A CIRCO	T. C. C. T. C. T. C. T.	vau.
Trains leave Le	wistown Station	as follows:
Through Express, Fast Line, Mail Train, Through Freight, Local Freight, Express Freight, Fast Frieght,	WESTWARD. 5 05 a. m. 6 03 p. m. 3 48 p. m. 11 50 p. m. 6 30 a. m. 10 30 a. m. 11 35 p. m. D. E. 1	EASTWARD. 11 09 p. m. 4 03 a. m. 10 24 a. m. 4 55 p. m. 4 55 p. m. 12 35 p. m. 11 50 p. m. ROBESON, Agent

Ar Galbraith's Omnibuses convey passengers to ad from all the trains, taking up or setting them own at all points within the boreugh limits.

	Close.	Arrive.
Eastern Through and Way,	9 a. m.	4 p. m.
Western do. do.	2 p. 10.	11 a. m.
Eastern Through,	8 p. m.	5 a. m.
Northern Mails,	8 p. m.	2 n. m
Office hours from 7 a, m. unt	il 8 p. m.	Sunday from
8 until 9 o'clock a. m.		

The Democratic March Towards Slavery.

What wonderful discoveries the sycophants of slavery occasionally make, and all too in the name of democracy! We stated the position of the Republicans to be that it is wrong to spread slavery, and therefore, in the eyes of the Patent Democrat, we are an abolitionist! It is really almost nonsensical to argue with any one who will hold up slavery, either white, eopper-colored. or black, as the natural state of man, but as we have at hand high democratic authority, we will here give it for the information of the genius in polities who has the Democrat in charge. It will be borne in mind that we had said nothing, and never have, nor has the Republican party, that would bear the slightest intention of disturbing the blessed institution in States where it legally exists, but simply exercised our constitutional right of advocating freedom in free territories. Gen. Cass, Mr. Buchanan's Secretary of State, but six years ago, held the opinions we advanced, and supported them by good authorities; if we are an abolitionist now, he, with nine-tenths of the democratic party north, must have been also, and although he and others may have changed, we have not, for we then held the some opinion we do now. His speech have fallen into the snare of slavery, and some who have been perhaps unwittingly misled from year to year, can probably realize how much they have changed in principle since 1854:

Speech of Gen. Cass at Detroit, Novem-

ber 4. 1854
'And first I will refer to that kind of motive power by which it is claimed that immediately on the acquisition by the United States of any foreign territory, slavery extends over it by the operation of the Constitution, however it may be excluded by the local law; by which, for instance, if Canada were annexed to the Union to-morrow every slaveholder could take his slaves there, and hold them till prevented by an act of the people embodied in a State Con-This very position I heard maintained with relation to Canada by a southern senator-I think by Mr. Yulee-in answer to an inquiry made by Mr. Dickinson. The opposition to this pretension the writer does me the honor to call an article in the Cass creed. This is too high an honand, as I know, by many an able and patriin rather contemptuous terms. 'Between leman, 'the Constitution does not carrry a and it does take him back from a Free State to his master in a Slave State.' Another member from a slaveholding State, Mr. Franklin, of Maryland, expressed similar views. The doctrine never had any real foundation, either in the Constitution or in the nature of the confederation. It rested on the assumption, that the public domain being acquired by the whole Union, the whole Union had equal rights in its enjoyments. This postulate is undeniable. But what then? It was further contended that the South could not enjoy their equal right of settlement upon the public lands, unless comparatively small portion of its population, say 350,000 out of more than 6,-000,000 of white persons, could take their slaves with them; or, in other words, that every man, of every State in the Union, had a right to take all his property to the public domain, and there hold it-whiskey, banks, or anything else-although prohibited by the local law. A true answer to this pretension is, that if any man, North

The assumption which I have referred to is, that slavery is essential to the equal enjoyment of the public domain. Now. the public domain exists as well in the States as in the Territories, and every act of Congress in relation to its sale and settlement is equally in force and wherever an acre of the public land is to be found. There is not one statute on this subject which does not operate as fully in Ohio as in Oregon. If, therefore, the Constitution of the United States, gives to the slaveholder the right to take his peculiar property to the public domain, how happens it that the public domain is closed to him the moment a State Constitution is formed, and slavery excluded by it? Does the Constitution of a State overrule and override that of the United States? Such is not the reading of the general Constitution which declares its own supremacy upon all matters committed to it over the constitutions of the States. Either, therefore, this claim of the expansive power of slavery over the public domain is unfounded, or slaves may be taken to Ohio, and to any other of the new States where any portion of the public lands is yet unsold. I leave

In the first place, I have maintained the same views time and again, and the writer, if he did not know it, ought to have known it before he thus assailed me. But this touching only his moral duty is of little importance when compared with the assertion that 'it has been heretofore maintained only by the most crazy of the abolition fanatics.' Has the writer lived in such an atmosphere of political darkness that he does not know that this doctrine has been maintained by some of the ablest and most accomplished jurists in the country North and South ?- that it was maintained by the Supreme Court of the United States in the well known case of Prigg against the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, when, among other points, it was solemnly ruled that 'the state of slavery is deemed to be a mere municipal regulation, founded upon, and limited by, the range of the territorial laws.'

The same doctrine has been mantained by judicial decisions in Pennsylvania, in Kentucky, in Ohio, in Louisiana, in Mississippi, in Missouri, and I have seen it stated, in other States. The Louisiana court pronounced that the relation of owner and slave is, in the States of the Union in which will commend itself to all democrats who it has a legal existence, the creature of right of the master exists not by the force of the law of nature or nations, but by virtue only of a positive law; slavery is condemned by reason and the law of nature -it exists, and can only exist, through municipal regulations.' 'Slavery,' says the Kentucky court, 'exists only by positive law of a municipal character, without foundation in the law of nature, or the unwritten and common law.' 'The state of slavery, founded upon, and limited by, the range of the territorial law.

I find these extracts in the papers of the day with references to Martin's Louisiana Reports, to Walker's Mississippi Reports, and to Peter's Pennsylvania Digest, and I presume they are correct.

Judge McLean thus announces his adhesion to the doctrine : 'Without the sanction of law slavery can no more exist in a Territory than a man can breathe without air. Slaves are not property where they r, and one to which I have no claim. I are not made such by municipal law. Mr. ell him it is an article in the Constitution- Clay maintained it, saying in the Senate : red it to the Committee of Ways and Means. every man in the non-slaveholding States, of the Constitution which conveys the right the bill made an ineffectual attempt to get it or power to carry slaves from one of the tic statesman in the South. It was held States of the Union to any Territory of the y Mr. Clay and Mr. Webster; and I can United States;' and Mr. Webster, it is well so tell him he is behind the age. This known, concurred in this view. Mr. Harpretension originated I know not when or ris, of Mississippi, will hardly be visited by where, but certainly very recently. It the denunciations of the Enquirer, and yet sprang up in a night, and perished in a I have referred to that of Mr. Franklin .day. Although it was probed to the bottom I will not pile Pelion upon Ossa by multiby its opponents at the last session of the plying these references. I am weary of Senate, I do not recollect a single member this perversity of intellect-closely allied who entered upon its defense; and one ve- to mental hallucination or to moral obliquiy able southern man, at least, [Mr. Harris, ty-which boldly proclaims the expansive Mississippi,] disavowed it, and I thought | power of slavery, with law and without law, and rebukes me as an abolitionist because you and me, Mr. Chairman,' said that gen- I hold on to the true creed; founded in reason, hallowed by time, and fortified by the slave anywhere, except it be a runaway, judicial decisions of our highest tribunals.

Foster's Antecedents.

Our readers will bear us witness that in the campaign just closing, we have said nothing respecting the private acts of any of the candidates nominated by the parties opposed to us-not because we had no material, but from higher considerations .-We could with truth have said that Henry D. Foster has been in the habit of ridicuthe State; that he was discharged from a high trust with a salary large enough to make a man independent, for neglect of duty; that he has squandered his wife's property; that he has been a speculator, &c .but we refrained from doing so because we trust the Gazette will never become a mere vehicle for pandering to depraved tastes.

this pretension is, that if any man, North or South, holds property, not recognized as such, or prohibited by the local law, his remedy is to be found, not in the violation of it, but in the conversion of such property into money, the universal representative of value, and take that to his new home, and there commence his work of enterprise, in a young and growing community.

I cannot even glance at the numerous considerations which fortify and render impregnable this position. I shall content myself with adding, that the maintenance of such a doctrine leads inevitably to consequences which strike at that great element of our institutions, the rights of the States. Female Health! Female Health!

Foster and the Irish Famine.

Our readers will remember with what painful and thrilling emotion the intelligence was received throughout the country, of the terrible famine which spread tribulation over Ireland in 1847, blasting the subsistence of the people, and scattering death and desolation like a plague through the land. Among the most cherished of our recollections is the spontaneous and generous response with which that call upon humanity was answered by the American people. Cities, communities and individuals vied with each other in being foremost in the offices of Christian charity, and the prayers of the nation ascended with the offerings of a beautiful benevolence. Among other movements of relief, Mr. Crittenden introduced a bill in the Senate of the United States, on the sional Globe, vol. 17, page 512.)

" A bill to provide some relief for the sufthe choice of the dilemma to the commentator of the Enquirer.

fering people of Ireland and Scotland:

"Be it enacted, &c., That the President of the United States be and is hereby authorized to cause to be purchased such provisions as he may deem suitable and proper, and to cause the same to be transported and tendered in the name of the government of the United States to that of Great Britain, for the relief of the people of Ireland and Scotland, suffering from the great calamity of scarcity and famine.

"Section 2. And be it further enacted, that the sum of five hundred thousand (\$500,000) dollars be, and the same is hereby appropriated, out of any money in the treasury, otherwise appropriated, to carry into effect

Section 3. And be it further enacted, that the President of the United States be and he is hereby authorized, at his discretion, to employ any of the public ships of the United States for the transportation of the provisions to be purchased as aforesaid.

The bill was eloquently advocated by Mr. Crittenden and others. Mr. Bagby, (a demoerat from Alabama,) objected to the second reading, and it went over to the next day, when its consideration was resumed, on motion of Mr. Crittenden. After a slight verb al alteration, at the suggestion of Mr. Webster, to the effect that the offering was made by "the people" instead of "the govern ment," the bill passed by the following vote:

" Ayes-Messrs. Allen, Atchison, Berrien, municipal law.' The Mississippi court Breese, Calhoun, Cameron, Cass, John M. thus confirmed the same doctrine: "The Clayton, Corwin, Crittenden, Davis, Dayton, Evans, Greene, Hannegan, Houston, Huntingdon, Jarnegan, Johnson of Md., Johnson of La., Mangum, Miller, Morehead, Simmons, Soule, Sturgeon, Webster—27. Whigs, 17; Democrats 10.

Nays-Messrs. Archer, Badger, Bagby, Butler, Chalmers, Dickinson, Dix, Fairfield, Mason, Niles, Turney, Wescott, Yulee-13. Whig, 1; Democrats, 12.

All the leading minds of the Senate went for the bill, thus giving it the weight of their thus decides the Pennsylvania court, 'is authority as a proper and constitutional measdeemed to be a mere municipal regulation, ure. It was sent to the House on the same day-Saturday, the 27th of February.

On Monday, the first of March, the bill was read a first and second time (See House Journal page 452). Mr. George W. Jones (democrat) moved that it be laid on the table, which was lost on a formal division, yeas 74, navs 84. Mr. Henry D. Foster appears to have dodged this vote, for immediately afterwards he is found recorded on a question of reference. The House refused to send the bill to the Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union, for which Mr. Foster voted, and referal creed, firmly maintained, as I believe, by You cannot put your finger on the part On Tuesday, the 2d of March, the friends of up, but failed owing to the rigid rules. The next day Mr. Winthrop moved that the rules be suspended, for the purpose of enabling him to offer a resolution instructing the Committee of Ways and Means to report forthwith to the House the bill from the Senate for the relief of Ireland and Scotland. That Committee had a majority of democrats, and they kept the bill back, with a view of smothering it there and preventing a vote. Mr. Winthrop's motion and instructions were therefore a direct test upon the merits of the proposition and here is the vote:

Ayes 57-Nays 102. MR. FOSTER VOTING NAY

The Whigs, generally, voted for the measure, and the democrats against it, but the latter having a large majority in the House, Mr. Winthrop's effort failed, and the bill was lost. Mr. Henry D. Foster voted against it, and it is a little remarkable that Mr. Hamlin was one of the few democrats recorded on the affirmative. Mr. Foster assigned no reason at the time for this extraordinary course and was content with emphasising his hostilty by several direct votes. No public ground could ling the Germans as much as any man in be urged in opposition, for Webster, Calhoun, Cass, Mangum, Crittenden, Clayton, and the great lights of the Senate had given it their cordial approval. The democratic party of the House set their faces against this liberal act, and Mr. Foster preferred to follow the lead of Rhett, Cobb, and Jacob Thompsonthe two last members of Buchanan's cabinet -than to contribute his aid towards a beneficent measure, by which millions of suffering people were to be relieved from the horrors of starvation.

> Railroad Accident at Huntingdon .- A fatal railroad accident occurred at Huntingdon, on Thursday evening last, by which two men, named Peter McCarthy and James McMahon were killed, and a third (Francis Kane) was seriously injured. A large crowd was gathered at the depot, and the persons killed were standing on the track as the train was coming into the station, beyond which it ran some distance. Much blame is attached to those having the train in charge, and the accident, we learn will be made the subject of legal investigation.

The Prince of Whales, heir apparent to the throne of England, is now tray. interesting phase. Sardinian troops had eling in the United States, and receiving advanced into the territory of the Pontiff, democratic" receptions everywhere. He has visited Detroit, Chicago, St. Louis, the country. It was rumored that the Pope Cincinnati, Pittsburgh, and passed this had either fled from Rome or was on the place on Tuesday evening in a special train, eve of flight. It was the impression in was to be at Harrisburg yesterday, and today at Washington City. He will visit about to proceed to Gaeta, and unite with leaving this country.

Railroad Accident .- A train of passenger cars was thrown off the track, near Pittsburg, on Friday last, in consequence thousand men, it is said, while his navy of a cow getting under the locomotive, by will consist of five hundred vessels. Kos which accident some thirty-three passengers suth was daily expected in Naples for the were injured-but none seriously.

Apples are said to be exceedingly plenty in the Eastern States—some farmers not Europe. He evidently has his eye on Ven-26th of February, 1847. (See Congres- knowing what to do with them. Pennsyletia, and we may daily expect to hear of vania will want thousands of bushels this

WALL PAPER.

Nothing probably in the catalogue of items with which we beautify our homes contributes more towards giving them an inviting, cheer-ful appearance than that with which we decorate our walls. And so important has this item become that the manufacture and sale of wall paper has grown to be a business of im mense magnitude, and commands the capital, enterprise, and good taste of our best business men and most skillful artists. In connection with this business the name of Howell has become synoymous. By their liberality to artists and good taste in the selection of imported goods, Messrs. Howell gave the busiess a great impetus, and to their enterprise chiefly may be attributed the progress made this direction. Messrs. HOWELL & BOURKE, who have recently removed to the N. E. corner of Fourth and Market streets, N. E. corner of Fourth and Market streets, Philadelphia, are both young men; they command large means, keep a very extensive stock of goods, and represent the enterprise. public spirit and good taste with which the business was originally imbued by the elder Howells, and we venture the assertion that nowhere else can paper hangings be purchas ed to better advantage: no other firm certain ly commands more ample resources, or displays greater determination to give entire satisfaction to purchasers. Give them a trial. See their card in another column.

[From the Eastern Daily Express.] Chairs! Chairs! Chairs!

Concentration is evidently the secret of success, and no one can deny this fact who will visit "The Premium Cane Seat Chair Man UFACTORY AND WAREROOMS," at Nos. 223 and 225 North Sixth street, opposite Franklin Square, Philadelphia.

Mr. I. II. Wisler, the energetic and intelligent proprietor of the establishment, gives his undivided attention to the manufacture of this single article-Cane Seat Chairs, and can without doubt furnish the best article for less money than they can be purchased elsewhere. His stock embraces the greatest variety of fashionable and elegant styles, suitable for Parlors, Drawingrooms, Diningrooms or Chambers, also, Ladies' Sewing Rockers, Children's Chairs, &c., that can be found in Philadelphia. His ambition is to furnish the best article for the least money, and with shrewd business calculation he has located himself where rent is low, yet in a central and prominent place. Everybody can remember Franklin Square, and it is the best guide to his extensive ware rooms. To any one and every one wishing to purchase Chairs we say emphatically that one can supply a better article, or afford to sell at a lower price than Mr. I. H. WISLER.

Holloway's Pills .-- Much Truth in a small or preserving the stomach in a sound and health

Married.

On the evening of the 29th inst., by the Rev. Henry Baker, JEFFERSON KALER, of Brown township, to Miss MARGARET STRAUCER, of Sny-der county, Pa. On the evening of the 30th inst., in Lewistown, by the Rev. H. Baker., REUBEN HERRINGTON to Miss REBECCA M. C. MINEHART, both of Granville town-

Died.

In Union township, on the 24th September, ESTHER ZOOK, sister of David Zook, in the 70th year of her age. The deceased was confined to a bed of sickness about four months, and during that time bore her infirmaties with the exemplary patience and resignation of a Christian, no word of complaint, or murmur, having escaped her lips.

THE MARKETS.

LEWISTOWN, October 4, 1860.

CORRECTED BY GEORGE BL	YMYER.
Butter, good, & fb.	15
Lard,	12
Tallow,	12 a 00
Eggs, P dozen,	10
Beeswax, per pound,	25
Wool, washed,	37
unwashed.	25
Dried Cherries, per bushel	1 75
Potatoes, new,	40
CORRECEED BY MARKS &	WILLIS.
Wheat, white B bushel,	1 20
" red	1 10
Corn,	56 to 60
Rye, new,	60
" old,	65
Oats, new,	35
" old,	25
Barley,	50 to 60
Cloverseed,	5 00
Flaxseed,	1 25
Timothy,	1 75

The above prices are also paid by Blymver & Stanbarger. Marks's steam mill is selling extra flour at

3 00 per hundred, Granville at 2 50, superfine at 2 75, and family at 3 25. Mill Fead, per hundred. Chopped Oats and Corn per 100, 1 25 Chopped Rye per 100, 1 40 Salt,

patent sacks. Philadelphia Market.

Flour, superfine \$5 621, extras 5 75, family 6a6 50 and fancy brands 6 25a7 25. Wheat, red 1 27a1 35, white 1 35a1 50 Rye 85, Corn 75.

The Italian question assumes a more and defeated Lamoriciere, with great loss. The Sardinians were taking possession of well-informed circles that Gen. Lamoriciere, at the head of nine thousand men, was then other cities and places of interest before the forces of the abdicated Bomba. In the meantime, Garibaldi, as master of Naples and Dictator of the Two Sicilies, does not remain idle. He was about to organize an army and navy on an extensive scale. The purpose of conference. Garidaldi, strong in his military genius, and with such an army to back him, may be well regarded as one of the most formidable powers in an invasion of that country, and a conflict with Austria.

BCERHAVE'S HOLLAND BITTERS



THE CELEBRATED HOLLAND REMEDY FOR

DYSPEPSIA. DISEASE OF THE KIDNEYS, LIVER COMPLAINT. WEAKNESS OF ANY KIND, FEVER AND AGUE.

And the various affections consequent upon a disordered STOMACH OR LIVER,

STOMACH OR LIVER,

Such as Indigestion, Acidity of the Stomach, Colicky Pains,
Heartburn, Less of Appetite, Despondency, Costiveness,
Bind and Bleeding Piles. In all Nervous, Rheumatic, and
Neursligic Affections, it has in numerous instances proved
highly beneficial, and in others effected a decided cure.

This is a purely vegetable compound, prepared on strictly
scientific principles, after the manner of the celebrated
Holland Professor, Borthave. Its reputation at home produced its introduction here, the demand commencing with
those of the Fatherland scattered over the face of this
mighty country, many of whom brought with them and
handed down the tradition of its value. It is now offered
to the American public, knowing that its truly wenderful
medicinal virtues must be acknowledged.

It is particularly recommended to those persons whose

nedicinal virtues must be acknowledged.

It is particularly recommended to those persons whose onstitutions may have been impaired by the continuous use of ardent spirits, or other forms of dissipation. Generally instantaneous in effect, it finds its way directly to the seat of life, thrilling and quickening every nerve, raising up the drooping spirit, and, in fact, infusing new health and vigor in the system.

in the system.

NOTICE.—Whoever expects to find this a beverage wid be disappointed; but to the sick, weak and low spirited, it will prove a grateful aromatic cordial, rossessed of singular remedial properties.

READ CAREFULLY!

The Genuine highly concentrated Berhave's Holland Bitters is put up in half-pint bottles only, and retailed at ONE DOLLAR per bottle, or six bottles for Five Dollars. The great demand for this truly celebrated Medicine has induced many imitations, which the public should guard against purchasing. purchasing.

Beware of Imposition. See that our name is on the label of every bottle you buy.

Sold by Druggists generally. It can be forwarded by Express to most points. SOLE PROPRIETORS.

BENJAMIN PAGE, JR. & CO. MANUFACTURING Pharmaceutists and Chemists

PITTSBURGH, PA.

For sale by CHARLES RITZ, Lewistown,



To the Citizens of New Jersey & Pennsylvania, Apothecaries, Druggists, Grocers and Private Families.

Wolfe's Pure Cognac Brandy. Wolfe's Pure Madeira, Sherry and Port Wine. Wolfe's Pure Jamaica and St. Croix Rum. Wolfe's Pure Scotch and Irish Whiskey.
ALL IN BOTTLES,

BEG leave to call the attention of the citizens of the United States to the above Wines and Liquors, imported by Udolpho Wolfe, of New York, whose name is familiar in every part of this country for the purity of his celebrated Schiedam Schnapps. Mr. Wolfe, in his letter to me, speaking of the purity of his Wines and Liquors, says: "I will stake my reputation as a man, my standing as a merchant of thirty years' residence in the City of New York, that all the Brandies and Wines that I bottle are pure as imported, and of the best quality, and can be relied upon by every purchaser." Every bottle has the proprietors name on the wax, and a fac simile of his signiture on the certificate. The public are respectfully invited to call and examine for themselves. For sale at Retail by all Apothecaries and Grocers in Philadelphia.

GEORGE H. ASHTON, No. 832 Market st., Philadelphia.

Read the following from the New York Courier: T BEG leave to call the attention of the

Read the following from the New York Courier:

ENORMOUS BUSINESS FOR CAE NEW YORK MERCHANT—
We are happy to inform our fellow-citizens that there is one place in our city where the physician, apothecary, and country merchant, can go and purchase pure Wines and Liquors, as pure as imported, and of the best quality. We do not intend to give an elaborate description of this merchant's extensive business, although it will repay any stranger or citizen to visit Udolpho Wolfe's extensive warehouse, Nos, 18, 20 and 22, Beaver street, and Nos. 17, 19 and 21, Marketfield street. His stock of Schnapps on hand ready for shipment could not have been less than thirty thousand cases; the Brandy some ten thousand cases—Vintages of 1836 to 1856; and ten thousand cases—Vintages of 1836 to 1856; and ten thousand cases—Vintages of 1836 to 1856; and ten thousand cases—Vintages of late of the North Management of Madeira, Sherry and Port Wine, Scotch and Irish whiskey. Jamaica and St. Croix Rum, some very old and equal to any in this country. He also had three large cellars, filled with Brandy, Wine, &c, in casks under the Custom House key, ready for bottling.—Mr. Wolfe's sales of Schnapps last year amounted to one hundred and eighty thousand dozen, and we hope in less than two years he may be equally successful with his Brandies and Wines.

His business merits the patronage of every lover of his species. Private families who wish pure Wines and Liquors for medical use should send their orders direct to Mr. Wolfe, until every Apothecary in the land make up their minds to discard the poisonous stuff from their shelves, and replace it with Wolfe's pure Wine and Liquors.

We understand Mr. Wolfe, for the accommodation of small dealers in the country, puts up assorted cases of Wines and liquors. Such a man, and such a merchant, should be sustanned against his tens of thousands of opponents in the United States, who sell nothing but imitations, ruinous alke to human health and happiness. Read the following from the New York Courier: ENORMOUS BUSINESS FOR ONE NEW YORK MERCHANT-

For the Gazett I would wish to enquire through the col-umus of the Gazette whether Mr. George Bates, the candidate for representative in our county, sustains the present administration as his vote on the tariff resolutions would seem to indicate. His excuse for that vote now is that the amendments to those resolutions condemned Buchanan's administration. Now there is one of two things true, he was either opposed to the resolutions or he was in favor of Buchanan's policy, and if he justi-fies J. B's course, is it not a scintillation of light on his mum position in regard to the presidential question, inasmuch as we find the whole force of the administration going to the death for Breckenridge and Lane. But if Mr. Bates was a tariff man, why did he not vote for the original resolutions and put in his protest against the amend-

ments? These are questions, Mr. Editor OLD TARIFF DEMOCRAT.

EXECUTORS' SALE.

MIE undersigned. Executors of the Inst. will and testament of Wm. Barefoot, late of Armagh township, Mifflin county, deceased, will offer at public sale, on the premises, on

Saturday, October 6, 1860, A tract or piece of Land, situate in said township, late the property of said decedent, ad-joining lands of Peter Barefoot, Wm. S. Mc-Nitt and others, containing

OB AGREES,

more or less, all cleared and in a good state of cultivation. Also, one piece of WOODLAND, in said township, adjoining lands of Peter Barefoot, James M. Brown, and the mountain survey,

containing TWO ACRES. Sale to commence at 10 o'clock a. m. of said day, when terms will be made known by PETER BAREFOOT,

JAMES BAREFOOT, JOHN BAREFOOT, sep13ts-*

ORPHANS' COURT SALE.

N pursuance of an order issued by the Orphans' Court of Mifflin county, the under igned, Guardian of Mary and Margaret Bareoot, minor children of Wm. and Mary Barefoot, deceased, will expose to sale, by public vendue or outcry, on the premises, on

Saturday, October 6, 1860, two elevenths of the following described real

estate, to wit:

A Lot of Ground, containing about onefourth of an acre, situate in Milroy, in said
county, adjoining on the north lot of Peter

Barefoot, on the south lot of Mrs. Camp, on the west land of Jacob Hawn, and fronting seventy-two feet on the Main street in

TWO FRAME DWELLING
HOUSES and other improvements.
The remaining heirs will unite purchased. Terms made known on day sale. SAMUEL MACLAY.

ALUABLE FARM

At Orphans' Court Sale. N pursuance of an order issued by the

Orphans' Court of Mifflin county, will be exposed to sale, by public vendue or outcry, on the premises, on Thursday, October 11, 1860,

at I o'clock P. M.

tract of land situate in Brown township, Miffiin county, containing

150 ACRES,

more or less, adjoining lands of Simeon Yoder, heirs of Abner Reed, John Hooley, and David Yoder, with TWO DWELLING HOU-SES, Stone Barn, and other improvements thereon. There is also an excellent orchard of fine Fruit Trees, well and piped water on the premises. This farm is of the best quality limestone, with 120 acres cleared and

in a good state of cultivation, the remainder covered with timber, and is in every respect a desirable location, having good water, being convenient to roads, mills, &c. It will be sold subject to the Widow's Dower. Terms-One half the purchase money to be paid in cash on confirmation of the sale, and

balance in two equal annual payments, with interest, to be secured by bonds and mortgage on the premises. SHEM ZOOK,

Administrator John Byler, deceased.

WILCOX & GIBBS' SEWING

The great and unceasing demand for this remarkably simple machine is a guarantee of its superior excellence.

PRICE \$30.

FOR SALE AT

Fairbanks' Scale Warehouse, 715 Chestnut street, Philadelphia. Philadelphia, September 13, 1860.

Farmers and Dealers Head Quarters!

HANCOCK, CAMP & CO., Produce and General Commission Merchants,

No. 47, North Water Street, below Arch Street, Philadelphia.

Agents for all GUANOS, SUPER PHOSPHATES OF LIME, POU-DRETTS, and other kinds of Fertilizers.

* All descriptions of COUN-TRY PRODUCE taken in exchange or sold on COMMISSION.

* Quick Sales and immediate Returns are guaranteed upon all consignments.

**We are the sole agents for * * the best articles of VINEGAR made in this city or elsewhere.