

are then formally recorded, compliments being paid to Commodore Poor, Porter, and Brent, for prompt action in righting the wrongs of American citizens. The Japanese Embassy, reports as to the marine corps, surgeons, and quartermasters, together with brief statistics of the various exploring expeditions, form the main balance of the Secretary's report, which closes with a summary of naval estimates for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1862—total amount, \$11,513,904 01.

Report of the Secretary of War.

This report alludes to the recent hostilities on the part of the frontier Indians in Texas, New Mexico, and Utah. The Kiowa, Comanche, Payute, and Snake Indians are referred to as the principal depredators. The Secretary states that while the appropriations were sufficient to sustain the army upon a peace footing alone, the latter has been subjected to the expenses of a distant and sanguinary war. The report opines that the Indian Bureau should be placed under charge of the War Department, since it is impossible to impress the savages into obedience by other than military means. The Quartermaster's Bureau has expended \$24,000,000 since the Secretary went into the Department. The march from St. Louis to the Oregon river is detailed at length. Its object was to demonstrate the fact that a line of communication could be made available for removing large military forces from the Atlantic to the Pacific. The Secretary alludes to a special report of a board of ordnance and artillery officers. They recommend that our cannon be rifle-grooved, and adapted to the use of James' elongated expanding projectiles. The Secretary asks for an appropriation of \$50,000 for the experiments for the improvement of arms. He also suggests the necessity for a national armory for the fabrication of cannon.

During the year a large quantity of condemned muskets have been sold from the different arsenals to make room for more modern arms. The Secretary holds it to be an inhuman economy which sends a soldier into the field without furnishing him with the best weapon that can be made. He believes that the breech-loading gun will shortly drive out of use those that load at the muzzle. The explorations undertaken by the Department of War across the Great Basin and the Rocky Mountains are referred to. The Massachusetts, a ship with auxiliary steam power, has been used upon Puget's Sound and the adjacent waters, to resist the incursions of Indians from the British and Russian provinces. The latter come down in canoes, which will carry one hundred warriors, and move with great speed. They give no warning of their approach, and rely upon their ordinary means. The Secretary proposes to sell the Massachusetts, and substitute a light sea steamer of considerable speed. Fort Wise is adverted to. This post has been erected by Major Sedgwick, among the Comanches and Kiowas, to protect the emigrants to Pike's Peak.

THE GAZETTE.

LEWISTOWN, PA.
Thursday, December 13, 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 Milford county, beyond which we intend no man in future shall use 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.

Notices of New Advertisements.

W. A. McKee's Photographic Car is at Milroy—Zerbe has received his Christmas Goods—Salt at Marks and Willis's—Wallis's Poetry—Registers' Notices—Bininger's Gin—List of Causes—Sheriff's Sales.

President's Message.

We furnished this document to our readers last week in an extra, in advance of city and all other papers. It needs but little comment. While we find little objectionable in its concluding portions, and cordially agree with it in its tariff views, the weak and imbecile reasoning in the first part relative to the right of States seceding from the Confederacy, leaves but little hope for the preservation of the Union. His retention too of notorious traitors in his Cabinet who have used their places and power to embarrass the government financially, and furnish an unusual number of arms to Southern armories, so that the disunion tries there may seize them whenever needed—his failure to strengthen the garrisons in fortresses in threatened sections—all point to the inevitable conclusion that James Buchanan's want of foresight or energy to do his duty fearlessly and impartially, rather strengthens than restrains the disunionists. His only ambition now seems to be to persuade the Tories to await the close of his administration before resorting to open and avowed treason. Old Hickory made no palliations for traitors or their treason in his day, under precisely similar circumstances, and as soon would have harbored a nest of venomous serpents in the departments as many of the men now holding office.

Israel Stewart, a sort of hermit in Centre county, fell from a wagon while hauling corn fodder on the farm of Samuel McWilliams, son, and broke his neck by the fall.

Evils of Disunion.

Although our Southern neighbors have had, for years, the sad spectacle before their eyes of brother fighting against brother and friend against friend, in Mexico and South America, a few mad leaders are urging the masses on the very verge of the abyss which disrupted Mexico, and the South American Republics. At present the Union is strong and respected by all foreign nations, for although we could neither cope with France or England in naval warfare, nor for a time with the first named on land, yet the greatest of European nations know that if any part of the United States, as now constituted, was invaded, millions of men, if needed, would rise in arms to repel the foe. In this lies our security, and especially the security of the South. But let a Southern Confederacy rear its head, and whether embracing five or fifteen States, the moment the deed of disunion is consummated, Spain (probably backed by Napoleon) will make preparations to reconquer Mexico, and if successful follow up that with an effort to recover possession of Central America as well as the South American Republics. No reader of history can fail to have marked the desire of Spain again to obtain possession of those countries, and unless we much err in our judgement, nothing but the conviction that such an act would result in a war with the United States, (under what is called the Monroe doctrine), has hitherto deterred her from making the attempt. Disunited from the bonds which heretofore bound the North to the South, the Monroe doctrine would no longer be regarded in the North as a cause for war. The alternative would then be presented to the "Southern Confederacy" of engaging in war with Spain, or they would have to set down quietly and see a nation of strangers—one too that is fast recovering power—acquire possessions in dangerous proximity to the southern border, and ready, perhaps willing, to seize Texas on the first signs of a further disruption. Are Southerners really so blind as not to see this plain page of history?

Another curious commentary on the disunion feature of the South is that while they are taking measures which the past has without exception stamped as a step towards ruin and desolation, a population far inferior to ours, under the lead of Garibaldi, thus far the Washington and Bolivar of Europe, has effected a union of the greater part of Italy, and consolidated that heretofore divided country under one government.

That ambitious men in the South, under pretext of ideal wrongs, are misleading the people for ulterior purposes we have never doubted. These men know full well that no man holding their views can hereafter be elected President of this country, nor can they expect to monopolize the principal offices as they have done since the formation of the government. In a Southern Confederacy they not only expect to continue in doing so, but they have never doubted they expect to do more, i. e. they have in view a Dictatorship or Limited Monarchy, with Titles of Nobility and Hereditary Estates. A portion of this is already foreshadowed in the proceedings of the South Carolina Legislature, to which we invite the attention of our readers, as detailed by a correspondent of the Baltimore American, one of the most reliable papers in the country:

COLUMBIA, S. C., Dec. 5, 1860.

Yesterday the debate in the House of Representatives was unusually warm. The parties arrayed against each other in the matter of organizing an army, and the manner of appointing the commanding officers, used scathing language and debate ran high throughout the session. So far as I am able to judge, both the opposing parties are led on by bitter prejudices. The Joint Military Committee, with two or three exceptions, have pertinaciously clung to the idea that a standing army of paid volunteers, to be raised at once, to have the power of choosing their officers, up to captain, and to require all above to be appointed by the Governor, is the organization for the times. Mr. Cunningham, of the House, who is put forward by the Committee to take all the responsibility of extreme sentiments, has openly avowed his hatred of democracy in the camp. He considers the common soldier as incapable of an elective choice. He and others of his party wage a bitter war against democracy, and indicate an utter want of faith in the ability of the people to make proper choice in elections.

The party opposed to this, the predominant party, is ostensibly led in the House by Mr. McGowan, of Abbeville, and Mr. Moore, of Anderson. These gentlemen have a hard fight of it. They represent the democratic sentiments of the rural districts, and are in opposition to the Charleston clique, who are urged on by Edward Rhett, Thomas Y. Simmons, and B. H. Rhett, Jr., of the Charleston Mercury. The tendencies of these gentlemen are all towards a Dictatorship or monarchial form of government, at least it appears so to my mind, and I find myself not alone in the opinion. They fight heart and soul for an increase of gubernatorial power, and one of their number, as I have already stated, openly avowed his desire to make the Governor a military chieftain with sovereign power.

See the working of their views. They will enroll a body of 10,000 men for an ostensible purpose. That purpose is alleged to be the protection of their homes, wives, altars, firesides, and other patriotic intentions. They place the supreme military power into the hands of the Executive; he appoints whom he pleases, and certainly he will choose none

but those of his way of thinking. The officers will impart sentiments to the men, the country will be under the rule of the army, and one man at the head—and what next can easily be imagined. The power of the Rhett party has already been felt. Thus far it has been in the ascendancy—and it has grown so powerful that there are strong fears that Edmund Rhett, of the Senate, will be elected the next Governor. If this is the case, the thing will be all on one side, and the worst is to be feared. The election of Governor, you know, is by the Legislature. All the dominant power has to do therefore is to pitch upon a man, and he is elected. Certainly they will not choose a person who does not reflect their sentiments.

Proceedings of Congress.

On the reading of the President's Message in the Senate on Tuesday, Mr. Clingman led off the debate in a violent speech. He predicted dissolution within sixty days, and said the wisest thing Congress could do would be to divide the public property as fairly as possible. Mr. Crittenden, with some words of calmness and moderation, rebuked the violence of the North Carolina Senator and deprecated angry debate. He held the Union to be worthy of great sacrifices and concessions, and must search for the means of conciliation. Mr. Clingman responded, approving of the desire to preserve the Union, but avowing a belief that he would be sustained in what he said by a majority of the people of North Carolina. The usual motion to print the Message was then adopted and the Senate adjourned.

In the House after the reading of the Message, Mr. Sherman, Republican, moved to refer it to the Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union. Mr. Boteler, of Virginia, offered an amendment referring so much of the Message as related to the present perilous condition of the country to a special committee of one from each State. Other propositions and amendments were offered, but finally the house voted on Mr. Boteler's amendment. A number of Southern members declined voting on the ground that their States had called Conventions to act upon the questions involved. Mr. Boteler's amendment was adopted—yeas 145, nays 38. Mr. Morriss, of Illinois, attempted to introduce a resolution declaring an unalterable attachment to the Union and declaring that the election of Mr. Lincoln did not justify its dissolution, but objection was made to its introduction, and a motion to adjourn prevailed.

Mr. Hale, of New Hampshire, opened the debate in the Senate on Wednesday, with a motion to reconsider the vote to print the President's Message. He thought the contest between the States must be settled at the ballot box or by war, and while hoping for a peaceable settlement, urged that the danger should be looked straight in the face. [These remarks of Mr. Hale were certainly not much out of place, especially after Clingman's violent speech the day before, yet we find the whole locofoco press charging Mr. Hale with having introduced the slavery or disunion question.] Mr. Iverson, of Georgia, followed in a violent secession speech, avowing that the withdrawing States disclaimed all further allegiance, and they intended to go out of the Union before the fourth of March, "peaceably if we can, forcibly if we must." Mr. Davis, of Mississippi, said that as long as the States were in alliance threats were of no avail. Mr. Wigfall, of Texas, favored secession and attacked the President's Message. He gave notice of an inquiry to ascertain whether any order had gone from the War Department in relation to holding possession of the United States forts in South Carolina. It was necessary, he said, to know what the President intends doing in order to understand the Message. Mr. Saulsbury, of Delaware, uttered some Union sentiments that were warmly applauded by the galleries. Delaware, he said, was the first to adopt the Federal Constitution and would be the last to do any act countenancing a separation of the States.—The debate then terminated.

Mr. Green, of Missouri, gave notice of a resolution inquiring into the propriety of providing for the establishment of an armed border police to prevent the invasion of States and to aid in the execution of the Fugitive Slave Law.

The House had a quiet and dull session.—The Homestead bill was called up by Mr. Groves, of Pennsylvania, and passed—yeas 132, nays 76. The bill requires a payment of ten dollars from actual settlers for one hundred and sixty acres of land. In Committee of the Whole the Pension and Military Academy bills were agreed to, the various portions of the President's Message referred to the appropriate Standing Committees, and the House adjourned.

There was nothing of importance done in the Senate on Thursday. A memorial from California, asking for the establishment of a daily overland mail, was presented by Mr. Latham. Mr. Powell, of Kentucky, offered a resolution referring that part of the President's message treating on the secession question to a special committee of thirteen, with instructions to enquire "whether any additional legislation than already within the sphere of the Federal authority and duty to be necessary for the protection and security of the property of the United States, and if so to report the bill; and that said committee be also instructed to consider the report whether it is deemed expedient to propose an amendment or amendments to the Constitution of the United States, so as to ensure prompt and full protection of the right and property of the citizens of every State and Territory, and insure the equality of the States and equal rights of their citizens under the Federal Constitution." The consideration of the resolution was postponed, and the Senate adjourned till Monday.

In the House of Representatives, Mr. Morris, of Illinois, gave notice he would introduce, on Monday, his resolution on the Union. A bill abolishing the franking privilege was reported. A bill to construe the meaning of the words "minimum of the price of public lands" was passed. It provides that the word minimum shall be construed according to the land-graduation act, so as to apply to tracts and reserved sections of lands granted for railroads and other internal improvements and in favor of actual settlers, and not to mean \$125 per acre, as now officially construed. The Speaker announced the special committee on the Secession question, which consists of the following members: Mr. Corwin of Ohio, Chairman. Virginia—Mr. Wilson. Massachusetts—Mr. Adams. North Carolina—Mr. Winslow. New York—Mr. Humphrey. South Carolina—Mr. Boyce. Pennsylvania—Mr. Campbell. Maryland—Mr. Love. Connecticut—Mr. Ferry. Rhode Island—Mr. Robinson. New Hampshire—Mr. Tappan. New Jersey—Mr. Stratton. Florida—Mr. Hawkins.

Wisconsin—Mr. Washburn. California—Mr. Burch. Minnesota—Mr. Windom. Kentucky—Mr. Bristow. Vermont—Mr. Morrill. Tennessee—Mr. Nelson. Indiana—Mr. Dann. Louisiana—Mr. Taylor. Mississippi—Mr. Davis. Illinois—Mr. Kellogg. Alabama—Mr. Houston. Maine—Mr. Morse. Missouri—Mr. Phelps. Arkansas—Mr. Rust. Michigan—Mr. Howard. Texas—Mr. Hamilton. Iowa—Mr. Curtis. Oregon—Mr. Stout.

Mr. Hawkins, of Florida, asked to be excused from serving, alleging secession sympathies as the reason for his course. A motion to excuse him led to an angry debate, amid which the House adjourned without acting upon it.

The Senate and House of Representatives met again on Monday. In the Senate the standing committees of the last session were continued. A memorial from Thaddeus Hyatt, praying for relief for the Kansas sufferers, was presented by Senator Sumner, and referred to the Committee on Territories.—The Homestead Bill, as it came from the House, was taken up and passed on first reading. In the House the question of excusing Mr. Hawkins, of Florida, from the Union Committee, was again taken up. Mr. Sherman, having obtained the consent of the House, reported a bill for the relief of the Treasury. It authorizes the President to issue treasury notes, for such sums as the exigencies of the public expenses require, not exceeding ten millions. Several amendments were offered but defeated, and the bill as reported passed.

The Full Electoral Vote.

We present herewith a tabular statement of the result at the electoral colleges:

LINCOLN AND HAMLIN.	BRECKINRIDGE & LANE
California 4	Alabama 9
Connecticut 4	Arkansas 4
Illinois 11	Delaware 3
Indiana 13	Florida 3
Iowa 4	Georgia 10
Maine 8	Louisiana 6
Massachusetts 13	Maryland 8
Michigan 6	Mississippi 7
Minnesota 4	North Carolina 10
N. Hampshire 5	South Carolina 8
New Jersey 4	Texas 4
New York 35	—
Oregon 3	Total 72
Pennsylvania 27	BELL AND EVERETT.
Rhode Island 4	Kentucky 12
Vermont 5	Tennessee 12
Wisconsin 5	Virginia 15

Total 180 Total 39

MISSOURI 9

New Jersey 3

Total 12

RECAPITULATION.

Electoral Votes.

For Lincoln and Hamlin 180

For Breckinridge and Lane 72

For Bell and Everett 39

For Douglas 12

Whole electoral vote 303

Lincoln's majority over all 57

The Democrat says all parties in the South favor disunion. We'll venture to say there is not a republican south of Pennsylvania who by word or deed favors the traitors. Neither do we believe that the mass of Bell or Douglas men are of that stripe, the leaders in the movement being almost without exception Breckinridge men.

Colonel Craig, of the United States army, has been detached from his position in the War Department, and ordered to California, and, it is alleged, because he has resisted the removal of United States arms to Southern cities. Colonel Craig himself states Secretary Floyd is gradually filling the Southern armories, and is about to make a sale of 100,000 stand of arms. He has already furnished the Slave States during the year with 500,000 stand of arms.

PHOTOGRAPHIC NEWS.

W. A. McKEE would respectfully announce to the citizens of Milroy and vicinity that his car will remain for a short time in the above named place, for the purpose of affording all who may desire it, the opportunity of procuring a

FIRST CLASS PHOTOGRAPH

of themselves, families or friends, executed in any and every style, from miniatures up to life size photographs. Pictures copied from small Ambrotypes, Daguerreotypes, &c., and enlarged to life size. Stereoscopic pictures of residences taken upon reasonable terms, and stereoscopic boxes furnished when called for. Having had ten years' experience in business and availed himself of all the latest improvements in the art, he feels confident that he can render satisfaction to all who may call upon him. Every variety of Photographic work undertaken at moderate prices. Also, a large assortment of Photograph frames constantly on hand. Instructions given in all the various branches of the art. Pictures taken equally as well in cloudy as in clear weather. Call soon. decl3-3m

CHRISTMAS IS COMING!

And Zerbe's Goods are Here!

50 BOXES layer, lunch and baking Raisins, for sale cheap, at H. Zerbe's.

50 DRUMS new Figs, for sale cheap, at H. Zerbe's.

250 LBS. fresh Citron, just received at Zerbe's.

50 BBLs. fresh Butter, Water, Sugar and Soda Crackers, for sale cheap, at Zerbe's.

5 BBLs. Cranberries and Currants, for sale cheap, at Zerbe's.

1000 LBS. fresh Candy of all kinds, for sale wholesale and retail, at Zerbe's Grocery.

20 BOXES fresh Lemons, just received and for sale cheap, at H. Zerbe's.

25 BBLs. Almonds, Cream Nuts, Walnuts, Filberts and Ground Nuts, for sale cheap, at Zerbe's Grocery.

50 BUSHELS Chestnuts, for sale cheap, at Henry Zerbe's Grocery and variety Store, Lewistown.

200 LBS. extra Sicily Liquorice, for sale at Zerbe's.

Lewistown, December 13, 1860.

SALT! SALT!

THE undersigned are agents for the Onondago Salt Company.
Wholesale price, \$1.50 per bbl. of 280 lbs. or 5 bushels.
Retail price, 1.75.

MARKS & WILLIS,
de13-6m
Sole Agents for Milford County.

The sign of Big Coffee Pot is in the same place, where I'll be pleased to see each old customer face;
But if he will say I've neither flip or levy,
'Twould make my underlip hang down very heavy.

Let all the people know it—
A Cook Stove I have, and ready to show it,
The best in market, with all complete,
Warranted to bake and cook all you can eat.

Gas Burners I have that cannot be beat,
For saving of fuel and raising of heat,
All sizes and kinds with prices so low,
Should wife one need you can't say no.

Tin ware I have, which all of you know,
And Lard Cans which hold a hundred or so;
A Lard Lamp I have of very neat style,
And Spouting is put up within ten mile.

Improved Fat Squeezer I have for sale,
That will squeeze Mr. Hog from head to tail,
With nothing to do but a turn of the screws,
'Tis just the thing for the people to use.

Gold and Silver plating I always do,
For carriage makers and other too.
More have I to say of things in my line,
When you call at the Big Coffee Pot Sign,
decl3 J. IRWIN WALLIS.

REGISTER'S NOTICE.

THE following accounts have been examined and passed by me, and remain filed of record in this office for inspection of Heirs Legatees, Creditors and all others in any way interested, and will be presented to the next Orphan's Court of the county of Milford, to be held at the Court House in Lewistown, on THURSDAY, 10th day of January, 1861, for allowance and confirmation:

1. The final Administration Account of George Sigler, administrator of Mary Sigler, late of the State of Ohio.

2. The Account of Daniel M. Dull, guardian of Anna C. Hannah J. and Martha E., minor children of Joseph Dull, deceased.

3. The Account of Joel Zook, jr., administrator of Daniel Reel, late of Union township, deceased.

4. Final Account of Christian Hoover, administrator of Dr. Lewis Hoover, late of the Borough of Lewistown, dec'd.

JOSEPH S. WAREHAM, Register.

Register's Office, Lewistown, Dec. 1, (13) 1860.

REGISTER'S NOTICE.

THE following accounts have been examined and passed by me, and remain filed of record in this office for inspection of Heirs Legatees, Creditors and all others in any way interested, and will be presented to the next Orphan's Court of the county of Milford, to be held at the Court House in Lewistown, on THURSDAY, 10th day of January, 1861, for allowance and confirmation:

1. The Account of Nicholas Hartzler, executor of John Hazlett, late of Menno township, deceased.

2. The final Guardianship Account of David T. Kline, guardian of Elizabeth Hummel, minor child of Jacob Hummel, deceased.

3. The Guardianship Account of James Dorman, guardian of Franesca Sample, minor daughter of James A. Sample, deceased.

SAMUEL BARR, Register.

Register's Office, Lewistown Dec 10, (13) 1860.

BININGERS' GOLD AND SILVER TONIC GIN.

GIN AS A REMEDIAL AGENT.

ESPECIALLY designed for the use of the Medical Profession and the family, having superseded the so-called "Gins," "Aromatic," "Cordial," "Medicated," "Schnapps," etc., is now endorsed by all the prominent physicians, chemists and connoisseurs, and possessing all of those intrinsic medicinal qualities (tonic and diuretic) which belong to an old pure Gin. Put up in quart bottles and sold by all druggists, grocers, &c.

A. M. BININGER & CO.,

Sole Proprietors,

No. 19 Broad street, N. Y.

For sale by FRENCH, RICHARDS & Co.,

W. W. & H. SMITH, and all of the prominent Wholesale Druggists in Philadelphia.

Philadelphia, Dec. 13, 1860.

List of Causes for Trial at January Term.

No. Tor. Y.

1. Miliken vs. Miliken et al. 22 Jan. 1860

2. Whildin vs. Hemphill & Zook. 23 Jan. 1860

3. W. McCormick vs. P. Albright. 30 Aug. "

4. C. Dull vs. T. F. J. G. McCoy. 30 Sept. 1857

5. Wilson vs. A. A. Wright. 108 Nov. "

6. Edge F. Cope vs. Nathl. W. Sterrett. 79 April. 1858

7. John F. Cooper vs. S. Comfort. 79 Aug. "

8. John McCoy, surr. &c. vs. H. Ruble. 22 Aug. "

9. Little & Co. vs. Carrier & McCormick. 27 Nov. "

10. Halliwell & Co. vs. same. 28 "

11. Zimmerman & Parcel vs. Burns. 150 "

12. Jos. Gibbons, ind. vs. William Reed. 144 "

13. John Himes vs. Henry Ruble. 4 Jan. 1859

14. E. L. Benedict vs. John Kyle. 117 "

15. John Himes vs. Michael Riddle. 149 April. "

16. Freedom Iron Co. vs. Brown twp. 142 "

17. J. Sterrett & Co. vs. M. Manigill's adm'r. 79 "

18. McWilliams & Co. for use vs. same. 80 "

19. William Reed vs. Hugh Dillett. 87 "

20. John Ross vs. William J. McCoy. 116 "

21. McBride & Harner vs. same. 117 "

22. William Reed vs. Hugh Dillett. 144 "

23. E. Graham's adm'r. vs. Shotwell. 11 Nov. "

24. Sellers vs. Sterrett & Scott. 66 "

25. Same vs. Mitchell Jones. 67 "

26. Jno. D. Sterrett for use vs. same. 101 "

27. Henry Riden vs. James Hook. 117 "

28. J. Hummel's ex'r. vs. Jno. Sager. 10 Jan. 1860

29. J. Burns vs. Zeigler & Yergler. 16 "

30. Sterrett & Co. et al. vs. S. S. Woods. 34 "

31. Mathia Wertz vs. Jno. Hunter, et al. 45 "

32. Sterrett for use vs. Williams, et al. 108 Nov. "

33. E. L. Benedict vs. Wm. Bishop. 45 "

34. Myers, Kitzpatrick & Co. vs. McCurdy. 72 "

35. Jno. C. White vs. Cunningham's adm'r. 149 April. "

36. Hoover's ex'r. vs. Mathews. 99 "

37. N. Kendall vs. J. W. Hackenberg. 103 "

38. E. L. Benedict vs. Eliza McVey. 104 "

39. Waters for use vs. Joshua Morrison. 110 "

40. Jefferson vs. Fiechtner's adm'r. 102 Aug. "

41. Cummings vs. Directors Poor. 139 "

42. McCulloch for use vs. Hulings adm'r. 161 "

43. James Robb vs. same. 161 "

44. Hagerstown Bank vs. Jno. Sterrett. 165 "

H. J. WALTERS, Pro. Secy.

Prothonotary's Office, Lewistown, Dec. 13, 1860.

APPLE PARERS, for sale by F. J. HOFFMAN.

FLOOR OIL CLOTHS, from 4 to 2 yards wide, beautiful patterns. For sale by F. J. HOFFMAN.

COPAL VARNISH.—A very superior article for sale by F. J. HOFFMAN.

SHERIFF'S SALES.

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

Saturday, January 5, 1861,