

THE GAZETTE.

LEWISTOWN, PA.

Thursday, August 2, 1860.

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

Papers sent out of the County must be paid for in advance.

The subscription of those out of this county to whom this paper is sent, must be paid for in advance, and unless renewed will be discontinued.

We have also set a limit in Mifflin county, beyond which we intend no man in future shall owe us for subscription. Those receiving the paper with this paragraph marked, will therefore know that they have come under our rule, and if payment is not made within one month thereafter we shall discontinue all such.

FOR PRESIDENT, HON. ABRAHAM LINCOLN. OF ILLINOIS. FOR VICE PRESIDENT, HON. HANNIBAL HAMLIN, OF MAINE. FOR GOVERNOR, HON. ANDREW G. CURTIN, OF CENTRE COUNTY. FOR CONGRESS, JAS. T. HALE, OF CENTRE COUNTY.

Who are the Friends of Protection? In the U. S. Senate the vote on the new Tarif Bill stood as follows:

Rep. in favor of a protective tariff: 21. Dem. in favor of a protective tariff: 2-23.

Dem. in favor of a protective tariff: 25. Rep. in favor of a protective tariff: none-25.

In the House of Representatives it was: For the Bill--Rep. 91. Dem. 2. For the Bill--Dem. 2. Rep. 6.

Against the Bill--Dem. 105. Rep. 59. Against the Bill--Rep. 3. Dem. 1.

Anti-Comp. Dem. 64. Total 64.

COUNTY CONVENTION.

The members of the People's Party are requested to meet in accordance with their usages at their respective places of election, on Saturday, 11th day of August, next, and elect delegates to represent them in a County Convention, to be held at Lewistown, on Monday, 13th day of August, to nominate a county ticket, &c.

GEO. W. ELDER, Chairman County Committee. Lewistown, July 26, 1860.

Notices of New Advertisements.

List of Causes--John Kennedy & Company--Estate Notice--Register's Notice.

Nomination of Jas. T. Hale.

When we suggested some time ago that in case Mr. Hale had no opposition the editors of the district should place him in nomination, we did so for the purpose of avoiding a conferee meeting--for although it is but little trouble to Mifflin, Centre, Clinton or Lycoming to send conferees, those from Potter and Sullivan must necessarily travel hundreds of miles and lose much time in performing what we supposed would be a mere formality. This course was met with approbation by those who took the same view as ourselves, but the Lock Haven Watchman, in coarse, ill-mannered language, condemned the proceeding, and has now, we perceive, brought out Mr. Mackey as a candidate, probably against that gentleman's wishes and without his knowledge, for we have reason to believe that Mr. M. is a warm friend of Judge Hale's. The editor of the Watchman, however, seems bent on putting the district to all the trouble he can, with what result he will see when the conferees meet. In strong contrast with this course, the last Potter Journal, copies the Muncy Luminary's article with our proposition appended, and then adds the following:

We cheerfully give our endorsement to the above plan, and accordingly we place the name of Judge Hale at our mast-head and accept him as our candidate. The plan is a good one, and is now endorsed by the leading papers of four counties in the district--Centre, Mifflin, Lycoming and this county, and will no doubt be very acceptable to Sullivan county. The Lock Haven Watchman objects on the ground of "party discipline," and at the same time admits that it knows of no one else who desires to be a candidate against Judge Hale. The Watchman's objection is far fetched and self answered. We are in favor of "party discipline" when necessary; but as there seems to be no person aspiring to supplant Judge Hale at this time, we think there is nothing demanding the exercise of "discipline." We do not believe in keeping the army on a war footing in times of peace; and, furthermore, we think that the unqualified endorsement of Judge Hale for reelection by the entire Republican press of the district will conduce more to his strength than otherwise. Some even think he will have no opponent, but we believe Gen. Skinner, of Lycoming, will be the Democratic candidate. But let who will be the candidate, we have no fear of Judge Hale being defeated.

It is rather a remarkable fact that neither in the Charleston nor Baltimore conventions, was a single resolution offered endorsing James Buchanan or his Administration!

A Lincoln and Hamlin pole, put up 4th July by some republicans residing in Prince William county, Virginia, was last week cut down by an armed mob of excited Virginians.

A five gallon bottle of sulphuric acid was broken at Clearfield the other week, which injured Mr. Loraine, a son of George Richards, a son of Geo. Thorn, Charles Larimer, Geo. W. Rheem, H. B. Swoope and some others.

Mr. Bell and the Missouri Compromise, Mr. Seward, &c.

The Lewistown Democrat is one of those papers proverbial for making wholesale denials of anything from which it expects to realize party advantage, and often does this in the face of facts that must be known to many of its own readers. Last week, with an effrontery for which there can be no excuse, it boldly proclaimed that Mr. Bell had voted against repealing the Missouri Compromise throughout, our charge having been that he had voted for its repeal. The facts of the case, as any one can see by examining the Congressional Globe for 1854, are: On the 15th of February, 1854, the amendment of Hon. Stephen A. Douglas, the 14th section of the Kansas Nebraska bill, was adopted by the Senate, MR. BELL, VOTING for it, along with Mr. Douglas. This amendment repealed the Missouri Compromise. (See Congressional Globe, vol. 28, part 1st, 1st Session, 33d Congress, page 421.) Immediately after the Compact was repealed, Senator Chase, of Ohio, desirous of letting the people regulate their own institutions, offered the following amendment, to be appended to said 14th section:

"Under which the people of the territory, through their appropriate representatives, may if they see fit, prohibit the existence of Slavery therein."

Mr. Bell again voted with Mr. Douglas against this amendment, denying the people the right to be their own territorial rulers. (See same Globe, pps. 519-520.)

In reference to its call for proof that it had misrepresented Wm. H. Seward, we lay our hands on its file and at random turn up the Democrat of Nov. 17, 1859. It contains a long article in which the following tirade against Mr. Seward is uttered:

"Had Wm. H. Seward, or any other Higher Law Black Republican, occupied the Presidential chair, the likelihood is, that instead of promptly opposing the federal officers who would have encouraged and perhaps even assisted old Brown, in his nefarious purposes."

Is not this abuse? Is not this misrepresentation? Is it not a shameful libel? For while Mr. Seward may err in his judgement, no act of his has ever given color to such a case as is supposed probable by the Democrat. No! we should look for such things to give the extension of slavery from the Yanceys, the Rhett, the Keits, and a thousand other unwhung traitors to this Union who even now are mouth-pieces in the democratic party, but from such patriots and statesmen as Wm. H. Seward never--not even to free a single slave where he is lawfully held in bondage. Let it turn to its paper of December 22, where Mr. S. is termed a "notorious abolitionist," and then to twenty different numbers in which the "leaders" of the "Black Republican party" are either directly or indirectly connected with John Brown's invasion of Virginia--and if eyesight is evidence the editor must feel strangely in having called for proof that the Democrat had ever assailed Mr. Seward.

In reference to the tariff its remarks savor of the same cast. The editor of that paper well knows that both the Douglas and Breckenridge wings of the patent democracy agreed on the resolution adopted at Cincinnati in favor of free trade, thus making that doctrine a part of the creed of the democratic party, yet he talks as if protection was one of his hobbies!

Party Organization.

The regular democratic party held a meeting at Harrisburg on Thursday last, and after some deliberation determined to postpone action in forming an Electoral Ticket of known Douglas men until after the next meeting of the democratic State Committee. We should not be at all surprised yet to see the Douglas wing outgeneraled in this matter before they are done. At present they have the "regular organization" to claim for their candidate, and as such of course entitled to electors favorable to him, but as soon as they commence a temporising policy and recognize DISORGANIZERS and SECEDERS as a part and parcel of their party, they are no longer entitled to the appellation of being the party. This can be best exemplified in county matters. Suppose, for instance, a small portion of the delegates to the next democratic county convention should secede, set themselves up as "the party," and nominate a candidate for the Legislature, for Sheriff, or Register, would the majority, constituting the regular convention, treat them as equals, or as possessing any rights whatever? Certainly not. The majority would say to the seceders, "you are disorganizers, and set at naught the usages of the party, and upon you will rest the stigma of defeat." In the case of the electoral ticket, this very question is pertinent. Nominated by the State Convention before the National Convention met, as honorable men they stood pledged to vote, in case of their election, for the regular nominee of the party and no other. But say the minority, we want our friends, comprising at least two-thirds of that ticket--probably put there for the express purpose of opposing

Douglas--to stay on it; maybe they will vote for him, maybe not; but at all events we want them on it. This is about the logic used by the seceders. In this family fight we care but little who gets thrashed, but in our opinion if the Douglasites in this matter will yield an inch, they will find themselves flat on their backs with their pretended friends walking over them.

The Democrat seems to be in a peck of trouble because it has not been added in every instance to announcements for office in the Gazette, that the candidates are subject to the decision of the county convention! It is also fearful that the People's Party will turn Black Republicans and swallow all the niggers--in which case what would the Democrat do? We are happy to say, however, that we can relieve the Democrat from its trouble: in the first place all the candidates named are willing to abide by the decision of the convention; and in the second place, as Breckenridge, the nigger-spreading candidate, is not likely to be elected, there will be no necessity for depriving the Democrat and its allies of their accustomed beefsteak by the Republicans swallowing all the niggers!

THE HAPPY FAMILY. A DEMOCRATIC TAIL.

The Perry Democrat, Douglas paper, has the following on its first page: Not Disunionists.--The northern supporters of Breckenridge and Lane protest that they are not disunionists--no, of course not--how could they be? But we will illustrate their position by an old fable, which tells us of a certain stork that was caught by an enraged farmer in company with a party of degrading geese. The stork begged hard for his life, protesting that he was not a goose--but the farmer was too much incensed to discriminate, and Mr. Stork had his neck wrung along with his companions. This we are apprehensive will be the fate of the northern Rebels. They have got into very bad company--they are training with Yancy's disunion battalions, and being judged by their associates, the fate of the latter will be theirs.--Their necks will be wrung. They may be storks--but they will die as geese.

The Charleston Mercury, the well-known secession organ of South Carolina, openly avows that it supports Breckenridge and Lane because they are the nominees of a Sectional Southern Convention. It supports them because they are not national! That is an interesting admission. That is a peculiar reason to give for the support of what the Breckenridge papers hereabouts facetiously call "the only National Ticket!"

But the Charleston Mercury is not the only paper that puts forth disunion as its avowed reason for supporting the Breckenridge ticket, by any means, as our readers shall see for themselves. Among the ardent supporters of that ticket is the Camden (Ala.) Register, and we ask the Democrats to read the following from a recent article in its columns:

"We run up our flag to-day for Breckenridge and Lane, the Democratic nominees for President and Vice President of the United States. We have unwaveringly contended for the last ten years that it would be better (for all concerned,) to make two, or more, distinct Governments of the territory comprising the United States of America--and that such will ultimately be done, there can be no sort of doubt; but it should be done with fairness and justice to every section of the Union; and believing that the party to which we belong is the only reliable one to carry out this measure, and to secure to our own section all her rights, we intend to battle for its principles to the fullest extent of our ability."

What do the friends of "the only national party" candidates think of that? The Register thinks "it would be better for all concerned to make two or more distinct Governments"--"or more" is well put in--"of the territory comprising the United States of America," "and believing that the party to which it belongs is the only reliable one to carry out this measure," it throws itself with might and main into the Breckenridge camp!

But there is still another Breckenridge paper on the nature of the present canvass that is, if possible, yet more significant and suggestive of the real modus operandi by which the running of Mr. Breckenridge may be made to accomplish the object desired. We quote as follows from the Montgomery Mail, a secession paper, published at the capital of Alabama, and one of the leading Breckenridge journals of that State.

"Run three Presidential tickets against Lincoln, thereby giving Lincoln the chance for election. After Lincoln is elected, some Southern communities--most of them perhaps--will refuse to let a Postmaster, appointed under his Administration, take possession of the office. Then the United States authorities will be interposed to 'enforce the laws.' Then the United States authorities will either be shot down, or they will shoot somebody down. Then the people of the community will rise up against the United States Government, and will be sustained by neighboring communities, until civil war with all its horrible butcheries, envelops the land in a shroud of blood and carnage!"

This mode of seceding will not trouble the rail mauler much. He will quietly direct his P. M. General to leave all such communities without mails, and then, should treason show itself, hang them.

The New York Day Book, a warm Breckenridge paper, in a recent article on the subject speaks as follows:

"That the Douglas faction are the disunion party is known not only by their refusal to sustain the Dred Scott decision and the equal rights of all the States, but after the refusal of Mr. Fitzpatrick of Alabama to belong to their company, they have put a man on their ticket--Mr. Herschel V. Johnson, of Georgia, who was a red-hot Secessionist in 1851. So also was Mr. Pierre Soule of Louisiana, who headed the delegation from that State, that the Douglas men admitted into their Convention at Baltimore."

Thus, by their own showing, the two factions into which the Locofoco party is divided are both for disunion, and whilst they are all busy charging the fact upon each other, they have almost ceased with the transparent humbug of repeating the charge against the People's and Republican party.

The Harrisburg State Sentinel, in speaking of a compromise electoral ticket, says: "There is not a single press in Pennsylvania that flies the ensign of Breckenridge and Lane--there is not a tongue that proclaims adhesion to their cause, that can assign a sound reason, based upon Democratic or patriotic principles, for doing so. The course they are pursuing is demoralizing, disorganizing, in the violation of usage, principle, justice, and honor. The proposition of compromise, coming from them, is more than a tacit acknowledgement that they are wrong, and understand thoroughly the untenability of the position they occupy. If they are right, we are clearly in error; if their assumptions are true, ours are false--and in what system of ethics can they find it laid down that right may compromise with wrong or truth with falsehood? The fact is, they feel the weight of the responsibility which they have taken upon themselves too oppressive to be borne alone, and having already sacrificed almost everything that honorable men hold dear, they are willing to sacrifice a little more in order to shift a part of the burden from their shoulders to ours. They feel that they have degraded themselves, violated their party fealty, and sunk their manhood by becoming the mere passive tools of a reckless and corrupt faction of politicians who aim at the destruction of our common country. To look upon men placed in so forlorn a condition awakens no pleasurable emotions in the heart. We pity, but can't relieve them. We are in the way of the faithful, and dare not desert it to hold converse or treaty with sinners who have rebelled and sinned--against light and against knowledge." We can not accept the compromise they have offered, because, on our part, we have nothing to compromise--our skirts are clean, and we must keep them so, which we could not do were we by accepting their terms, to associate politically with a band of rebellious disorganizers who have declared their independence of Democratic usages, and combined with Federalists, Disunionists, and Traitors to make war upon the Party and the Union--We are as much afraid to burden our consciences with so much guilt, as an honest Christian would be to play "blind man's bluff" with the devil.

Mr. Breckenridge made a speech at Cynthia, Kentucky, (April 7, 1855.) That speech, reported evidently by a friendly pen, appeared in the Paris (Ky.) State Flag, and was copied, with the complimentary introduction of the Kentucky editor into the Government organ at Washington, (the Union,) May 5, 1855. It is thus given:

"It was natural for a man to prefer those of his own religious faith in voting, and he himself would vote for one of his way of thinking in religion rather than for another, all other things being equal, just as he would vote for a native in preference to a foreign-born citizen, other things being equal."

W. M. Allison, Esq., is now stumping it for Lincoln in Juniata county. In 1858 he made speeches for the Democracy.

The city officers have decided that it is unlawful to erect a liberty pole in Washington City, D. C. The British decided the same way in the revolution.

Hon. John Hickman addressed a large meeting of the People's Party at Concert Hall, Philadelphia, last week, in which he announced himself in favor of Lincoln and Hamlin.

A copperhead snake, measuring six feet in length, was killed on the farm of Mr. Thomas Adams, near Blairsville, a few days since.

A halibut weighing 245 pounds was taken last week by a Gloucester fisherman; this is said to be the largest halibut known to have been taken.

Reports continue to be received from Syria of murders among the Christian population by the Druses and Moslems. Several thousand men, women and children have already been killed, and if the European powers do not soon interfere many more will no doubt perish.

The editor of the Lock Haven Watchman is either hard to please or very dull of comprehension. It appears to us that any one who read our article on the propriety of nominating Judge Hale without a conferee meeting, in case there is no opposition, and putting the construction on it he does, must be a "slab" who would hardly pass inspection for firewood at a Lock Haven sawmill.

Among the objections urged against Gen. Lane, the Secession candidate for Vice-President, by the citizens of Debuque, Iowa, are the following: First--He spells God with a little g. Second--He spells barracks, barrax. Third--He spells dirt with two t's. Fourth--When in Mexico, he dated a letter "Very Crooze."

The citizens of Greensburg take a summary way of abating nuisances in that borough. They tore down the houses of several disreputable characters. The work of demolition was accomplished by some twenty individuals, who had their faces blackened, and were otherwise thoroughly disguised.

Some forty convicts confined in the penitentiary at Jefferson, Missouri, made a simultaneous attack upon the gate of the prison, and succeeded in forcing it open and effecting their escape. Twenty of them were recaptured, and about twenty more are still at large. In the effort several were severely wounded, and three were killed outright by the guards of the prison.

Loss of Lives by Heat.

Our exchanges come with accounts of the overpowering hot weather in the South. Natchez, St. Louis, Memphis, Savannah and New Orleans are suffering almost beyond precedent. The average range of the thermometer at these points, is this year far in excess of that of the past.

Forty-two deaths occurred in New Orleans week before last from sun stroke, and forty from apoplexy. The whole mortality of the city was 300. The sun is said to have poured down with an intensity which the "oldest resident does not recollect to have seen equalled."

Seventeen persons fell victims, in three days, to sun-stroke in St. Louis, Missouri. Their names are reported in full, with the attending circumstances, in the Evening News of the 21st ult. One was a witness in court, another a waiter at a hotel, one was a trapper whose whole life had been a series of exposures in the service of the American Fur Company, another was a Frenchman. Some were women, and some boys, and all ranks of life were represented. The article in the News is headed "The Reign of Death."

Eight persons fell dead at Charleston, S. C., the thermometer being 102 degrees in the shade. The Courier says that the heat commenced on the 28th of June, and has continued ever since. The quicksilver has been kept at points not common for it to rise to, and this has continued even at night. The air, even when it is in motion, is hot and withering.

In Mobile, Alabama, some half a dozen cases of comp. de soleil had occurred. Heretofore it has been almost unknown in that place. Even night offers no protection. The heat was so intense that the rollers of the press of the Advertiser were melted. The thermometer stood in the shade at from 98 to 100 degrees.

Six deaths are reported at Augusta, Georgia. One of them was of a traveler from Pennsylvania who was overpowered while sitting in a train of cars about to leave the city. In the neighborhood of that place numerous other cases were chronicled.

In Savannah, Georgia, the thermometer stood at 90 degrees in the shade. The sea breeze was almost as bad as that from the land. Although the papers notice no deaths, it is certain that some had occurred through the instrumentality of the heat.

On the 6th ult. Mr Reinhard Keeler, of Zeiglersville, Montgomery county, Pa., killed a horned snake three feet long, in a meadow on his premises. Ten years ago Mr. Keeler killed one of the same kind. These snakes are very rare in this section of the country. They have perfect horns on or near the tail, and are very poisonous.

Holloway's Pills and Ointment.

Necessity compels us--Bilious Fever--Nothing is more disagreeable to the system than the nauseous medicines physicians frequently oblige them to swallow, but the desire for health is the potent argument which glides the pill and dispurses the bitterness of the draught. Holloway's Pills, however, obviate this difficulty by the rapidity and certainty of their action. On the stomach, liver and bowels they act so effectually that they will immediately cure the worst phases of Indigestion, Headache, Bilious Fever, Depression of Spirits, &c. We invite all who are unacquainted with them, if it were possible to any sickly to give them a trial, and we will assure them speedy and permanent relief. For Sore Breasts, Scrophulous Humors, Cancer, Piles, and all skin diseases, Holloway's Ointment is the most effectual remedy in use.

PILES! PILES! PILES!

Thousands of persons have piles--suffer for years with the disease--yet few know what it is, or how it is cured. Every case of Piles, whether manifested in the form of external tumors, frequent bleedings, or in violent itching and irritation, depends essentially upon congestion of the abdominal venous circulation. This produces the engorgement, dilation of the veins, formation of tumors, hemorrhages, pain and suffering, and the disease can only be fundamentally cured by medicines which, taken internally, relieve this venous congestion. Hence ointments, washes, and even injections, are so ineffectual. Holloway's Pile Specific, a simple sugar pill, taken two or three times per day, cures the disease by curing the condition upon which the disease depends. Hundreds have been cured by it, even of the most obstinate cases. A box will be promptly forwarded by mail, for 50 cents. Address, DR. F. HUMPHREYS & CO., No. 562 Broadway, New York.

REGISTER'S NOTICE.

The following accounts have been examined and passed by me, and remain filed of record to this office for inspection of His Legatees, Creditors and all others in any way interested, and will be presented to the next Orphan's Court of the County of Mifflin, to be held at the Court House in Lewistown, on THURSDAY, 30th day of August, 1860, for allowance and confirmation: 1. The final account of Samuel Morrow and James Crawford, Administrators of Joseph Morrow, late of Derry township, dec'd. 2. The account of Hugh McKee and John O. Campbell, Guardian of the minor children of George W. Oliver, dec'd. 3. The account of John Hoyt, Jr., Administrator of Michael Shoughency, late of Brown township, dec'd. 4. The final account of Dr. Abraham Rothrock, Executor &c. of Philip Rothrock, dec'd. 5. The account of George W. Crisman, Administrator of James T. Aitkin, late of Armagh township, dec'd. 6. The account of Robert Laughlin, Guardian of Margaret Jane Stackpole, minor daughter of James Glasgow, dec'd. 7. The account of Joseph Strode, Jr., Guardian of McClelland P. and George M. Wakefield, minor children of George Wakefield, dec'd. 8. The account of Robert Means and Andrew McFarland, Executors, &c., of William McFarland, deceased. 9. The account of Dr. Samuel Macfarland, Guardian of Anna Maria Brislin, minor daughter of William Mann, Jr., deceased. 10. The account of Hettie Sultzbaugh and Benjamin Jacob, Administrators of Levi Sultzbaugh, late of Decatur township, dec'd. 11. The account of Mary T. Brehman, Acting Administratrix of George W. Brehman, late of the borough of McVeytown, deceased. 12. The account of Thomas J. Wilson, dec'd. Guardian of Wm. John Fleming, minor son of Joseph Fleming, dec. as filed by Administrators of said Thos. J. Wilson, dec'd. JOS. S. WAREAM, Register. Register's Office, Lewistown, August 2, 1860.

LEGISLATURE.

A. F. GIBBONEY of Union township, is spoken of by a number of voters as a suitable candidate for the Legislature, and if nominated, will no doubt receive the approval of the taxpayers of Mifflin county.

Register and Recorder.

SAMUEL BARR, of Lewistown, is recommended as a candidate for Register & Recorder, an office he is well calculated to fill with credit, and if nominated will receive a strong support from Lewistown, Derry, Granville, &c.

JOHN HENRY BROUGHT, of Granville township, is recommended as a candidate for Register and Recorder, subject to the decision of the People's Convention.

DANIEL D. MUTERSBOUGH, of Lewistown, is submitted to the action of the People's County Convention as a suitable candidate for Register and Recorder, and if nominated will receive a hearty endorsement.

Without disparaging others, we would call the attention of the People's County Convention to the propriety of nominating WILLIAM G. ZOLLINGER, of Lewistown, for the office of Register and Recorder. He is emphatically THE PEOPLE'S MAN.

SHERIFF.

C. C. STANBARGER is recommended to the People's Party of Mifflin county, as an A. No. 1 candidate for Sheriff, subject to the decision of the county convention. NEWTON HAMILTON.

Mr. Editor--Please announce the name of SAMUEL HAFFLY of Union township as a candidate for the nomination for the office of Sheriff. UNION.

JOSEPH BROUGHT, of Lewistown, lately of Granville township, is recommended for the office of Sheriff at the ensuing election, subject to the decision of the county convention.

JOHN G. McCORD, of Oliver township, is recommended to the attention of the People's County Convention as a suitable candidate for Sheriff.

We learn by a telegram from St. Louis that a large mob assembled on Wednesday night last, for the purpose of making a forcible demonstration against a number of disreputable houses in that city. They proceeded in a body to the various localities in which these establishments flourished, and in the course of their operations visited about thirty places, at all of which they destroyed whatever property they could find. The liquor seized was thrown into the street, and a large quantity of furniture and other effects burned in the highways. The total value of the property destroyed is \$30,000. The authorities, when the business was about concluded, interfered and arrested sixty-three of the persons engaged, upon a charge of riotous conduct. They were fined \$5 each by the Recorder.

In the south everything is blamed on the abolitionists. If a haystack is burnt, a house set on fire, or incendiary rifle, the abolitionists are about, and some poor fellow who perhaps in his life has said that slavery is not a blessing, is forthwith tarred and feathered, hung outright, or ordered to leave the country. Most people however are apt to think that where people shoot each other down on the street, fight with bowie knives, and wear revolvers as "ornaments," incendiaries are also likely to abound.

LIST OF CAUSES For Trial at August Term, 1860.

Table listing legal cases for trial at August Term, 1860, including names of parties and dates.

NEW YORK CHEESE.

We have now on hand a splendid article of New York Cream Cheese, a good article for family use, at only 12 1/2 cts per lb. aug2 JOHN KENNEDY & CO.

CRACKERS.

A FRESH article, now on hand, of Butter, Water Soda and Sweet Crackers. aug2 JOHN KENNEDY & CO.

Estimate of Forgritta Notter, deceased.

NOTICE is hereby given that letters testamentary on the estate of FORGRITTA NOTTER, late of the borough of Lewistown, dec'd., have been granted to the undersigned, residing in said borough. All persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims to present them duly authenticated for settlement. aug2 PETER CLUM, Executor.

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MERCHANTS supplied with all kinds of Tin and Sheet Iron Ware at very low rates--made and for sale by

F. G. FRANCISCUS. AT COST! Wishing to close up our wall paper business, we will sell our present large and beautiful assortment of wall and window papers at cost. F. G. FRANCISCUS.

COLD Border Moulder Window Shades, Gilt Window Paper Shades of every price and style, for 6 1/2 per window up to \$1.50, for sale by F. G. FRANCISCUS.

VENETIAN Blind Trimmings of all kinds and qualities for sale by F. G. FRANCISCUS.