

I was cheered by distinguished and upright gentlemen from South Carolina that no attack on Major Anderson was intended, but that, on the contrary, it was the desire of the State authorities, as much as it was my own, to avoid the fatal consequences which must inevitably follow a military collision. And here I deem it proper to submit for your information copies of a communication dated the 28th of December, 1860, addressed to me by R. W. Barnwell, J. H. Adams, and James L. Orr, Commissioners from South Carolina, with accompanying documents, and copies of my answers thereto, dated the 31st of December.

In further explanation of Major Anderson's removal from Fort Moultrie to Fort Sumter, it is proper to state that after my answer to the South Carolina Commissioners, the War Department received a letter from that gallant officer, dated on the 27th of December, 1860, (the day after the movement), from which the following is an extract:—"I will add, as my opinion, that many things convinced me that the authorities of the State designed to proceed to a hostile act. [Evidently referring to the orders dated December 11th, of the late Secretary of War.] Under this impression I could not hesitate that it was my solemn duty to move my command from a fort which we could not probably have held longer than forty-eight or sixty hours, to this one, where my power of resistance is increased in a very great degree."

It will be recollected that the concluding part of these orders were in the following terms:—"The smallness of your force will not permit you, perhaps, to occupy more than one of the three forts; but an attack on, or an attempt to take possession of either of them, will be regarded as an act of hostility, and you may then put your command into either of them which you may deem most proper to increase its power of resistance.—You are also authorized to take similar defensive steps whenever you have tangible evidence of a design to proceed to a hostile act."

It is said that serious apprehensions are to some extent entertained that the peace of this District may be disturbed before March next. In any event it will be my duty to prevent it, and this duty shall be performed.

In conclusion, it may be permitted to me to remark, that I have often warned my countrymen of the dangers which now surround us. This may be the last time I shall refer to the subject officially. I feel that my duty has been faithfully, though imperfectly performed, and whatever the result may be, I shall carry to my grave the consciousness that I at least meant well for my country.

(Signed) JAMES BUCHANAN.  
Washington City, Jan. 8, 1861.

## THE GAZETTE.

LEWISTOWN, PA.

Thursday, January 17, 1861.

\$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 paragraph comes marked, has expired, and unless renewed will be discontinued.

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

J. Himmelwright offers his services as House Painter, Glazier, Grainer of Wood, &c. Dr. Rosen will give lessons in Oil Painting. Notice to persons indebted to William B. Hoffman & Co.

Election Notice—Orphans' Court Sale—Geo. Miller offers his services as Plumber, Lock Repairer, Whitesmith, &c.

We were in hopes of being able to publish Geo. Curtin's Inaugural Address in to-day's paper, but failed to receive any paper by yesterday morning's mail containing it. His sentiments are somewhat similar to his late Philadelphia speech. A large number of military companies were in attendance, including one from Bellefonte, which returned home yesterday morning. The concourse of people was immense.

### The Border States' Proposition.

The propositions we published last week were submitted to the Republican caucus by our representative, JAS. T. HALE, who said that he believed the members of his committee representing the border slave States would agree to his proposition; that all the territory of the United States north of thirty-six degrees thirty minutes should be free, and all south of that line to remain as it is, with liberty to the people to organize into States whenever they please, with or without slavery. He was of opinion that it might be better for the North to take this proposition than to precipitate the country into war.

Mr. Hale's view is undoubtedly the correct one, and meets with general approbation here, as well as through most, if not all, parts of the district. Should the extreme republicans reject this proposition, which is in reality but a revival of Mr. Clay's great measure with an extension, we trust Mr. Hale will offer his proposition in Congress and press it to a vote. Mifflin county will without question sustain him in any proposition that will satisfy the conservative men of the border slave States.

Mr. Buchanan has withdrawn from his official organ, the Constitution, all the Executive advertisements, and has given them to the Intelligencer, which will hereafter express the views of the Administration. The late attack upon the President and Mr. Secretary Holt, which appeared in the Constitution, and the ultra disunion sentiments advocated by its alien British editor, have caused this change. In the venerable old Intelligencer the President will have what he never had before, a respectable organ.

### Proceedings of Congress.

Senator Seward delivered his speech in the Senate on Saturday on the state of the Union. The galleries were crowded to overflowing, and the distinguished gentleman was listened to with the utmost interest and attention by Senators and spectators. He commenced by avowing his adherence to the Union in its integrity; with his party, his country, his State, or without either, as they may determine; in every event, whether of peace or war; with every consequence, whether of honor or dishonor, life or death. After rehearsing what courses will not save the Union, he desires a truce, at least, during the debate on the Union. It cannot be saved by proving secession illegal or unconstitutional; nor can anything be gained by discussing the right of the Federal Government to coerce States. If disunion is to go on, this question will give place to the more practical one, whether the many seceding States shall coerce the remaining members to acquiesce in a dissolution. He argues against the folly of separation, its effect upon the standing of the United States among the nations of the world, the difficulties a new Southern Confederacy would encounter in forming treaties, and liable at any time to become the prey of stronger powers. In summing up his arguments, he states:

Firstly—That while prudence and justice would combine in persuading you to modify the acts of Congress so as not to compel private persons to assist in the execution of the Fugitive Slave law, and to prevent freemen from being, by abuse of the law, carried into slavery, I agree that all State laws contravening the Constitution or any law of Congress, ought to be repealed.

Secondly—Domestic slavery existing in any State is wisely left by the Constitution exclusively to the care, management and disposition of that State. I would not alter the Constitution in that respect, if in my power. I am willing to vote for an amendment of the Constitution declaring that it shall not, by any future amendment, be so altered as to confer on Congress a power to abolish or interfere with slavery in any State.

Thirdly—While I think Congress has exclusive authority to legislate for the Territories, and while I certainly shall never directly or indirectly give my vote to establish, or sanction slavery in the territories, yet the question with regard to what constitutional laws shall be passed in regard to the Territories, is to be determined on practical ground. If Kansas were admitted under the Wyandotte Constitution, I could vote to organize the organization and admission of the remaining States, if such reservation could be constitutionally made; but if the measure were practically I should prefer a different course, namely: that when the eccentric movements of secession and disunion shall have ended, and the angry excitement of the hour subsided then, say, one, two or three years hence, I would cheerfully advise a convention of the people to decide whether any and what amendments of the organic national law shall be made.

Fourth—I am ready now, as heretofore, to vote for laws to prevent mutual invasions of States.

Fifth—I remain constant in favor of two Pacific Railways—one to connect the ports around the mouths of the Mississippi, and the other to touch on the Missouri and the Lakes with the harbors on our western coast. He concluded with the expression of an unshaken faith in the Constitution and the Union. He feels sure that the hour has not come for this nation to fall. Its people are not perverse or wicked enough to deserve so dreadful and severe a punishment as dissolution. This Union has not yet accomplished what good for mankind was manifestly designed by Him who appoints the seasons, and prescribes the duties of States and empires. No, sir; if cast down to day by faction, it would rise again and reappear in all its majestic proportions to-morrow. We'll woe! to the man that meanly lifts his hand against it. It shall continue to endure, and men in after times shall declare that this generation which saved the Union from such sudden and unlooked for damages surpassed in magnanimity even that one which laid its foundations in the eternal principles of liberty, justice and humanity.

The majority of the committee of thirty-three in their report made on Monday, propose an amendment to the Constitution providing that no amendment thereto interfering with slavery shall originate in any other State than a slaveholding State, and to be valid shall be ratified by every State in the Union.

They also submit an enabling bill for the admission of New Mexico as a State on an equal footing with the original States, and a fugitive slave bill which gives the right of trial by jury to the slave claiming liberty in the State whence he escaped, and releases any citizen from assisting the United States Marshalls in the capture or detection of the fugitive except when force is employed or apprehended for the release of the fugitive.

The committee submitted a joint resolution deprecating personal liberty bills, (but not by that name), and requesting the Northern States to cause their statutes to be revised, in order that all hindrances to the just execution of the laws may be removed. The President is requested to communicate this resolution to the several States.

They also report a series of resolutions recognizing no authority on the part of the people of one State to interfere with the institutions of another, and discountenancing all mobs and hindrances to the rendition of the fugitive slaves. They recognize no such conflicting elements in its composition, or sufficient cause from any source for a dissolution of the Government. They were not sent here to destroy, but to

sustain and harmonize the institutions of the country, and see that equal justice is done to all parts of the same, and finally to perpetuate its existence on terms of equality and justice to all the States.

The proposition introduced in the Senate by Mr. Bigler proposes to submit to the people, in addition to the Crittenden compromise amendments to the Constitution, amendments to interdict forever the African slave trade, and to extend the Presidential term to six years, making the President ineligible to re-election.

Mr. McKean's bill, introduced in the House on Monday, proposes to repeal so much of the act of 1790 as constitutes Georgetown, Charleston, and Beaufort ports of entry.

In the United States Senate on Monday Mr. Brown gave notice that the Senators from Alabama, Florida and Mississippi would no longer take an active part in the deliberations of the body. Their States had taken measures to withdraw from the Union, but of which the Senators were not so officially informed as to justify their final withdrawal from the Senate. The Kansas bill was then taken up, and Mr. Polk, of Missouri, spoke in favor of the right of secession and against coercion. Mr. Crittenden called up the resolutions submitting his compromise to the vote of the people, and pressed a vote on them. After some discussion the resolutions were made the special order for Tuesday, with the understanding that they would then be considered to the exclusion of all other business until finally disposed of.

In the House during the morning hour, Mr. Etheridge made another unsuccessful attempt to introduce the border State resolutions. In committee of the whole the Army bill was taken up and a general debate commenced on the perilous state of the country. Mr. McClelland, of Illinois, and Mr. Cox, of Ohio, both democrats, made strong speeches against the right of secession and in favor of the enforcement of the laws. They contended that the collection of the revenues and the protection of the public property was not coercion, and supported the course of the President. Mr. Cox was especially emphatic. He warned South Carolina not to touch a hair on the head of Major Anderson, and referring to the espionage alleged to have been established over vessels coming down the Mississippi, said that the northwest would never permit such surveillance. Both gentlemen expressed a willingness to vote either for the Crittenden or the border State compromise, and Mr. Cox expressed the opinion that there were symptoms of concession on the part of the Republicans.

### The First Blood—An Ominous Sign.

Notwithstanding an entire battery of the South Carolina would-be assassins was discharged at the Steamer Star of the West with 250 U. S. troops on board, not a man was injured! On the previous day, when the torrid, like the cut-throat Toombs, were no doubt wishing to hear that the Star of the West had been sunk with all on board, Charleston city was startled by the intelligence that one of the members of the Washington Light Infantry, on duty in Castle Pinkney, had been shot by the sentinel. The unfortunate fellow was the son of a most respectable gentleman in that city, and possessed a large body of personal friends. His name was R. W. Holmes. "Every one," says the correspondent of the Baltimore American, "expressed deep regret and concern that he had come to so untimely an end at the hands of a comrade."

Thus has been the first blood shed in the unnatural war which an infamous band of scoundrels are endeavoring to fasten on the people—not by those whom they call an enemy, but by the hands of a comrade! If regret and concern were expressed at the fate of one man, what will it be should events induce Major Anderson to use the powerful missiles of death and carnage in his hands against the infuriated populace who are forsaking peace for the horrors of war?

Gen. Dix of New York has been appointed Secretary of the Treasury, Mr. Holt will probably be Secretary of War, and Judge Greenwood of Arkansas Secretary of the Interior. Disunion clerks and other traitors to the government are daily discharged, and for the first time in Mr. Buchanan's term he is receiving credit from all classes for discharging his duty.

Going where he ought to go.—James Redpath (late of the Tribune) has chartered the British brig Janet Kidston, to proceed to Jersey City and thence to Port-au-Prince. She takes on board 13 colored passengers, also John Brown, son of old Ossawatimie.

The above paragraph is copied into several Southern papers, but it would not surprise us if Redpath and some of his associates were found ere long making a dash upon the coast of South Carolina. These men are capable of almost any act of daring, and they will be found as difficult to catch as Montgometry, on the frontiers of Kansas and Missouri. There is more method in their madness than in that of old John Brown.—Boston Transcript.

### Breckinridge's Letter.

Vice President Breckinridge has written a letter on the state of the country in which he comes to some extraordinary conclusions. The Baltimore American, in reviewing it says "that to put the question in all its breadth—that if the North consents to repeal its obnoxious and unconstitutional personal liberty laws; if it gives its support to amendments of the Constitution prohibiting Congress from interfering with slavery in the States where it exists; from inhibiting the inter-State slave trade, or from excluding it from the District of Columbia, or the navy yards, forts and such places under the jurisdiction of the United States; and further agrees to the settlement of the Territorial question by a division of the existing Territories, recognizing slavery to the South of a proposed line and excluding it North of said line, that still—according to Mr. Breckinridge's proposition—there is an irreconcilable difference, upon which the Union must be dissolved because the compromise does not settle the condition of territory not a part of our country and which may never become so. We cannot believe that the people of the Border Slave States are willing to wreck the Union upon this hypothetical difficulty, and if it is ever so wrecked there will be no question as to where the responsibility for the act will belong. It is not, we feel assured, the wish of Maryland that a point so purely belonging to the future should be erected as the insurmountable difficulty in the way of a return to peace and Union—nor do we believe that Kentucky, Tennessee, or even Virginia will consent to lose all the substantial advantages of a possible settlement in grasping after terms of difficult attainment and of doubtful good."

We think after this John C. Breckinridge may be safely set down as a disunionist, and we should not be surprised to learn in the future—should Kentucky be dragged into a Southern Confederacy—that he was selected for its President last summer.

### Work of Madness.

The Southern people continue to act with an insanity unparalleled in the history of the world in destroying the fair fabric of our government. Governors of States assume United States authority as if there was no such thing as treason, and volunteer companies seize public property with as much impunity as did the Buccaneers of the 17th century. To take ungarrisoned forts, arsenals, and navy yards—to stop unarmed passenger and freight boats on the Mississippi—to fit out piratical privateers as is suggested by the hell-hounds who footstool the whole South is apparently kneeling, with an abjectness worthy of their slaves—are at present no difficult tasks, but to all this there will soon succeed a different state of affairs. Either the stern realities of war will come, when the mighty West will go forth to cut her way to the Gulf of Mexico, or if a peaceful separation should take place, the work of reorganizing a government, and provided means for carrying it on, will be a reality as stern as war. Such things are not an every day work, and when once presented to southern taxpayers through collectors backed by bayonets, will perhaps awaken them to the solemn truth that the Union was to them a blessing of inestimable value. As an instance of what folly has accomplished, South Carolina since her secession, has incurred a debt of 1,400,000, and not a dollar in the treasury!

In our judgment we believe the time has come when the Eastern, Middle and Western States ought to consult as to the proper course to be pursued. The government at Washington it is true has awakened to a sense of its duty, but we fear too late, and is apparently powerless. A convocation of all the Governors of the Northern and Western States might be useful in coming to some mutual understanding, and we would therefore suggest to Governor Curtin to take the initiative step in such a movement. Any reasonable, but firm and decided stand on the part of these States would meet the cordial approval of the people, and be sustained in any emergency that might occur.

The following is one of a series of resolutions which passed the Ohio Senate and House of Representatives on Saturday:

Resolved, That we hail with joy the recent firm, dignified, and patriotic special message of the President of the United States, and that the entire power and resources of Ohio are hereby pledged, whenever necessary and demanded, for the maintenance, under the strict subordination to the civil authority, of the Constitution and laws of the General Government, by whosoever administered.

A frightful death by burning occurred last week at Columbus, Ohio. Some courtiers had been drinking to excess, when the clothes of one of them caught fire and were completely burned off her back, nothing remaining upon her but a leathern belt. Her death, says an eye-witness, was awful. Those who witnessed it, and heard her mingled songs, curses and prayers, will never forget it.

### LATEST NEWS.

The National Intelligencer has exposed a plot of the Southern Senators and Representatives to remain in Congress so as to prevent all legislation in favor of strengthening southern forts—in fact to do everything in their power to destroy the government. In proof of this, during a debate on an appropriation bill in the House on Friday last, Mr. Hindman, of Arkansas, said that he was anxious to assist the Republicans in bankrupting, as soon as possible, a Government whose purse and sword are soon to be used for the subjugation of their brethren in the South.

The speech of Senator Hunter, on Friday, was an exposition of the real views of the secessionists, who insist upon the dual scheme of government which was originally proposed by Mr. Calhoun. No matter what may be the relative population of the free and of the slave States, each must have a President—each must have as many Senators and as many Representatives as the other—in short, the majority must not rule.

At a private dinner party at Washington last week, words passed between Senator Toombs and Lieutenant-General Scott. According to the relations of the scene, in Congressional circles, the conversation turned on the sending of troops to Charleston, when Mr. Toombs expressed a hope that the people there would sink the Star of the West.

General Scott, with much earnestness, asked if it was possible that he (Toombs), as an American, desired such an event.

Mr. Toombs replied affirmatively, and that those who sent the vessel there should be sunk with her.

Nothing is known as yet about the action of the Cabinet in regard to Lieut. Talbot's mission. General Scott, knowing that the Departments are full of traitors, who inform the Seceders of every movement of the Government, has made such arrangements that the military measures against South Carolina will remain a perfect secret. The American flag has been insulted; even vessels coming from Europe, and not knowing anything about the new "Republic of South Carolina," have been prevented from entering the harbor because the stars and stripes floated at their mast-heads. The Government is bound to protect our flag.

Commodore Lawrence Kearney, who stands second on the active service list of the United States navy, and whose resignation was announced a few days ago, in a private letter since written, says:

"Since the course pursued by the Charlestonians I have changed my views in regard to matters in that quarter and elsewhere, and I have asked to be allowed to withdraw my letter of resignation in the navy."

Private letters from Vera Cruz say that the political news from the United States and the probable secession of the Southern States had caused considerable excitement—one letter says consternation—in the squadron at Vera Cruz. The same report is made through other sources.

It turns out that the contingent of the U. S. arms for the year 1861 has been distributed to the Southern States in advance, the most shameful evidence of the treason of Floyd yet produced.

The United States sloop of war Macedonian, from Portsmouth, N. H., passed the Highland Light on Monday morning, bound South, with sealed orders.

The Federal troops have abandoned all the United States forts in Pensacola harbor except Fort Pickens, where they have concentrated to make a stand against the State troops.

The military expeditions which left New Orleans on the 11th and the day previous, have seized Forts Jackson and St. Philips, on the Mississippi river, and Fort Pike, at the entrance of Lake Pontchartrain. No resistance was offered to the New Orleans troops.

The news from South Carolina is brief and unexciting. A report, coming by way of New York, asserts that Mr. Hayne, the Attorney General of South Carolina, brings to Washington a proposition to surrender all the forts to the United States on condition that Major Anderson is remanded to Fort Moultrie. The dispatches direct from Charleston state that the Legislature has passed a resolution declaring that the attempted reinforcement of Fort Sumter was an act of war, and approving of the attack on the Star of the West. The Governor proposes the formation of a Navy, to be composed of three light draft steam propellers. He also urges the fortification of the mouths of all rivers and inlets on the coast of South Carolina.

Our latest intelligence from Charleston reports that Gov. Pickens has sent an aid to Fort Sumter with dispatches for Major Anderson, supposed to be in relation to the negotiations going on at Washington. The city was quiet and the excitement had greatly subsided.

Lieutenant Hall, from Fort Sumter, and Col. Hayne on the part of South Carolina, arrived at Washington on Monday evening. Their mission is believed to have reference to such an understanding as may avoid hostilities. It is understood that the Government will not at present renew the attempt to reinforce Fort Sumter.

Judge Smalley of New York has defied treason, and instructed the Grand Jury to indict all persons who are furnishing arms to Southern traitors.

The Star of the West returned to New York on Friday night with the troops destined for the relief of Fort Sumter. The report from Charleston was correct in relation to two of the balls fired at her taking effect. One struck her on the bow, and the second on the starboard quarter, between the smoke-stack and the engine beam. No person was hurt. She struck on the bar twice in coming out. At night, steamers were seen coming out of the harbor, supposed to be in pursuit. The same night she spoke the ship Emily St. Pierre, from Liverpool to Charleston, and refused admittance in consequence of the American flag being displayed. Whigg, leaving Charleston Harbor, the Star of the West received several parting shots from the battery on Morris Island, and they all fell short. The general feeling on board now is to return to Charleston, with proper means of defence, and effect a landing at all hazards.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 15.

It is understood that the Agents of South Carolina now here, demanded the unconditional surrender of Fort Sumter, with a view to avoid the shedding of blood. The Administration has not yet considered the proposition.

### Died.

On the 8th inst., at the residence of his sister, Mrs. Brown, in Kishacoquillas Valley, of pulmonary consumption, FRANCIS A. MCCOY, aged 44 years, 3 months and 3 days. The deceased leaves a large circle of friends to mourn his loss.

**J. HIMMELWRIGHT,**  
HOUSE PAINTER AND  
GLAZIER,  
Grainer of White Oak, Red Oak  
and Maple.

Walls and Ceilings painted. Orders left at any of the stores or by mail will be promptly attended to. Address J. Himmelwright, Lewistown, Pa. jan17-4\*

**LESSONS**  
IN OIL PAINTING.  
DR. ROSEN will remain in Lewistown for a short time, and should a sufficient number of pupils desire Lessons in OIL PAINTING, will give instructions to a limited class. Specimens can be seen at Burkholder's Photographic Gallery, opposite Odd Fellows' Hall, Lewistown, Jan. 17, 1861-3\*

### NOTICE!

It is hoped that persons knowing themselves indebted to the firm of W. M. B. HOFFMAN & Co. will do us the justice of calling and settling their accounts. If not done soon, they will be left at a Justice for collection. F. J. HOFFMAN.  
Lewistown, January 17, 1861.

**ELECTION**—The Stockholders of the Lewistown Water Company are hereby notified that an election will be held at the office of the undersigned, in Lewistown, on MONDAY, February 4, 1861, between the hours of 2 and 4 o'clock, p. m., for Six Managers, who, in connection with one Manager to be elected by the Town Council of the Borough of Lewistown, are to conduct the affairs of said Company for the ensuing year.  
J. W. SHAW, Secretary.  
Lewistown, January 17, 1861-3t [p]

### ORPHANS' COURT SALE.

PUBLIC notice is hereby given, that by order of the Orphans' Court of Mifflin county, will be sold by public vendue, on Saturday, at the Tavern-house of William Semple, in the village of Allenville, in Mifflin county, on

**Saturday, February 23, 1861,**  
at 1 o'clock in the afternoon of that day, the following described messages and tracts of land, &c., with the appurtenances, situate in the townships of Menno and Union, in said county, late the estate of Yost King, dec'd., lately surveyed at request of the inquest appointed by the Court to make partition, &c., and by them numbered, &c., as follows, viz:

No. 5. A tract of Mountain Land situate in said Menno township, bounded by land of Christian Peachey and the summit of Jacks Mountain, and tract No. 8, and containing 25 acres, net measure, more or less.  
No. 6. A tract of Chestnut Timber Land in said Menno township, bounded by lands of David Zook, and Eli Byler, and by tract No. 7, and containing 5 acres, net measure, more or less.  
No. 7. A tract of Chestnut Timber Land in said Menno township, bounded by lands of Jacob Glick and Solomon Byler, &c., and by tract No. 6, and containing 5 acres, net measure, more or less.

No. 8. A tract of Mountain Land in said Menno township, bounded by the summit of Jacks Mountain and by said tract No. 5, and containing 13 acres and 98 perches, and allowance, more or less.  
No. 9. A tract of Mountain Land in Union township, bounded by the summit of Jacks Mountain and land of Jacob Hartzler, and containing 15 acres and 8 perches, and allowance, more or less.

No. 10. A House and Lot of Ground in said Menno township, bounded by lands of John King, B. Allison and John Glick's heirs, and containing 1 acre, more or less.  
No. 11. A tract of Woodland on Standing Stone Mountain, in said Menno township, bounded by lands of John King, E. Wheaton and by tract No. 12, and containing 158 acres and 61 perches, and allowance, more or less.  
No. 12. A tract of Woodland on Standing Stone Mountain, in said Menno township, bounded by lands of William Wilson and the last described tract, and containing 50 acres and 102 perches, and allowance, more or less.

Terms of Sale:—Ten per cent. of the purchase money to be paid immediately on the purchase of each tract, and the remainder on the confirmation of the sale.  
Further information will be given by Jacob S. King and David J. Zook, administrators of said estate.

By the Court,  
SAMUEL BARB, Clerk.  
jan17

**Lock Repairing, Pipe Laying, Plumbing and White Smithing**  
The above branches of business will be promptly attended to on application at the residence of the undersigned in Main street, Lewistown.  
jan10 GEORGE MILLER.