme tribunal to try and determine all political issues. They are as competent to decide the issues of to-day as they have been hereofore to decide the issues of to-day as they have been hereofore to decide the issues of to-day as they have been hereofore to decide the issues of to-day as they have been hereofore to decide the issues of to-day as they have more than once reconsidered and reversed their judgments in former times. It needs no revolution to correct any error, or prevent any danger, under any circums

engaged in no new transaction, not even in a new dispute. Our fathers undertook a great work for themselves, for us, and for our successors—to erect a free and federal empire, whose accessors—to erect a free and federal empire, whose accessors—to erect a free and federal empire, whose accessors—to erect a free and federal empire, whose accessors in the forest the other of the great oceans. They crected thirteen of its columns all at once. These are standing now, the admiration of mankind. Their successors actied twenty more; even we who are here have shaped and elevated three of that twenty, and all these are as firm and steadfast as the first thirteen; and more will yet be necessary when we shall have rested from our labors. Some among us prefer for these columns accomposite material; others, the pure white marble. Our fathers and our predecessors differed in the same way, and on the same point. What excerations should we not all unite in pronouncing on any statesman who heretofore, from inere disappointment and disgust at being overraised in his choice of materials for any new column then to be quarried, should have faid violent hands on the imperfect structure and brought it down to the earth, there to remain a wreck, instead of a citadel of a world's best hopes?

I remain now in the opinion I have uniformly expressed here and clsewhere, that these hasty threats of disunion are so unnatural that they will find no hand to execute them. We are of one sace, language, liberty, and faith engaged, indeed, in varied industry; but even that industry, so diversified, brings us indomore intimate relations with each other than any other people, however homogeneous, and though living under a consolidated government ever maintained. We languish throughout if one joint of our federal frame is smitten, while it is certain that a part dissevered must perish. You may refine as you please about the structure of the government ever maintained. We longress, of any one article, absolves all the members from allegiance, and that

existed, which takes equal heed always of their wan their wishes, and their opinions; and appeals to the all, individually, once in a year, or in two years, or least in four years, for their expressed consent at renewal, without which it must cease. No; go whe you will and to what class you may, with commissio for your fatal service in one hand, and your boun counted by the hundred or the thousand pieces silver in the other, a thousand resisters will rise up fevery recruit you can engage. On the banks equal of the St. Lawrence and of the Rio Grande; on the Atlantic and the Pacific coasts; on the shores of the Gulf of Mexico, and in the dells of the Rocky Montains; among the fishermen on the banks of Ne Foundland, the weavers and spinners of Massach systes, the stevederes of New York, the miners of Pensylvania, Pike's Fesk and California, the wheat-growe of Indiana, the cotton and the sugar planters on the Mississippi, among the voluntary citizens from eve other land not less than the native born, the Christiand the Jew, among the Indians on the prairies, it contumacions Mormons in Deseret, the Africans fix the Africans in bondage, the immates of hospitais it almshouses, and even the criminals in the pente targes.

and the Jew, among the Indians on the prairies, the continuacious Mormons in Deseret, the Africans free, the Africans in bondage, the inmates of hospitals and almshouses, and even the criminals in the pentientiaries, rehearse the story of your wrongs and their own never so eloquently and never so mournfully, and appeal to them to rise. They will ask you, "Is this all?" "Are you more just than Washington, wiser than Hamilton, more humane than Jefferson?" "What new form of government or of union have you the power to establish, or even the cumning to devise, that will be more just, more safe, more free, more gentle, more beneficent, or more glorious than this?" And by these simple interrogatories you will be confounded.

Mr. President, we are perpetually forgetting this subtle and complex, yet obvious and natural mechanism of our constitution; and because we do forget it, we are continually wondering how it is that a confederacy of thirty and more States, covering regions so vast and regulating interests so various of so many millions of men, constituted and conditioned so adversely, works right on. We are continually looking to see it stop and stand still, or fail suddenly into pieces. But, in truth, it will not stop; it was made not to stop, but to keep in motion—in motion always, and without force. For my own part, as this wonderful inachine, when it had newly come from the hands of its almost divine inventors, was the admiration of my earlier years, although it was then but imperfectly known abroad, so now, when it forms the central figure in the economy of the world's civilization, and the best sympathies of mankind favor its continuance. I expect it to stand and work right on until men shall fear its failure no more than we now apprehend that the sun will cease to hold his eternal place in the heavens.

Nevertheless, I do not expect to see this purely popular, although magestic, system always working oil, unattended by the presence and exhibition of human temper and human passions. That would be to expect t the noble fabric that protects us to be trembling be-fore our eyes. But the appointed end of all this agi-tation comes at last, and always seasonably; the tu-mults of the people subside; the country becomes calm once more, and then we find that only our sen-ses have been disturbed, and that they have betrayed us. The earth is firm as always before, and the won-derful structure, for whose safety we have feared so anxiously, now more firmly fixed than ever, still stands unmoved, enduring, and immovable.

.... A male child was born in Sandisville, Mass, healthy and well formed, with "a well defined pair of soft, silky whiskers, stretching Mr. Isaac Eader is the boy's father. beard movement progresses.

THE GAZETTE.

LEWISTOWN, PA. Thursday, March 15, 1860.

The subscription of these out of this county to whom

and if payment is not made within one month thereafter, we shall discontinue all such.

Notices of New Advertisements.

Mrs. Bear advertises a lost note.

Administration notice on the estate of Dr. M. T. George Triester will dispose of a valuable lot of per-

onal property,

Joseph Reed will sell a large lot of personal prope y at the tavern stand of William Brothers in Reeds-

J. M. Cogley has for sale Dr. O. Phelps Brown's val-

prepared for the Gazette this week, we to- cost than ours. Such a system is of course day conclude the able and logical speech all wrong, and although the bill reported Samuel M. Aultz, Inn or Tavern, Lewistown of the distinguished Senator from New has been "seorched" in the Senate of this John Brown, York. Read it, and hand it to your neigh- State, we think legislation of some kind is Daniel Eisenbise, bor, for since the days of Clay and Web- called for in the States principally interster nothing has emanated from the halls ested, namely, New York, Pennsylvania Caroline Williams, of Congress equal to this effort in behalf and Maryland. A combined movement in J. & W. V. B. Coplin, do

Sunbury and Erie Railroad.

We publish below a bill relative to the Sunbury and Erie Railgoad Company, by which the State agrees to relinquish its interest as first mortgagee in favor of a new issue of bonds to be made for the purpose of completing the road. The alternative seems to be that either the State must it self embark once more in railroading, and thus re-open the treasury doors to the peculations formerly practiced, or suffer the managers to complete it by this new issue of bonds. In this view of the case, we believe the taxpayers would stand in a better position by the passage of the bill than to be again saddled with a nest of plunderers who would make a second Portage Railroad job out of it-for, with the Railroad uncompleted, the State bonds are worth nothing; while completed, the State would be more likely to realize its claims than as matters now stand.

A Further Supplement to the act incorporating the Sunbury and Erie railroad company. SEC 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and

House of Representatives of the Common-wealth of Pennsylvania in General Assembly met, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same: That the Sunbary and Erie railroad company be and they are hereby authorized to cancel two millions six hundred and twenty-five thousand dollars of the five percentum bonds now owned by the said company and executed by them under the second sale of the State canals," approved the 21st day of April one thousand eight hundred and fifty eight, and the trustees of the mortgage executed and delivered by the said comsand eight hundred and fifty eight, to secure the payment of the said bonds, shall be and they are hereby authorized and required to endorse a credit on the said mortgage for the full amount of bonds which may be cancelled as aforesaid, and the State Treasurer, with the consent of the managers of the said company, shall retain the balance of the said bonds owned by the said company, amounting to eight hundred and seventy five thou-sand dollars, and on said cancellation being made shall credit the said company with the said balance on account of interest due to the Commonwealth from the said company, for the period of five years, on and after the thir ty-first day of January, one thousand eight

SEC. 2. That in consideration of the great advantages which must result from the completion of the Sunbury and Erie railroad, by the opening up of a large section of the State through which it is to pass, and for the purpose of securing the completion thereof at the earliest practicable period, BE IT FUR THER ENACTED, That the said company be and they are hereby authorized, after the cancellation of the said five per cent bonds as mentioned in the first section of this act, to execute and issue three millions five hundred thousand dollars of six per cent bonds in sums of one thousand dollars each, the principal and interest of all or any of which may made payable in sterling money of Great Britain in interest thereof at such times and places as the managers of the said company may determine, and the principal at twenty years after the first of July, one thousand ight hundred and sixty, and shall not be subject to taxation, and the said bonds may in the discretion of the said managers be made convertible into a preferred stock which they are are hereby authorized to issue from time to time as the same may be required by any of the holders of the said bonds and the dividends upon such preferred stock by a mortgage of the entire line of their railroad and its appurtenances finished and to be finished, including all the rolling stock and real estate now owned, or which may be acquired and owned by them, together with their rights, liberties and franchises, which said mortgage shall be and forever remain the first lien on all the said property, until the same shall be lawfully satisfied of record, subject only to the mortgage of one million of dollars heretofore executed by the said company on forty miles of the said line of road extending from Sunbury to Williams-

SEC. 3. That two and a half millions of dollars of said bonds authorized to be issued by the second section of this act, shall be deosited in the office of the State Treasurer, to be delivered to the said company pari passu, with the progress of the work in the same manner as was provided for the delivery of the bonds authorized and required by this act to be cancelled.

The Muncy Luminary has a notice of an infanticide case in which a woman from from ear to ear." The child is now five weeks old, bright and lively, with a growing beard. or near that place and a "doctor from a neighboring county are concerned. No names Pro Rata Freight.

A bill was recently reported in the Legislature to regulate the freight charges on the Pennsylvania Railroad, so as to prevent have been dated in November last. All persons are hereby cautioned to purchase or duce to the extent now practiced. We are not of that class who believe the railroad ought to carry freight from Lewistown to we have also set a limit in Missin county, beyond which

Philadelphia, or westward, at the same rate as from Pittsburg to Philadelphia, but at the same time no freight from beyond Pittsburg ought to be carried over the road at a less cost per ton than from that point. As an example, we see it stated that a Pittsburg firm receiving rye flour from Lewistown, 187 miles, was charged 60 cents per barrel, while under the rivalry for the western trade the Pennsylvania railroad carried the produce of the Missouri farmer 353 miles for 30 cents. The same thing is also true of Mann's celebrated axes, the dis-The list of tavern applications and some additional crimination being so great that the manuall these would soon cure the evil, and ultimately be of benefit to the railroads and John Montgomery, all concerned in them.

Married.

On the 8th, at the residence of Lewis Owens, LEWIS
EOPOLD to Miss ELIZA McDOWELL OWENS, all of Rosennal, December 1. In Lewistown, on the 8th ult, by C. Hoover, Esq; GEORGE GRAHAM of Newton Hamilton, to Miss NANNIE C. RICHWINE of Lewistown On the 1st inst., by Rev. James B. Woods, D. D. OHN ALX. BROUGHT to Miss ANNE GLASS, both

On the 23d ult., in Granville township, Mrs. SARAI CATHARINE, wife of Gabriel Allen, aged 25 years, nomins, and 14 days.
On the 25th ult., in Derry township, EMMA JANE, anghter of Jacob and Matilda Kline, aged 3 years, 1 months, and 25 days.
TRIBUTE OF RESPECT.

TRIBUTE OF RESPECT.

At a special meeting of the Miffin County Cavalry held at Milroy, March eth. 1800, for the purpose of cot sidering the event of the death of their Captain, N. MITCHFLL. Lieutenant John T. Taylor havin been called to the chair, said: It is too painful, a well as too arduous a task for me to assume the heav responsibility that now falls upon me by this dispensation of Divine Providence, that calls us together of this mournful occasion. Not six months have rolled way since our organization, and already are our ranks roken by the rude hand of death, who nims for his feitin the brightest mark. Our illustrious, our belowed Commander is not more. For this, we put on the adge of mourning for this, our eyes now drop a tributary tear; nor do we weep alone. This whole conjunity sympathizes with us, and sustains a less that annot soon be replaced. Let us therefore unite with teem in lamenting our one common loss, and bow in as submission to the will of Him who doeth all things ell. We now go to pay the last tribute of respect to is aperiory, and in as doing it is to be hoped that each tember of the company, will conduct himself in a roper and becoming manner. On motion, John Montgomery, Ner Thompson, and iram McClenahan, were appointed a committee, to afteresolutions in reference to the object of the ecting, who differed the following, which were adoptive.

Whereas, It has pleased Almighty God to remove by eath our esteemed Commander, M. T. Mitchell, M. J. Therefore Resolved. That in expressing our loss in e death of one so honorably and acceptably perstraing his part, as the lighest officer of our compay, so eminently endowed with gifts and graces qualying him for a position civil or military, as renowned shis professional life was useful and distinguished, e would neverless how in submission to a Providence,

even when affictive.

And, That we deeply sympathize with the family the deceased. Resolved, That we attend his funeral in a body and ar the usual badge of mourning on parade for six

PUBLIC SALE. ILL be offered at public sale, at the residence of the sal Ort's farm in Ferguson's Valley, on

Tuesday, March 27, 1860.

the following Personal Property, to wit: SIX HORSES, 6 Cows, 20 head of Young Cattle, 15 to 20 head of Hogs, 18 Sheep, Threshing Machine, Cultivator, Plows, Harrows, Grain Drill, Horse Gears, four horse Wagon, and a variety of Farming Utensils too numerous to men street. Seized, taken in execution and tion. Sale to commence at 10 o'clock a. m. sold as the property of John K. Rhodes. of said day, when terms will be made known

GEORGE TRIESTER. Ferguson's Valley, March 15, 1860-ts*

PUBLIC SALE. WILL be sold at public sale, at the residence of William Brothers, in Reedsville, on FRIDAY, March 30th, 1860, the following personal property, to wit:

20 Beds, Bedsteads and Bedding; 5 Dining Tables; 2 end Tables; 2 side Tables; 5 Tables for sitting rooms; 7 Wash Stands with bowls and pitchers; 10 bed room Looking Glasses; 1 Mantle Glass; 2 smaller ones; 1 large Book Case; I Settee; I Sofa; I coal and wood Chest; 5 Benches; I Hathaway Stove with Pipe; 2 Coal Stoves with boilers on top, and pipe; 1 Parlor Stove and Pipe; 1 Bed Boom Stove; 1 large and 1 small Wood Stove; 2 Circular Tables; 1 Cupboard; Dishes, Plates, Knives and Forks, Cups and Saucers, brass and glass Candlesticks, lard and fluid Lamps; 1 large Entry Lamp; Lantern on out post; Pictures in Frames; Bar Room, Bed Room and Sitting Room Chairs, and a number of Dining Room Stools; a large quantity of Par-lor, Entry, Dining Room, Stair, and Bed Room Carpeting; Oil Cloths; 6 sets Venitian Blinds; 12 sets Window Curtains; 1 Bar with all the fixtures; Kegs; whiskey and iron bound Barrels; Bar Furniture; one Globe Sign.

Also, 2 Horses, a Mare supposed to be with Foal, a Cow and Calf, one Yearling Calf, Breeding Sow and seven Pigs, five Hogs and twelve Shoats. A one horse Sled, Plow, Cart, and a variety of other things too numerous to mention. Sale to commence at 9 o'clock a. m., of said day, and will continue until all is sold. Terms will be made known by mhl5 JOSEPH REED.

Notice to Taxpayers.

TAXPAYERS are hereby notified that five per cent will be allowed on all State or county taxes paid into the hands of collectors. on the duplicates of 1860, on or before the first day of July next.

WM. CREIGHTON, JOHN PEACHEY, R. BRATTON, Lewistown, March 15, 1860.

WHITE WINE, Vinegar, and Cider, on hand and for sale by A. FELIX.

LOST PROMISSORY note, given by Michael A PROMISSORY note, given by Michael Ruble to the undersigned for Fifty Dol.

trade for said note.
SUSANNAH BEAR. Ferguson's Valley, March 15, 1860. 3t

Estate of Dr. Moses T. Mitchell, dee'd, OTICE is hereby given that letters of administration on the estate of Dr. MOSES
T. MITCHELL, late of Armagh township, Mifflin county, deceased, have been granted to the undersigned, the first named residing near the Farmer's High School, Centre county, and the latter at Milroy, in said township. All persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims to present them duly authepticated for settlement.

JOHN H. MITCHELL, Admr.

MARIA B. MITCHELL, Admx.

LICENSES

HE following applications for license have been filed in my office, and will be prepresented for consideration in the Court of facturer in the New England States can Quarter Sessions of Mifflin county on Friday, To the exclusion of other matter ship his goods to western points at a less ested will be heard by petition, remonstrance, or otherwise:

Jacob Bearly, Jacob Mutthersbough, do Moses A. Sample, Armagh W. Swinehart, George Settle, Bratton Brown A. Mutthersbough, Decatar Elias B. Hummell, Simon Yeager, Derry Jacob Lotz. Granville Rosannah Davis. William Semple, Menno Newton Hamilton Jno. Dipple. J. G. McGlaughlin do Richard Brindle do Union Henry Selfridge

H. J. WALTERS, Clerk of Sessions. Clerk's Office, Lewistown, March 15, 1860.

SHEBURE'S SALES.

Y virtue of sundry writs of Venditioni Exponas and Levari Facias issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of Mifflin county, and to me directed, will be exposed to sale by public vendue or outery, at the Court House, in the Borough of Lewistown, on

Saturday, March 31, 1860, at one o'clock in the afternoon, the following real estate to wit:

A tract of land situate in Union township, Mifflin county, containing forty seven acres, be the same more or less, adjoining lands of Samuel Yoder on the south and on the east and on the north, and land of Oliver Campbell on the west, with a log house, log barn and other improvements thereon erected. Seized, taken in execution and to be sold as the property of John Mateer.

A tract of land situate in Derry township, Mifflin county, containing one hundred and eighty acres, be the same more or less, about one hundred and forty acres cleared, with a large store house, a large bank barn and other improvements thereon erected, adjoining lands of Samuel Aurand and Henry Albright on the west, Isaac Price and Jacob Hoover on the north, Jacob Hoover and R. U. Jacob on the east, and Henry Ort on the south Seized, taken in execution and to be sold as

the property of Lewis Wisler. A large store house, known as the Mammoth Store in the borough of Newton Hamilton, Mifflin county, said building being fifty feet square, or thereabouts, and two stories high, with a lot or piece of ground upon which said store house stands, bounded on the north by Front street east ha ips, south by Correll, and west by F. S. Buck-

Also, A lot of ground situate in the afor-said borough and county, with a brick dwel-ling house and other improvements thereon erected, fronting forly feet, more or less, on Front street, and running back fifty feet more or less to lot of Joseph Sechler, bounded on the west by lot of George McGlaughlin, northeast by James Vanzandt and south by Front street. Seized, taken in execution and to be

ALSO.

All that certain tract of land situate in Armagh township, Mifflin county, bounded and described as follows—Beginning at a post, thence by land of Thomas Watson north 34° west 50 perches and 8 10 to a post, thence north 9° west 120 8 10 perches to a post, thence by land of the heirs of R. M. Thompson deald post, 80° and 21 0 18 M. Thompson deald post, 80° and 21 0 18 M. son, dee'd, north 89° east 31 2-10 perches to stones, thence north 33° east 9 perches to a post, thence north 89° east 93 perches to a post, thence by Robert McManigil south 5110 east 85 8 10 perches to a post, thence by lands of Marks' heirs south 48° west 181 perches to a post, thence south 45% west 10 8 10 perches to the place of beginning, containing 125 acres and 145 perches and allowance, with a dwelling house, barn, and other improvements thereon erected. Seized, taken in execution and to be sold as the property of Robert McManigil, deceased. (7 acres and 14 perches of the above described tract of land having been purchased by Isaac Kipp is hereby excepted and reserved.)

A piece or parcel of land situate in Brown township, Mifflin county, containing two acres and sixteen perches, more or less, bounded by lands of Benjamin Garver on the west and Hugh Alexander on the south, east and north, with a four story brick building and other improvements thereon erected, and known as the Kishacoquillas Seminary. Seized, taken in execution and to be sold as the property of Kishacoquillas Seminary.

A lot of ground situate in Decatur town-ship, Mifflin county, containing about one and a half acres, more or less, with a one and a half story dwelling house, fruit trees and other improvements thereon erected, bounded by lands of Henry Ulch on the east, Elizabeth Snook on the north and west, and a road on the south. Seized, taken in execution and to be sold as the property of Francis Martin. T. E. WILLIAMS, Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office, Lewistown, March 8, 1860.

Hanover Gloves.

A NEW supply of Wolf's Hanover Gloves just received and for sale by R. F. ELLIS, oct6 Sole Agent for Mifflin County.