

THE GAZETTE.

LEWISTOWN, PA.
Thursday, February 28, 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 paper is sent, must be paid for in advance.

We have also a limit in this county, beyond which we intend no man to be taken in, or to be taken out. 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.

Persons visiting Philadelphia are referred to the Revere House, Third street, above Race, kept by Rhoads & Sailor. We are assured visitors will not regret making this selection.

Real estate for sale in Decatur—Estate notice—Notice from John Clarke—Coal oil at Hoffman's.

Going to the City.—Persons often start to the city without determining where to stop, hoping certainly to find a good place. Upon their arrival, many places offer to take them in, and it frequently happens that some are badly taken in, and only find the good place hoped for after sundry vexations, delays and disasters. To avoid these, we would advise all persons visiting Philadelphia to determine before starting to stop at the Revere House, 3d street above Race. This house, well known as the "Eagle Hotel," has been rechristened and refitted by Messrs. Rhoads & Sailor, whom you will always find devoted to their attention to the wants and comforts of their guests. The "Revere" is central to business. Give it a trial, and we feel assured you will find it a pleasant home during your visit, and will thank us for this advice. For terms see card.

Prospects of a Peaceful Adjustment.
The prospects of a peaceful adjustment of all the existing difficulties in our country are now very cheering. The Peace Conference has adopted the first clause relative to the compromise line by a vote of 9 to 5. It is substantially the proposition offered in the Border State Committee by Hon. Jas. T. Hale.

Book Notices.

We have before us copies of "The Union Text Book," and "The Romance of the Revolution," two excellent works just issued from the Mammoth Publishing House and Gift Book Establishment of Geo. G. Evans, 439 Chestnut Street Philadelphia.

"The Union Text Book" is a work demanded by the times, and will be perused with much interest. It contains selections from the writings of the unflinching Statesman and true Patriot Daniel Webster; also the Declaration of Independence; the Constitution of the United States; and Washington's Farewell Address; with copious indexes.—The book is complete in one large 12mo. vol., with a fine steel portrait of Webster, and is elegantly bound in cloth.

"The Romance of the Revolution," is also a splendid work, superbly illustrated, and of thrilling interest.

Mr. Evans will send copies of either of the above named works, together with a handsome present, ranging in price from 50 cts. to \$1.00, on receipt of \$1 and 21 cents to prepay postage.

Gay's Lady's Book for March, is really an elegant number, and to the ladies in particular commends itself. The number before us contains a whole sheet of spring dresses and spring bonnets, and a double sheet of colored fashions. The steel plate of Christ Blessing Little Children is beautiful. The Drawing Lessons, Model Cottages, Department for Children, and Health Department are specialties of this magazine, and alone are worth the price of it. The tales, sketches, &c., of the Lady's Book are invaluable, and no one accustomed to articles which appear from time to time we should think willing to forgo the pleasure. The Lady's Book and the Gazette, each one year, will be furnished for three dollars.

The Atlantic Monthly.—This interesting Magazine for March contains the following articles: "German Universities, The Professor's Story, Gymnastics, Land Locked, Two or three Troubles, Harbors of the Great Lakes, The man who never was Young, The men of Schuylk, A Nook of the North, Behind the Mask, Diamonds and Pearls." Also, Reviews and Literary Notices and Recent American Publications. Ticknor & Fields, Publishers, 135 Washington street, Boston. Terms, \$3 per annum, or 25 cents a number. Clubs: Two copies \$5; five copies \$10; Eleven copies \$20.

Peterson's Magazine for March, is a handsome number. The steel plate of Christ Blessing Little Children, and the numerous elegantly colored fashion plates, patterns, &c., give this work a deservedly prominent place among the periodicals for this month. The pages of this work, abounding in tales, sketches, &c., add to its attractions. Two dollars a year is the price of this magazine; we should think that the plates alone are worth that amount. If subscribed for at this office it can be had at club rates.—Charles J. Peterson, No. 304 Chestnut street, Philadelphia, publisher.

The War Department has received advices that Gen. Twiggs has surrendered to the revolutionists in Texas all the Government military property in his charge as commander of that military department. The property thus seized is valued at \$1,300,000.

Hon. James T. Hale and his Constituents.

We see that the Potter Journal, in an adopted editorial article over the signature of "J. S. M." (Mr. Mann we presume), undertakes to censure our member of Congress for his support of the Border State Propositions, portions of which it charges with being insulting, favoring the extension of slavery, &c., and avers that in giving his assent to the last Mr. H. has "turned his back upon Republican principles." We will not undertake to speak authoritatively for our member in this case, but knowing that our sentiments on more than one occasion, where grave matters were concerned, were his sentiments, we will as briefly as possible endeavor to answer our friend of Potter.

First and foremost, then, we are a wing of 1836, when that party came into existence, and belong to that school taught by the immortal Clay which ever held the doctrine that Protection to American Industry was the great lever which would not only render us independent of all foreign nations, in peace or in war, but forever prevent our labor from degenerating to the pauper wages of Europe.

2d. We have ever been a strenuous advocate of the Missouri Compromise line, and would have much rather seen it extended to the Pacific in 1854, than to witness its repeal in that year by the democratic party under the miserable pretext that such repeal was carrying out the compromise measures of 1850. That action gave rise to the Republican party in the Eastern and Western States and led to the formation of the People's party of Pennsylvania, which acted with and as an aid to the Republican for the purpose of driving the Goths and Vandals from Washington. The Chicago platform was endorsed principally on account of the tariff plank, and certainly sustained by thousands on that ground who did not for a moment suppose they were binding themselves down, under all circumstances and all contingencies, not to recognize "the persons" spoken of in the Constitution in the territories. They regarded that declaration as an opinion which they had a right to express, to advocate and to vote for, if they saw proper; but if circumstances arose to justify a change, to make one, because in effect those "persons" held as slaves were locally recognized by the Constitution of the United States. We believe, with that platform, that the normal condition of the territories is freedom, while on the other hand a portion of our brethren in other States contend that it is only partially so. Who is right? The Supreme Court, to whom for the time being we must bow down as the arbiter, has informally decided against us; and until that decision is reversed, we know of no mode to stop the extension of slavery there except by outwitting its advocates when they come to form a State Constitution. Such a state of things will keep slavery agitation alive as long as there is territory enough to form a State—a condition of affairs not desired by the mass of the people.

3d. Finding this evil upon us, it is no longer a matter of opinion to be adhered to without regard to consequences. Demagogues in the South and democratic demagogues in the North have poisoned the public mind in the Slave States until many believe that it is the mission of the Republicans to destroy slavery in States where it exists by local law with the tacit assent of a document far higher than the Chicago or any other platform. In such an emergency we say it is the duty of all good citizens to look the matter in the face and see what is to be done, just as a business man will do when he finds himself surrounded by unexpected difficulties. Mr. Hale has done this. Discarding the extreme views of both sections, his proposition re-affirms the compromise originating with the Sage of Ashland with an amendment carrying out what the Supreme Court has in a measure affirmed as law. Where then is the wrong? It will not add a slave to those already in the United States, and save in isolated cases not interfere with white labor except where white labor is not desirable. Our friend in Potter must bear with the world as it is, not as he would wish it to be. Millions would rejoice with him if by some miraculous dispensations slavery, intemperance, blasphemy, and a long catalogue of vices could be eradicated from the world, but all such are at present chimerical. Hence, as we find public opinion astray in States we would wish to remain with us in the bonds of unity and fraternal trade, surely there can be little sacrifice in restoring that which was generally acceptable but six years ago, especially if such action will restore that good feeling under which our country prospered.

4th. As to other points in the Border State Propositions which do not meet the approval of our cotemporary, we would simply remark that the mere recommendation to repeal personal liberty bills is not interfering with State legislation. So far as kidnapping is concerned those clauses are right enough, but there are superfluous sections which, while not unconstitutional, are of no manner of use; their repeal, therefore, is or would be merely conciliatory. The 4th proposition forbidding the abolition of slavery in the district, dock yards, &c., is not met in a proper spirit by our cotemporary. It has always been a mooted point with us whether slavery could be abolished in the district without the assent of Maryland, or if that power existed whether it ought to be exercised without the wishes of the owners, as to abolish it would render slaves brought there by members of Congress very precarious chattels. There are certain rights which cannot be invaded, and others which policy forbid. We are probably in feeling as much opposed to slavery as the writer of the article in the Journal—we write against it and we would vote against it should the democracy of Pennsylvania (for Heaven only knows what that party will next do) propose to introduce slavery into this State; but still if the people in a constitutional way expressed their approval, we would submit, because under the recognized institutions of this country there is nothing to forbid the exercise of that power. It is in this view of the case that the present question ought to be met, and we think it has been met by Judge Hale. He prefers to tender an olive branch instead of a fire brand to an excited people, unnecessarily so it is true, but still excited. He deals in facts as they exist, not in abstract theories. As a member of the Legislative branch of the Confederacy he is bound as much to represent all its parts, as well as his district, not with reference to a single idea, but for the good of the whole. At present the choice seems to be whether we shall leave the masses of the south madly follow in the wake of Benedict Arnolds who have sprung up there by scores, or by a well-timed and judicious move counteract these Tory efforts by showing the people there that even in the hour of triumph we can be both magnanimous and generous. The former may bring civil war, anarchy and confusion—the latter may confine whatever evils will arise to a few ports, and end in the restoration of peace and good will. We know not what feeling may exist in Potter county, but we feel well assured that if these propositions were submitted to the people of Mifflin, Centre, Lycoming and Clinton, they would be ratified by a majority of the voters in them, and that not one in ten would consider it subversive of his rights or his dignity to yield thus much to those Border States which have recently shown their attachment to the Union by voting down the gilded idols set up by the democratic toy buccannars of South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi, Florida, Louisiana and Texas. Were slavery a new thing in this country, we might side with the Journal in its views; but our fathers found it here—it is here with us; and it is therefore of far more importance to "bear the ills we have, than fly to others we know not."—Our motto is, first, "Our Country, when it is right," and secondly, "Our Country, right or wrong."

In all we have said we doubt whether Judge Hale will find much to disagree with, at least under present circumstances. Familiar with the views of the people on this vexed question of slavery, he knows full well that while in sentiment opposed to that institution they will deem any fair settlement and the restoration of business and confidence of greater moment than whether a few negroes shall labor both in New Mexico and Arkansas, or only in Arkansas.

Cheap Jewelry.

Wm. Flint, 807 Market street, Philadelphia, will probably astonish some of our readers. The price at which he offers Jewelry is certainly very low, but after making inquiry we are able to report that he has the reputation of being a well established business man, and that he can and will faithfully perform his agreement with the public. So far from the enterprise being a lottery, there is no chance in it. The purchaser selects the article he wants, in the list given, and that is sent and none other. Incredible as it may appear, every article in the list will be sent for one dollar, and warranted to be as advertised. The goods, we are informed, were bought for cash at forced sales—manufacturers having made up large quantities of goods for holiday sales, and the hard times operating most severely against their business, they were forced to make the sacrifice. To prove his good faith to the public Mr. Flint asks a fair trial.

A new paper has been started at Coal mont called the Broad Top Miner.

Gov. Brown, of Georgia, has again seized three New York vessels at Savannah—the ship Martha J. Ward, the bark Adjuiter, and the brig Harold—which he says will be detained until the arms at New York are delivered up. New York will some day wake up, when pirate governors had better look out.

The 22d of February at Harrisburg.

Washington's Birthday was celebrated at Harrisburg on Friday last by raising a U. S. flag to the dome of the Capitol, the first that was ever flung to the breeze from that point. The display of military was greater than ever before seen at Harrisburg, about two thousand men being in line, comprising companies from most of the counties bordering on the railroads, which transported them free of charge. The Logan Guards, Captain Selheimer, numbering 40 men, and the Mifflin County Cavalry, Captain Mitchell, 35 men, were in attendance, and acquitted themselves with credit. The concourse of citizens was immense, every train being crowded to suffocation, notwithstanding the large addition of cars.

The procession moved over several of the principal streets, and reached the Capitol soon after 12 o'clock. During the progress of the procession, a national salute of thirty-four guns was fired. Upon reaching the Capitol, the military was formed in line, while the Governor, Heads of Departments, members of the Legislature, &c., proceeded to the hall of the House, where Washington's Farewell Address was read, after which the national standard was run up to the dome of the Capitol by the soldiers of the war of 1812, having it in charge, and was saluted with thirteen guns.

The procession was then reformed, and returned to the Pennsylvania Railroad depot to await the arrival of the President elect. On their way the military were reviewed by Governor Curtin. The train with Mr. Lincoln and suite arrived at half past one o'clock, and was announced by a salute of twenty one guns.

The President, with two of his suite, was escorted to a barouche drawn by six elegantly caparisoned grey horses, which proceeded, followed by the entire procession, to the Jones House, where he alighted and was conducted to the portico in front of that Hotel by his Excellency Gov. Curtin. The appearance of the President and Governor was greeted with immense cheering by the assembled multitude.

After the cheering had somewhat subsided, Gov. Curtin welcomed the President as follows:

GOVERNOR CURTIN'S REMARKS.
Sir:—It is my pleasure to welcome you to the State of Pennsylvania, and to extend to you the hospitalities of this city. We have frequently heard of you since you left your home in a distant place, and every word that has fallen from your lips has fallen upon the ears of an excited, patriotic but loyal people. [Applause.] Sir, as President elect of the United States, you are called to the discharge of official duties at a period of time when the public mind is distracted and divided, when animosities and distractions divide the people of this hitherto happy and prosperous country. You undertake, sir, no easy task. You must restore fraternal feeling. You must heal up discord. You must produce amity in place of hostility, and restore prosperity, peace and concord to this unhappy country. [Applause.] And future generations will rise up and call you blessed.

Sir, this day, by act of our Legislature, we unfurled from the dome of the Capitol, the flag of our country, carried there in the arms of men who defended the country when defence was needed. I assure you, sir, there is no star or stripe erased, and on its azure field there blazon forth thirty-four stars, [long continued applause,] the number of the bright constellation of States over which you are called by a free people, in a fair election, to preside. We trust, sir, that in the discharge of your high office, you may reconcile the unhappy differences now existing, as they have heretofore been reconciled.

Sir, when conciliation has failed, read our history, study our tradition. Here are the people who will defend you, the Constitution, the laws and the integrity of this Union.

Our great law-giver and founder established this government of a free people, in deeds of peace. We are a peaceable, laborious people. We believe that civilization, progress and Christianity are advanced by the protection of free and paid labor.

Sir, I welcome you to the midst of this generous people, and may the God who has so long watched over this country, give you wisdom to discharge the high duties that devolve upon you, to the advancement of the greatness and glory of the government, and the happiness and prosperity of the people.

REMARKS OF MR. LINCOLN.
The cheering and intense excitement consequent upon the close of the Governor's remarks, having somewhat subsided, Mr. Lincoln spoke as follows:

Governor Curtin and citizens of the State of Pennsylvania: Perhaps the best thing I could do would be simply to endorse the patriotic and eloquent speech which your Governor has just made in your hearing. [Applause.] I am quite sure that I am unable to address to you anything so appropriate as that which he has uttered.

Reference has been made by him to the distraction of the public mind at this time and to the great task that lies before me in entering upon the administration of the General Government. With all the eloquence and ability that your Governor brings to this theme, I am quite sure he does not—in his situation he cannot—appreciate as I do the weight of that great responsibility. I feel that, under God, in the strength of the arm and wisdom of the head of these masses, after all, must be my support. [Immense cheering.] As I have often had occasion to say, I repeat to you—I am quite sure I do not deceive myself when I tell you I bring to the work an honest heart; I dare not tell you that I bring a head sufficient for it. [A voice—"We are sure of that."] If my own strength should fail, I shall at least fall back upon these masses, who, I think, under any circumstances will not fail.

Allusion has been made to the peaceful principles upon which this great Commonwealth was originally settled. Allow me to

add my meed of praise to those peaceful principles. I hope no one of the Friends who originally settled here, or who lived here since that time, or who live here now, has been or is a more devoted lover of peace, harmony and concord than my humble self.

While I have been proud to see to day the finest military array, I think that I have erred, allow me to say in regard to those men that they give hope of what may be done when war is inevitable. But, at the same time, allow me to express the hope that in the shedding of blood their services may never be needed, especially in the shedding of fraternal blood. It shall be my endeavor to preserve the peace of this country so far as it can possibly be done, consistently with the maintenance of the institutions of the country. With my consent, or without my great displeasure, this country shall never witness the shedding of one drop of blood in fraternal strife.

And now, my fellow-citizens, as I have made many speeches, will you allow me to bid you farewell?

President Lincoln at Washington.

Mr. Lincoln very quietly left Harrisburg on Friday evening, took the cars at Philadelphia and passed on to Washington without being known. Various causes are assigned for this course, among others that a most diabolical plot had been arranged, on the part of a secret organization in Baltimore, to assassinate the President elect on his arrival in that city. Mr. Seward communicated this intelligence to a few private friends, and it was determined to despatch a messenger at once to Philadelphia, informing him of the fact, and urging him to take an earlier train, which would bring him through in the night. Mr. Lincoln said he had received intelligence from Baltimore of a similar nature. That some dangers existed, we think there can be no doubt, as when the train with Mr. Lincoln's family arrived at Baltimore the carriages selected for the President's party could not be moved for an hour, and Mrs. Lincoln was compelled to wait that long. The Baltimore American of Saturday evening says:

"The prevailing feeling excited by Mr. Lincoln's quiet passage through Baltimore was one of relief and of gratification, though expressions of disappointed curiosity were frequently heard. The injudicious determination of certain political friends of the President elect in this city to mark his arrival with a public demonstration had excited a spirit of stern opposition, which it was feared would manifest itself in acts which, though designed directly to rebuke the ill advised zeal of the parties referred to, might yet have been misconstrued into a personal affront to the President elect, and so have reflected discreditably upon the good name of Baltimore. The action, therefore, of Mr. Lincoln, in disappointing alike the purposes of his political friends and the public curiosity, was a simple and practical avoidance of what might have been an occasion of disorder and of mortification to all interested in the preservation of the good name of our city."

Another cause is alleged for the President's course, namely, that his advice was wanted at Washington, and in confirmation of this some happy results have been already obtained.

The following items of his doings in the Capital will be read with interest.

When Mr. Lincoln called upon Mr. Buchanan the Cabinet were in session. The messenger announced that Mr. Seward was in the ante room, attended by Mr. Lincoln, the President elect. The President was not aware that Mr. Lincoln had arrived, nor was either member of the Cabinet. Mr. Buchanan proceeded immediately to his private reception room, and soon Mr. Lincoln and Mr. Seward were shown in, the latter introducing the former. Mr. Buchanan received Mr. Lincoln very cordially, and a pleasant interview was had. Mr. Buchanan was anxious to know if Mr. Lincoln had a satisfactory reception at Harrisburg, to which the latter responded that it was very enthusiastic on the part of the people, and exceedingly satisfactory to him. Mr. Buchanan then invited Mr. Lincoln to visit the Cabinet Chamber, which he accepted, and was introduced to each member. The interviews were very agreeable.

Upon leaving the White House, Mr. Lincoln and Mr. Seward made a call upon Lieut. Gen. Scott, but the old chief was absent attending to his official duties.

At three o'clock General Scott returned Mr. Lincoln's call. He was warmly greeted by the President elect, who expressed to the General his thanks for the many marks of attention he had shown him, and especially in detailing an escort from his home to the Capital. General Scott expressed his great gratification at Mr. Lincoln's safe arrival, and especially complimented him for choosing to travel from Harrisburg unattended by any display, but in a plain democratic way.

At four o'clock the Illinois Congressional delegation, without respect of party, headed by Senator Douglas, called upon Mr. Lincoln and paid their respects. The meeting was less formal perhaps than would be the case with any other delegation, from the fact that they were all friends and acquaintances before. The interview between Mr. Lincoln and Mr. Douglas was peculiarly pleasant.

At nine o'clock, according to previous arrangement, Mr. Lincoln received the Peace Congress. The members formed in procession in the hall where they met, and proceeded to the reception parlor; ex-President Tyler and Governor Chase, of Ohio, led the van. The latter introduced Mr. Tyler. Mr. Lincoln received him with all the respect due his position. The several delegates were then presented to Mr. Lincoln by Governor Chase, in the usual manner.

The greatest curiosity was manifested to witness Mr. Lincoln's first reception in Washington. The most marvelous thing that occurred was the manifestation by Mr. Lincoln of a most wonderful memory. It will be remembered that the Convention is composed of many men, who, although distinguished in their time, have until very lately not been very much known. Each member was introduced by his last name, but in nine cases out of ten Mr. Lincoln would promptly recall their entire names, no matter how many initials it contained. In several instances he recited the historical reminiscences of families. In short, he understands the material of the Peace Congress.

When the tall General Doniphan, of Missouri, was introduced, Mr. Lincoln had to look up to catch Doniphan's eye. He immediately inquired:

"Is this Doniphan, who made that splendid march across the plains, and swept the swift Camanches before him?"

"I commanded the expedition across the plains," modestly responded the General. After the reception of the Peace Congress was concluded, a large number of citizens were presented. Mr. Lincoln was then notified that the ante-rooms and main parlors of the hotel were filled with ladies, who desired to pay their respects, to which the President elect very promptly consented. The ladies then passed in review, each being introduced by the gentleman who accompanied her. Mr. Lincoln underwent the ordeal with much good humor.

At ten o'clock Mr. Buchanan's Cabinet called and paid their respects, in response to Mr. Lincoln's *coup d'etat* at the White House in the morning. Their reception was very pleasant.

It may be truly said that Mr. Lincoln's first day in Washington as President elect has been a decided success. Democrats, as well as Republicans, are pleased with him, and the ladies, who thought he was awkward at first sight, changed their opinion, and now declare him "a very pleasant, sociable gentleman, and not bad looking by any means."

Various rumors are afloat as to cabinet appointments at Washington—the names embracing Seward, Bates, Cameron, Wells, Glimmer of N. C., John Bell of Tennessee, &c. Of course nothing certain is known, but we trust to hear that conservative men, such as those named, will be appointed.

The tonnage tax and Sunbury and Erie Railroad bills have not yet been acted on in the Senate, several members having asked for delay to examine their provisions more fully. This action has given rise to a report that an outside combination has been formed which goes in for making a haul.

Coal Oil Reduced in Price!

Best article Portland Kerosene Oil at \$1 by F. J. HOFFMAN.

Real Estate at Private Sale.

The undersigned will dispose of at private sale,

86 ACRES OF LAND, situate in Decatur township, Mifflin county, 50 acres of which are cleared, and a stream of water (Jack's Creek) passing through it. Part of the land is limestone and part first soil. Possession given immediately. Apply to ANGELINE & MARY L. SICKLER, Heirs of John Sigler, dec'd., Lileysville, Decatur co.

BEVERLY HOUSE,

(LATE EAGLE HOTEL.)
Third St., above Race, Philadelphia.
Terms—\$1 25 per day.

RHOADS & SAILOR, Proprietors.
TIGHMAN V. RHOADS,
Formerly of the National Hotel,
CHARLES SAILOR,
Formerly of Schuylkill co., Pa.

NATIONAL HOTEL,

Late White Swan,
Race Street, above Third, Philadelphia.

Terms—\$1 25 per day.
QUILLMAN & BOYER, Proprietors.

The old customers of this well known House desire to say that we have renovated, improved, and newly furnished the same, and that we respectfully solicit a continuance of their patronage. Strangers, Travelers and Visitors are cordially invited to the hospitality of the "National"—to come and see and judge for themselves of its advantages and merits. Our location is central, and convenient for merchants and business men generally. We will always endeavor to study the wants and comforts of our guests, and with the assistance of Mr. CHAS. A. STEIN, our affable and attentive Clerk, we feel well prepared to keep a good hotel, and hope to be able to give general satisfaction.

HENRY QUILLMAN,
JOHN BOYER.

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Estate of David Muthersbough, deceased.

NOTICE is hereby given that letters testamentary on the estate of DAVID MUTHERSBOUGH, late of Berry township, Mifflin county, deceased, have been granted to the undersigned, residing in said township. All persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims to present them duly authenticated for settlement.

WM. CREIGHTON,
Executor.

fe28-6c

MONEY! MONEY!!

The subscriber wishing to turn as much of his stock as possible into cash, will sell until April at such prices as to make it the interest of all in want of articles in his line to give him a call. All kinds of

Boots, Shoes, or Saiters made to order, of the best material and in the best manner, at regular prices.

Thankful for the patronage heretofore received, a continuance of the favor is respectfully solicited.

Persons indebted will please take notice the accounts will be required to be settled by the 10th of April.

JOHN CLARK.

40 BUSHELS fine Dried Apples.

Spiced and Dried Apples from Ohio, on hand and for sale at A. FELIX'S

ALL kinds of Dried Fruit, Raisins, Currant berries, at wholesale can be had at A. Felix's Cheap Grocery and Variety Store.

20 BUSHELS Peaches. A choice quality of Pared and Unpared Peaches, from Ohio, on hand at A. FELIX'S.

REDUCTION on Sugar and Coffee.

Cheapest Sugar and Coffee in town can be found at A. Felix's Family Grocery.

Undertaking

STILL carried on. A large assortment of Coffins on hand. Funerals attended to at any distance in the country, at short notice. Thankful for past favors hoping a continuance of the same.

A. FELIX,
Lewistown, Feb. 21, 1861.