Trains leave Le	wistown Station	as follows:
Through Express, Fast Line, Mail Train, Through Freight, Local Freight, Trainess Freight,	WESTWARD, 5 30 a. m. 6 21 p. m. 10 00 a. m. 12 10 a. m. 6 35 a. m. 10 40 a. m, 12 35 p. m.	EASTWARD, 12 20 a. m. 10 37 a. m. 2 34 p. m. 5 25 p. m. 6 00 p. m. 1 50 p. m. 9 15 a. m.
Coal Train,		

Galbraith's Omnibuses convey passengers to and from all the trains, taking up or setting them down at all points within the borough limits,

#### Post Office.

Mails arrive and close as follow		C. Design
Eastern Through and Way,	9 a. m.	Arrive.
	9 a. m.	11 00 a. m. 10 30 a.m.
Harrisburg Way, Eastern Through,	8 p. m.	6 a. m. 6 45 p. m.
Eastern Bellefonte Through and Way, Northumberland,	8 p. m. 8 p. m.	2 30 p. m. 6 p. m.
Office hours from 7 s, m. unti 8 until 9 o'clock a. m.	18 p. m.	Sunday from

The following letter, written by a former citizen of this county, is published by

#### Letter from a Citizen of Philadelphia to Citizen of Atlanta. PHILADELPHIA, Dec 13, 1860.

G. H. Esq., Atlanta, Ga:-DEAR SIR-Your esteemed favor of the 1st inst. did not reach me until yesterday. You simply reiterate your former convictions that Carolina would certainly secede, and again desire me to write you my views. You say that the secession of one of the States of the Union is fully determined upon, and that there is a strong probability that four or five more will promptly follow, and you fear that the bends of neighborhood, of peace, and of commerce are in danger of being broken; that in place of a grand nationality the States, cities, and local districts of the country are in danger of being severed into a multitude of petty, isolated, incoherent and hostile com-

The unity of government thus threatened is spoken of in the Farewell Address as "the main pillar in the edifice of our independence -the support of our tranquility at home, our peace abroad, of our safety, of our prosperi ty, and of that very liberty which we so high-ly prize." We believe all this in all the fulof its meaning; we reverence the author ity whence we have the statement; nothing short of inspiration could strengthen our faith in it; it has all the force of necessary truth; it is a habit, an instinct of the American mind. We accept also, with the same reliance, the further statement of the Father of his country, that "to the efficacy and perman ency of our Union a government for the Whole is indispensable. No alliance, however strict, between the parts can be an adequate substi tute; they must inevitably experience the in fractions and interruptions which all siliances

n all time have experienced."
There is no doubt, as you say, an intense feeling in some, if not all the cotton states, and a separation resolutely determined upon, which may involve all the consequences of a general dissolution of the States, and must, while the alienation continues, disturb and distress all portions of the Union. But be fore we receive as reality all the evils which reasoning deduces from such partial or total dissolution of the present confederacy, it is worth while to calmly reflect and to look at the improbabilities and impracticabilites hang over the threatenings of such a

In the first place, political institutions are a mere matter of caprice or choice. A la individual, securing himself from all influences and neglecting all consequences, can do as he pleases, for if the risk of ruin does t restrain, there is nothing in the system of things to govern or control him. But it is not so with a state or nation. South Caroli na, for instance, might resolve upon a rigid non-intercourse with all the states and nations shose sentiments are inimical to her slave system; or Massachusetts might determine to use no slave-grown sugar, tobacco, or cotton; yet neither of them could possibly maintain their resolution for any lengthened period. Twice within our memory France has over-turned her monarchy, and set up a republic; but she could not hold her purpose against the conditions in which she found herself.

All history teaches that circumstances, at their best, are only the free and intelligent artificers of a work which is not their own. Never vet did a statesman intent upon revolation know what would be the result of his labor. The Cromwellian Parliament never dreamed that their republic would itself bring about the restoration of the Stuarts. The fathers of our Constitution did not foresee that the territorial question would shiver the Un ion, or that the compromises would not preserve the equality of the slave and free States.

WASHINGTON held the obligations of the Federal Constitution just as sacred as the Constitution and laws of the several states. He looked upon pullification and secession just as he did upon felony and treason. "The Constitution," he said, "till changed by an explicit and authentic act of the whole people, is a sacred obligation upon all." He did not magine that he was only the head clerk of a partnership to be dissolved by either of the parties as freely as it was formed. He saw difference between the allegiance due to a state and that due to the National Union. "The very idea of the power, and the right of the people to establish government says, "presupposes the duty of every individual to obey the established government."

The old thirteen states, before the Constitution was adopted, were not less jealous or less unfriendly to each other than they are now, though they had not been every day their existence in a violent ill temper with each other. If passion, temporary interest and policy severed us, we would never have had the old confederacy or the present Constitution. In 1820 a compromise of the territorial question saved the Union, at the very brink of dissolution. In 1832, nullification, with the substance of secession in it, was first delayed by the exertion of the federal force, and afterwards quieted by a compromise which left the victory with the refractory party. South Carolina was at that time strongly sustained by Georgia, Virginia and Alabama. The possession of the government during the forty years that these discontents have been fes tering, is the only thing that prevented even more serious manifestations of the spirit of se-cession. Through all this period the extremists have been held in the Union only by those forces and influences, which were not then, are not now, and never will be, subject

to their discretion. The laws which we make we can altercompacts which we frame we can abolishbut those which nature and the order of human society imposes are not repealable. Rebusiness, association and national politics, without our will, or against it, com-

Constitution provides for: it is, in fact, but go; and, for the reasons herein stated, I re little more than a permanent treaty of amity and commerce, with a system of Ministers not lament if their arguments and reassurances whom we call Presidents, Judges and Congressmen. No possible separate indepen-dence of the states could subsist with a me e simple system of interstate connections .-Break them to pieces, they must of necessity reunite in effect if not in form. The age compels it. Civilization demands it. Ger many has her Diet, and all the European governments hold their Conventional Congresses almost as frequently as our constitutional one. By their very wars they are fighting themselves into national unity. We may and will quarrel over our differences, for it is our habit, as well as our nature, to be constantly intermeddling with each other's affairs, but to permanently divide we cannot. The worst quarrel that we can get up will bring about the best and most permanent adjustment, and this is why I before have said you must not

stop secession yet. To do so now would be a

precedent against the government both at home

Let South Carolina, and such of the Gulf states as threaten to stand by her, begin the work of a separate government. Such a con federacy must provide an army, a navy, a postal service, and all the apparatus of a na tion. To raise the means, she must either tax imports so high that our smugglers along the border will disappoint them of a revenue, or her direct taxes must be laid on so severe ly that every man will know within a year how little the old Union oppressed them, even when they thought "they were giving forty bales of cotton out of every hundred to support the Northern manufacturers." Thei territorial expansion will be at once arrested for their system repels alike European and Northern immigration, and emigration from their own territory will go on as it never had done, for the same and greater inducements remain to tempt, and they will have added a projectile force to them which will occasion an exodus of terrible magnitude. Cuba will be out of her reach either by conquest or purchase, and Mexico will be delivered of her objection to protectorate or a union with the free States, whose policy and interest have not threatened or injured her. The seced-ing States know now, and they know still better when they have tried their indepen-dence a little while, that their past union with the north and west were not all burden and grievance; that it has been worth something to them in their foreign affairs to be integra parts of a great nationality, and they will learn that a great orporation bears its ex-penses and enjoys its benefits better than a little one. But what is most to the purpos they will have time to foresee all this and understand it before they are done constructing their Southern Confederacy. A people wh cannot live in such a Union as ours, are the last people to form one for themselves; and enlighten them sgain I say, let them secede. They will discover that our government is a far wiser and better one than they in their egotism and vanity found themselves capable of constructing. The prodigal son received his portion and left his father's house, but only to return it sorrow to again partake of his father's blessings and bounty. It is not northern oppression nor the election of Mr. Lincoln, but simply 'the sentiment be represents that you resist.' Truly analyzed and stated, is it not the census which most of all disturbs you? And what sort of remedy for the population of the free States will so

see, also, that you are only in reality seceding from the benefits of the Union, without securing any compensating advantage. The record shows that the Union has nev er refused the South a war, a purchase of ter ritory, or any law for their protection, which they asked; ror have the people once refus ed you a President until now that you could not agree aming yourselves upon a candidate any better tian you could consent to accept one at our he ds. Nay more, the President

cession be? The marantee of the Constitution and laws of he Union as they exist, or

of such amendments as you might ask,

which might be granted, is surely a better se

curity for your peculiar interest than independence and accerance can afford you. You will see all this in good time, and you will

himself informs us; "It is a emarkable fact in our history. that, notwithstanding the repeated efforts of the anti slavery party, no single act has ever passed Congess, unless we may possibly ex-cept the Misiouri Compromise, impairing, in slightes degree, the rights of the South to their property in slaves. And it may also be observed, judging from present indications, that no probability exists of the passage of such an act by a majority of Congress .-Surely, under these circumstances, we ought restrained from present action by the precept of Iim who spake as never man spake, that sufficient unto the day is the evil thereof The day of evil may never come, unless we shall rashly bring it upon

In conclusion, permit me to remind you of the language used by a distinguished states man in the French provisional council:—
'That is rot practicable which is not even presentable' We shall have difficulty and suffering, and much to be repented of, but no dissolution. The thicker the troubles are mixed up, the sooner and safer it will settle. The climate and the jarring institutions of the nation un east and west, but our mountains, our valleys and our rivers run across them from north to south, and these cross-ties will held the sections together, for see tionalism cannot in the end overrule physical geography, commercial necessity, love of country, and Christianity in the last half of the nineteenth century. No! but when party strife shall have ended, and reason again assumed her sweet when the ultraism of the assumed her sway when the ultraism of the north and of the south shall again give way oler arguments-as give way it must our Union and our government will still be found, as they now stand, and as God in his good providence designed they should stand, alike a beacon light to the faithful and a mocking rebuke to the ambition and fool

ishness of desperate demagogues. But I must not forget to answer the leading question you put to me, will Pennsylvania repeal her personal liberty bills, which are plain and palpable violations of the Constitution?' No! not at present; and why? Because we no not find it anywhere stipula ted in the compact of States that you are the proper tribunal to pass upon the unconstitu-tionality of our statutes, and, besides, in this decision, as in many of our grievances, you may be laboring under a mistake. But, as an act of justice to ourselves, we one and all propose that these laws shall be promptly adjudicated, provided you give us bonds that physicians, you will remain with us in peace and harmony. If they thus fall, then they should fall. On any other adjustment it would be

hire and bribery, a bounty for rebellion. I have written thus much while many of our citizens are engaged in the laudable effort of saving the Union by a Union meeting, and, although I formerly stated—not in anger, but in sorrow—that, 'when you shall pel quite as close a Union of the states as the | bave provided ways and means to go in peace,

peat, 'do not stop secession yet.' Still, I shall should prove convincing messengers to each and every one of the belligerent and rebellious citizens of your State. W with us, rests the responsibility. With you, not

I remain very truly yours.

### JOHN G. MCCORD. AUGTIONIDIES

Strode's Mills, Oliver Township, OFFERS his services to the public on reasonable terms.

Jacob C. Blymyer & Co., Produce and Commission Merchants,

LEWISTOWN, PA.

Flour and Grain of all kinds purchased at market rates, or received on storage and shipped at usual freight rates, having storehouses and boats of their own, with careful captains and hands.

Stove Coal, Limeburners Coal, Plaster, Fish and Salt always on hand. Grain can be insured at a small advance on cost of storage. no22

#### BRIDGE NOTICE.

THE Stockholders of the Lewistown and Tuscarora Bridge Company will meet at the Toll House, at the Bridge, in the Borough of Lewistown, on the Second MONDAY, 14th January, 1861, to choose by ballot a President, Six Managers, and a Treasurer, to conduct the business of said company for one year thereafter. WM. RUSSELL. dec20

ICENSE APPLICATIONS .- The following applications for License to be granted at the January Term has been filed my office, for hearing, &c., January 11,

Hamaker, & Co., Liquors, Lewistown. H. J. WALTERS, Clk, Sess. Lewistown, Dec. 27, 1860.

## REGISTER'S NOTICE.

THE following accounts have been exam I ined 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 Mifflin, 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, guar dian 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. WAREAM, Register. Register's Office, Lewistown, Dec. 1, (13) 1860.

## REGISTER'S NOTICE.

THE fellowing accounts have been exam-I ined and rassed by me, and remain filed f 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 Mifflin, to be held at the Court House in Lewistown, on THURSDAY, 1cth day of January, 1861, for allowance and confirmation.

1. The Account of Nicholas Hartzler, ex-ecutor of John Hazlett, late of Menno town ship, deceased.

2. The final Guardianship Account of David T. Kline, gnardian of Elizabeth Hummel, minor child of Jacob Hummel, deceased. 3. The Guardianship Account of James Dorman, guardian of Franscina Sample, min or daughter of James A. Sample, deceased. SAMUEL BARR, Register.

#### Register's Office, Lewistown Dec 10, (13) 1860. List of Causes for Trial at January Term.

1. Milliken vs. Milliken et al.
2. 2. 3. D. W. McCormick vs. P. Albright,
4. C. Dull vs. T. F. & J. G. McCoy,
5. Wilson vs. J. A. & A. Wright,
6. Edge T. Cope vs. Nath l. W. Sterett,
7. John P. Yerger vs. S. Comfort,
8. John McKee. surv'g. &c. vs. H. Ruble,
9. Little & Co. vs. Currier & McCormick,
8. John McKee. surv'g. &c. vs. H. Ruble,
12. Jos. Gibbons, ind. vs. William Reed,
13. John Himes vs. Henry Ruble,
14. E. L. Benedict vs. John Kyle,
15. John Himes vs. Henry Ruble,
16. Freedom Iron Co. vs. Brown twp,
17. J. Sterrett & Co. vs. M'Manigil's adm'r.,
18. McMilliams & Co. for use vs. same,
19. William Reed vs. Hugh Dillett,
19. John Ross vs. William J. McCoy,
10. McGlide & Harner vs. same,
10. William Reed vs. Hugh Dillett,
12. E. Graham's adm'r., vs. Shotwell,
13. E. Graham's adm'r., vs. Shotwell,
14. Sellers en. vs. Stergett & Scott,
16. Same vs. Michael Ruble,
17. J. Hummell's ex'r. vs. Jno. Sager,
19. J. Hummell's ex'r. vs. Jno. Sager,
10. Sterrett & Co. et al. vs. S. S. Woods,
1. Matilida Wertz vs. Jno. Hunter, et al.,
2. Sterrett for use vs. Williams, et al.,
2. Sterrett for use vs. Williams, et al.,
2. Sterrett for use vs. Williams, et al.,
3. E. L. Benedict vs. Williams, et al.,
3. E. L. Benedict vs. Williams, et al.,
4. E. L. Benedict vs. Williams, et al.,
4. E. L. Benedict vs. Williams, et al.,
4. E. L. Benedict vs. Williams, et al.,
5. E. L. Benedict vs. Williams, et al.,
5. E. L. Benedict vs. Williams, et al.,
6. E. L. Benedict vs. Williams, et al.,
6. E. L. Benedict vs. Elijah McVey,
6. E. N. Kendall vs. J. W. Hackenburg,
6. E. L. Benedict vs. Elijah McVey,
6. E. N. Kendall vs. J. W. Hackenburg,
6. E. L. Benedict vs. Elijah McVey,
6. Cummings vs. Directors Poor,
6. Hallower Schrett,
6. Sterrett,
6. Green Schrett,
6. Green Schrett, 4 Jan. 1859 117 " 139 Apl. 43. James Robb vs. same,
43. James Robb vs. same,
44. Hagerstown Bank vs. Jno. Sterrett,
45. "

H. J. WALTERS, Pro.

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

THIS DELICIOUS TONIC STIMULANT, ESPECIALLY designed for the use of the Medical Profession and the family, having superseded the so-called "Gins," "Aromatic," "Cordial," "Medicated," "Schnapps," SPECIALLY designed for the use of the etc., is now endorsed by all the prominent chemists and connoisseurs, and possessing all of those intrinsic medical qualities (tonic and diaretic) which belong to an old pure Cin. Put up in quart bottles and sold by all druggists, grocers, etc.

A. M. BININGER & CO,

Sole Proprietors, No. 19 Broad street, N. Y. For seie by FRENCH, RICHARDS & Co., W. W. & H. SMITH, and all of the prom-inent Wholesale Druggists in Philadelphia. Philadelphia, Dec. 13, 1860.

## SHERIFF'S SALES.

BY virtue of sundry writs of Venditioni Exponas, Fieri Facias and Levari Facias out of the Court of Common Pleas of Mifflin county and to me directed, will be exposed to sale, by public vendue or outcry, at the Court House, in the Borough of Lewis-

Saturday, January 5, 1861, at one o'clock in the afternoon, the following

real estate, to wit: 1. A tract of land situate in Armagh township, Mifflin county, containing 208 acres, he the same more or less, nearly all of which is cleared, with a frame dwelling house, frame bank barn and other improvements thereon

Dowell, Jacob Hawn, John McDowell, sr., Mrs. Johnston, Pike John Taylor, and others. 2. Also, a tract of land in said township, containing 7 acres, more or less, bounded west by Hawn & Thompson, north by Thomp son, east by Hawn, Holmes Maclay, & others, south by Crissman and Kesler, and others, with a large frame mansion house, barn, store room, dwelling house, stable, three small ten-ant houses and other improvements thereon erected. Seized, taken in execution, and to be sold as the property of William Reed and Thomas Reed.

erected, bounded by lands of Col. John Me-

1. A tract of land situate in Armagh township, Mifflin county, containing 208 acres, be the same more or less, nearly all of which is cleared, with a frame dwelling house, frame barn and other improvements thereon erected, bounded by lands of Col. John McDow-ell, Jacob Hawn, John McDowell, sr., Mrs. Johnston, Pike John Taylor, and others.

2. Also, a tract of land in the aforesaid township, containing about 7 acres, more or less, bounded west by Hawn & Thompson, north by Thompson, east by Hawn, Holmes Maclay and others, and south by Crissman, Kessler and others, with a large frame man sion house, frame barn, a large frame store room, and dwelling house, and stable, three small tenant houses and other improvements thereon erected. Seized, taken in execution. and to be sold as the property of William Reed.

All the interest of Wm. Reed in a Tract of Timber Land, situate in Armagh township, Mifflin county, containing about 1600 acres, more or less, surveyed in the names of Wm. Colloday, James Johnston, James Watson, and Hugh Watson, with a Saw Mill and other improvements thereon erected. Seized, taken in execution, and to be sold as the property of William Reed.

All that tract and farm of land situate in Union township, Mifflin county, containing 125 acres, more or less, adjoining lands of Henry Steely's heirs, Samuel W. Taylor, John Kauffman, Joseph Campbell and John Hays, with a good two story brick dwelling house, large bank barn and other improve ments thereon erected, now in the occupancy of Cyrus Alexander. Seized, taken in execution, and to be sold as the property of Cyrus Alexander.

That tract of land situate in Union township, Mifflin county, adjoining lands of John Kauffman, John Hays, Dr. Joseph Hender-son and Samuel W. Taylor, containing about 226 acres and 125 perches, with a two story stone house, frame bank barn and other im provements thereon erected, and now in the occupancy of Silas Alexander. Seized, taken in execution, and to be sold as the property of Silas Alexander.

A lot or piece of land situate in Brown township, Mifflin county, containing 2 acres and 16 perches, more or less, bounded by lands of Benjamin Garver on the west, Hugh Alexander on the north, east and south, with a four story brick building and other improvements thereon erected, known as the Kisha coquillas Seminary. Seized, taken in exe-cution, and to be sold as the property of The Kishacoquillas Seminary?

A lot of ground situate in the West Ward of the borough of Lewistown, Mifflin county, bounded on the east by lot of Samuel Molson, south by Pennsylvania canal, west by lot of John L. Griffith, and north by Juniata street, fronting sixteen feet, more or 220 Au. 1849 less, on said street, and extending back same width one hundred feet, more Pennsylvania canal with a small frame house and other improvements thereon erected. Seized, taken in execution, and to be sold as the property of Cain Kennedy, deceased, in the hands of his Administrator, John Hamilton, with notice to Samuel Molson, terre tenant.

All that certain piece, parcel, and part of a tract of land lying and being situate in Derry township, Mifflin county, bounded by land of George W. Soult, the Lewistown and Kishacoquillas turnpike road, &c., containing 1551 perches of land, strict measure, with a frame distillery and other improvements thereon erected. Seized, taken in execution, and to be sold as the property of Henry A. Zollinger and Elizabeth M. Zollinger.

A lot of ground situate in the borough of Lewistown, Mifflin county, fronting 171 feet on Grand street, and extending back 90 feet same width, bounded by lot of David Chriswell on the north-west, and Samuel Molson on the south east, with a one and a half story frame house thereon erected. Seized, taken in execution, and to be sold as the property of Rosanna Holling and William Holling. ALSO,

All that certain tract of land situate in Granville township, Mifflin county, beginning at a poplar, thence by Jas. Black survey South 45° west 317½ perches to a pine, thence by Christian Gettig and J. Thompsons survey, south 45°, east 225 perches to black oak; thence by Bohart Gray survey north 45°. thence by Robert Grey survey north 45° east 277 perches to a maple; thence by Thomas Mayberry and Thomas White sur vey north 35°, west 228 perches to place of beginning; containing 418 acres and 40 perches, neat measure.

Also, another tract of land adjoining the above tract, beginning at stones on line of Thomas White tract, thence south 45°, west 338 perches to a rock oak on line of Christian Gettig tract, thence south 45°, east 104 perches to a post formerly a pine, corner of John Byer's tract, thence north 45°, east 317½ perches to a poplar, thence north 35°, east 10 perches to the place of beginning, containing 212 acres neat measure, more or less. Seized taken in execution, and to be sold as the property of George W. Michener.

ALSO, 1. All that certain tract of land situate in Armagh township, Mifflin county, adjoining lands of the heirs of William McFarlane, the heirs of Samuel Kyle, Mrs. Elizatine, Johnson and others, bounded and deacribed as follows, viz: - Beginning at a white oak on the bank of the creek, corner of lands of heirs of William McFarlane, deceased, thence s. 54° west 145 perches to a white oak, cery.

thence north 36° west 26 perches to a white oak, thence south 54° west 116 perches, thence north 531° west 266 perches to a post, thence north 48° east 60½ perches to a hickory, thence south 53½° east 162 perches to a white cak, thence n. 791° east 2611 perches to a stone thence south 241° east 201 perches to the place of beginning, containing 175 acres and allowance, more or less, with a two story brick dwelling, large barn, and other im-

provements thereon erected. 2. All that tract of land situate in Armagh township, Millin county, bounded by other lands of Andrew McFarlane, Elizabeth Johnson, Desaix Alexander's heirs, and Hen-McAuley, containing one hundred and seventy five acres of land, with the allowance of six per cent. for roads, with a two story frame house and some outbuildings thereon

3. All the interest of said defendant in that certain piece and tract of Mountain Land, situate in Armagh and Brown townships, Mifflin county, containing 150 acres, more or bounded on the east and north by lands of Wm McFarlane's heirs, on the west by Samuel Kyle's heirs, and on the south by the

mountain survey.

4. All that certain other piece and let of land, containing 10 acres, more or less, bounded on the north and west by land of Henry McAuley, and on the south by other lands of the defendant, with about 2 acres cleared and fenced in, situate in the said township of Ar magh and county aforesaid.

5. All that other lot of land, situate in the township and county last aforesaid, containing about 3 acres, more or less, bounded or the north and northeast by lands of Henry McAuley, and on the south by other lands defendant, and by land of the heirs of Wm. McFarlane, deceased, with about I acre, more or less, cleared and fenced.

6. All that other lot or piece of land, situate in the township and county last aforesaid. containing about 13 acres, more or less, boun ded on the north and west by land of Henry McAuley, and on the south and east by land of John Kyle and Owen Coplin, all clear land . All the interest of the d fendant in that certain plantation, messuage and tract of land land lying and being situate in the township of Armagh and county aforesaid, containing about 350 acres of land, more or less, embra cing what is commonly called the Culfels

farm and the homstead place, upon which are erected a two story brick dwelling house, a frame bank barn, stable and other buildings. Also a frame plastered house and some other small buildings, bounded on the south by land of Wm. McFarlane's heirs, on the west by land of Samuel Kyle's heirs, on the north Mcs. Elizabeth Johnston, Henry McAuley and the heirs of Desaix Alexander, and on the east by other lands of defendant, and by John Kyle. Seized, taken in execution, and to be sold as the property of Andrew McFurlane.

All that certain piece of land and island ly ing and being situate in the Juniata river, in Wayne tp., Mifflin co opposite lands of Chris tian Hanawalt, Smith and others on the north, and the lands of William Johns and others on the south, containing about 16. more or less, about two miles below Drakes Ferry, being the same land which was recovered in ejectment at the suit of the defendant against William Johns, as the property of John M. Davidson.

All that certain two story frame dwelling house or building plastered, situate in the borough of Lewistown, county aforesaid, on the south side of West Third street, in said borough, containing in front thirty four feet on said West Third street and extending back from same seventeen feet, on the lot bounded on the east by other lot of Darid Chriswell, and on the west by lot of Mrs. McCardy, and on the south by an alley, and the lot or piece of ground and curtilage appurtenant to said building. Seized, taken in execution, and to be sold as the property of David Chriswell and Archy Sanders.

A tract of land situate in Wayne township, Mifflin county, containing 175 acres and 120 perches, about 120 acres of which is cleared, with a stone house, bank barn and other improvements thereon erected, bounded on the east by land of James McKinstry's heirs, Samuel Harshbarger, west by Jam Wharton and north by James Harrey. Seized, taken in execution, and to be sold as the pro perty of David Harshbarger.

ALSO. A tract of land situate in Decatur township, Mifflin county, containing 230 acres, more or less, about 20 acres of which is cleared, with a saw mill, still house and hog pens, three dwelling houses, stable and other improve ments thereon erected, adjoining land of Matilda Bell on the east; Isaac Goss on the west, Philips and Aurand on the south, and mountain line on the north. Seized, taken in execution, and to be sold as the property of

Peter Houser. All that lot of land situate in the borough of Lewistown and Derry township, Mifflin county, containing in all about 62 acres, more or less, on which is erected the grist mill known as the Lewistown Mills, a large brick warehouse, a large frame warehouse, cooper shop, one old stone building now a plaster mill and turning shop, a frame building orig inally occupied as a grist mill, a brick dwelling house, and a log or frame tenant house, with all the rights, fitle and interest of John Sterrett to the water power running through said land and supplying the mills and other improvements thereon erected. Seized, ta-ken in execution, and to be sold as the property of John Sterrett.

All that certain lot of ground situate on the south corner of Market and Wayne streets in the borough of Lewistown, being sixty feet in front on Market street and extending back two hundred feet to a public alley, bounded on the north by Market street, east by Wayne street, south by a public alley, and west by lot of Mary Rothrock, with a large and commodious tavern stand, two story brick dwelling house, stabling, and other improvements thereon erected. Seized, taken in execution, and to be sold as the property of Susan Brown, who survived John Brown, ALSO. All that house and lot, situate in the bor-

ough of Lewistown and bounded as follows, to wit: fronting 30 feet on Market street in said borough and extending two hundred feet deep to a sixteen feet alley, and bounded on the east by the banking house, west by the house and lot of Samuel S. Woods, formerly owned by Gen. James Potter. The ments consist of a two-story brick dwelling house, stable, &c. Seized, taken in execu-tion, and to be sold as the property of Alex-ander W. W. Sterrett, with notice to terre ten-

C. C. STANBARGER, Sheriff. Sheriff's Office, Lewistowm, Dec. 20, 1860. SPAIN'S patent Churn, Barrel Churn; & and & bushel measures, at Zerbe's Gro-

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DYSPEPSIA. DISEASE OF THE KIDNEYS, LIVER COMPLAINT,

WEAKNESS OF ANY KIND. FEVER AND ACUE, And the various affections consequent upon a disordered

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Stomach Collect Pains, Heartburn. Loss of Appetite, Despondency. Costiveness. Blind and Bleeding Piles. In all Nervous, Rhenmatic, and Neuralgic 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 asientific principles, after the manner of the celebrated Holland Professor. Explaya. 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 wonderful medicinal virtues must be acknowledged.

It is particularly recommended to those persons whose constitutions 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 egy of life, thrilling and quickening every nerve, raising up the drooping spirit, and, in fact, infusing new health and vigor in the system.

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

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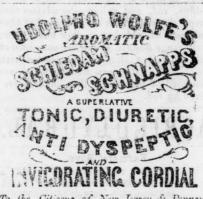
The Genuine highly concentrated Boerhave's Helland Bitters is put up in half-pint bottles only, and retailed at ONE DOLLAR per bottle, or six bottles for Five Dollars. The great demand for this truly celebrated Medicine has induced many imitations, which the public should guard against nurchasine. asing.

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