A The subscription of those out of this cou this paragraph comes marked, has expired, and unless re

newed 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 therenger, we shall discontinue all such.

Notices of New Advertisements.

A lot of fine Furniture &c., is offered at private sale by C. G. Gilroy.
The Commissioners of the Mifflin and Centre courty Railroad, give notice of the opening of books.
John A. Sterrett will dispose of his furniture on the 15th instant.

The Administrators of John Stine Jr., offer some

all estate for sale.
J. Irvin Wallis has got his machine at work again.
H. Zerbe is receiving new supplies at his grocery.
Register's notice and two Administration notices.

BOROUGH MEETING .- We are requestto state that a meeting will be held at A. Mayes' (late Brown's) Hotel, opposite the jail, on FRIDAY EVENING NEXT, 8th instant, for the purpose of forming a borough ticket. The members of the People's Party are requested to attend.

Robert Mathews, Sr., will be a candidate for Borough Constable at the ensuing spring election.

Two horses attached to a dearborn wagon took fright at a piece of paper on Saturday last and ran across the square towards E. Auner's corner, where the venot seriously injured. The wagon was were of the name of Yoder, residing near gravest of crimes. Mexico, Juniata county.

THIEVING .- The smoke house thieves are still continuing their operations, attempts having been made last week at Joseph Milliken's, H. Zerbe's, and Mrs. Carney's, but failed, the two first named having discharged guns at them which next time will probably contain something else than powder. Zach. Orner's knick knack store was also entered one night and a number of articles taken.

The Tonnage Tax.

The repeal or commutation of the tonnage tax has passed both houses, and will therefore hereafter cease to be a hobby for certain politicians to ride. It will also be looked at with an unprejudiced eye by those who regarded it as a source of revenue without reflecting whether the occasion which gave rise to its imposition was still in existence or not, namely, the possession by the State of the main and other line of canals. The same reasoning and shall be delivered up, their oaths are that would advecte the continuous of the that would advocate the continuance of the effort in good temper, could they not with tonnage tax now, would justify the conhalf mills on real and personal property, whether this clause should be enforced by after the State debt, which caused this tax, had been paid. Of one thing there can be no doubt, the local freight bore the burden, not only in all that was sent but in all that was received, and as it was imposed on no other road except the North versy as to how it shall be kept? Central, which leads out of the State, all living along the line or doing business on civilized and human jurisprudence to be in the Pennsylvania Railroad, were just that much at a disadvantage. We see it stated that the tonnage tax on iron, &c. shipped law for the enforcement of that clause in the and received at the Cambria works at Johnstown amounts to \$17,000 per annum, provisions and immunities of citizens in the and we presume that Freedom Iron Works near this place must have contributed some thousands a year in the same way. Such facts show the operation of the law referred to. It now however remains for the either popular or unpopular by adopting a well-adjusted system of rates, and extending the benefits of the repeal to the local as well as the through shipper.

The same may be said of the Sunbury and Erie Railroad. If that road will be completed by the state relinquishing its share of the first mortgage-for the state in reality had but half-and new sources of revenue opened, the measure adopted will ultimately find favor with those at present opposed to it, though there ought now to be an end to that kind of legislation.

The new Cabinet will consist of Mr. Seward of New York, Mr. Bates of Missouri, Mr. Wells of Connecticut, and probably Gen. Cameron of Pennsylvania, all the express provisions of our National Mr. Chase of Ohio, and Mr. Blair of Ma-

The Secretary of War has published an official order dismissing Gen. Twiggs from the army for treachery to the flag of his country, in having surrendered, on the demand of the authorities of Texas, the milita ry posts and other property of the United States in his department and under his

The inauguration came off at Washington on Monday in the presence of an immense. number of people, and, thanks to the precautions of Gen. Scott, passed off without disturbance. The document is generally well received in the border States, and with the exception of some northern allies treason approved by the masses as a firm but conservative declaration.

BELLOW CITAZENS OF THE UNITED STATES: -In compliance with a custom as old Government itself, I appear before you to address you briefly, and to take in your presence the oath prescribed by the Constitution of the United States to be taken by the Pres ident before he enters on the execution of his

I do not consider it necessary at present for me to discuss those matters of adminis-tration about which there is no special anxi

ety or excitement.

Apprehension seems to exist among the people of the Southern States that by the accession of a Republican administration their property and their peace and personal security are to be endangered. There has never been any reasonable cause for such apprehension. Indeed the most ample evidence to the contrary has all the while existed, and been open to their inspection; it is found in nearly all the published speeches of him who now addresses you.

I do but quote from one of those speeches when I declare that I have no purpose di rectly or indirectly to interfere with the in stitution of slavery in the States where it exists. I believe I have no lawful right to do so, and I have no inclination to do so. Those who nominated and elected me did so with the full knowledge that I had made this and many similar declarations, and had never recanted them, and more than this, they placed in the platform for my acceptance, as a law to themselves and to me, the clear and emphatic resolution which I now read.

Resolved. That the maintenance inviolate of the rights of the States and especially the hiele struck two posts, tilting up the wag- right of each State to order and control its on against a street lamp, breaking it to own domestic institutions according to its pieces. The persons in the wagon were balance of power on which the perfection and thrown out with much violence, but were endurance of our political fabric depend, and we denounce the lawless invasion, by an armed force, of the soil of any State or territory, pretty well broken up. The occupants no matter under what pretext, as among the

I now reiterate these sentiments, and in doing so I only press upon the public atten-tion the most conclusive evidence of which the case is susceptible that the property, peace and security of no section are to be in anywise endangered by the now incoming Administration.

I add, too, that all the protection which consistently with the constitution and the laws can be given, will be cheerfully given to all the States, when lawfully demanded, for whatever cause, as cheerfully to one section as to another.

There is much controversy about the delivering of fugitives from service or labor. The clause I now read is as plainly written in the Constitution as any other of its provisions: "No person held to service or labor in one State under the laws thereof escaping into an-

other, shall, in consequence of any law or regulation therein, be discharged from such labor, but shall be delivered up on claim of the party to whom such ser ice or labor may be due."

It is scarcely questioned that this provision was intended by those who made it for the reclaiming of what we call fugitive slaves, and the intention of the lawgiver is the law.

All members of Congress swear their support to the whole Constitution, to this pro-

vision as much as to any other. To the proposition then that slaves whose cases come within the terms of this clause equal unanimity frame and pass a law by tinuance of the State tax of two and a means of which to keep good that unanimous There is some difference of opinion National or State authority, but surely that difference is not a very material one. slave is to be surrendered it can be of but little consequence to him or to others, by which authority it is done, and should any one in any case be content that his oath shall

> Again, in any law upon this subject ought not all the safeguards of liberty known in troduced so that a freeman may not be in any case surrendered as a slave? And might it not be well at the same time to provide Constitution which guarantees that the citizens of each State shall be entitled to all the several States.

I take the official oath to day with no mental reservations and with no purpose to coustrue the Constitution or laws by any hypercritical rules, and while I do not choose now to specify particular acts of Congress as proper to be enforced, I do suggest that it will be Railroad Company to render the measure much safer for all, both in official and private stations, to conform to and abide by all those acts which stand unrepealed, than to violate any of them, trusting to find impunity in having them held to be unconstitutional.

It is seventy-two years since the first inau-garation of a President under our National Constitution; during that period fifteen different and greatly distinguished citizens have, in succession, administered the Executive branch of the Government. They have conducted it through may perils and generally with great success, yet with all this scope for precedent I now enter upon the same task for the brief Constitutional term of four years under great and peculiar difficulty. A disruption of the Federal Union, heretofore only menaced, is now formidably attempted. hold that in contemplation of universal law and of the Constitution the Union of these States is perpetual; perpetuity is implied if not expressed in the fundamental law of all

national governments. It is safe to assert that no government proper ever had a provision in its organic law Constitution and the Union will endure forever, it being impossible to destroy it except by some action not provided for in the instrument itself. Again, if the United States be not a government proper, but an association of States in the nature of contract merely, can it as a contract be peaceably unmade less than all the parties who made. One party to a contract may violate it, break it so to but does it not require all to lawfully rescind it?

Descending from these general principles we find the proposition that in legal contempla-tion the Union is perpetually confirmed by

Inaugural Address of President Lin- the history of the Union itself. The Union much older than the Constitution. It was formed in fact by the Articles of Association in 1774. It was matured and continued by the Declaration of Independence in 1776.

It was further matured and the faith of all the then thirteen States expressly plighted and engaged that it should be perpetual by the articles of confederation in 1778 And finally, in 1787 one of the declared ob-ects for ordaining and establishing the Con-

stitution was to form a more perfect Union, but if destruction of the Union by one or by a part only of the States be lawfully possible, Union is less than before, the Constitution having lost the vital element of perpetuity; it follows from these views that no State upon its own mere motion can lawfully get out of the Union . that resolves and ordinances to that effect are legally void; and that acts of violence within any State or States against the authority of the United States are insurrectionary or revolutionary according to circumstances

I therefore consider that in view of the Constitution and laws, the Union is unbroken, and to the extent of my ability shall take care, as the Constitution itself expressly enjoins on me, the laws of the Union be faithfully executed in all the States. Doing this, I deem to be only a simple duty on my part, and I shall perform it so far as practicable unless my rightful masters, the American people, shall withhold the requisite means or in some authoritive manner direct the con-trary. I trust this will not be regarded as a menace, but only as a declared purpose of the Union that it will constitutionally defend and maintain itself. In doing this, there need be no bleodshed or violence, and there shall be none unless it be forced upon the National authority. The power confided to me will be used to hold, occupy and possess the property and places belonging to the Government. and to collect duties and imposts, but beyond what may be necessary for these objects there will be no invasion, no using of force against or among people anywhere. Where hostility to the United States in any interior locality shall be so great and so universal as to pre vent competent resident citizens from holding federal offices, there will be no attempt to force obnoxious strangers among the people for that object. While the strict legal right may exist in the government to enforce the exer cise of these offices; the attempt to do so would be so irritating and so nearly impracticable, withal that I deem it better to fore go for a time, the uses of such offices.

houghts and reflection. The course here indicitil be followed unless current events and experie hall allow a modification or change to be proper, a every case and exigency my best discretion will sereised necording to circumstances actually eng, and with a view and a hope of the peace slution of the National troubles, and the restorat fraternal sympathies and affections. That the persons in one section or another who seek to roy the Union at all events, and are glad of any p xt to do it, I will neither affirm or deny; but if the such, I need address no word to them. To the to really love the Union, may I not speak? Beftering upon so grave a matter as the destruction r national fabric, all its benefits, its memories, a pes; would it not be wise to ascertain precise y we do it; will you hazard so dangerous a stale there is any possibility that any portion of tyou fly from have no real existence; will you, whive real in lisy you fly to are greater than all the responding to the containing the commission of the structure of the containing the containing the containing the human mind is so constituted that no part reach to the audacity of delig this. Think if you of a single instance in which a planly written it constitution has been denied? I think not. Hay the human mind is so constituted that no part reach to the audacity of delig this. Think if you far as a point of view, justify a revolution; it cery would if such a right were a vital one. But such of our point of view, justify a revolution; it cery would if such a right were a vital one. But such to the output of the point of view, justify a revolution; it cery would if such a right were a vital one. moral point of view, justify a revolution; it y would if such a right were a vited one. But so tour case. All the vital rights of minorities testions of this class spring all our national ce rsies, and we divide upon them into majoritie inorities. If the minority will not acquiesce ajority must, or the government must cease. There is no other alternative for continuing the

ajority must, or the government must cease. There is no other alternative for continuing the government but acquiescence of the ope side of the other. If a minority in such case will secede rather than equiesce, they make a precedent which in turn will dide or runn them, for a minority of their own will seed from them, for a minority of their own will seed from them whenever a majority refuses to be outrolled by such a minority. For instance, why any not any portion of a new confederacy a year or ohence, arbitrarily secede again, precisely as porous of the present Union now claim to secede from All who cherish disunion sentiments are now bege educated to the exact temper of doing this. Is tere such perfect identity of interests among the attention of the second of the exact temper of doing this. Is tere such perfect identity of interests among the anticle of the exact temper of doing this. Is tere such perfect identity of interests among the analysis of the exact temper o

is the only true sovereign of a free people. Whoever rejects it, does of necessity it to anarchy or to despotisim. Unanimity is impossible. The rule of a minority as a permanent arrangement is wholly inadmissable. So that rejecting the majority principle, anarchy and despotism in some form, is all that is left. I do not forget the position assumed by some that constructional questions are to be decided by the Supreme Court, nor do I deny that such decisions must be binding in any case upon the parties to a suit as to the object of that suit, while they are also entitled to very high respect and consideration in all parallel cases by all other bepartments of the government; and while it is obviously possible that such decision may be erroneous in any given case, still the eril effect following it, being limited to that particular case, with the chance that it may be overrused and never become a precedent for others, can better be borne than could the evils of a different practice.

At the same time the candid citizen must confess that if the polity of the government upon vital questions affecting the whole people is to be irrevocably fixed by decisions of the Supreme Court, the instant they are made in ordinary litigation between parties in personal actions, the people will have ceased to be their own refers, having to that extent practically regarded their government into the hands of that eminent tribunal; nor is there in this view any assault upon the Court or the Judges; it is a duty from which they may not shrink to decide cases properly brought before them, and if is no fault of theirs if others seek to turn their decisions to political purposes. One section of our country believes slavery is right, and ought not to be extended. This is the only substantial dispute; the fugitive slave clause of the Constitution and the law for the suppression of the foreign slave trade are each as well enforced perhaps as any law can ever be in a community where the moral sense of the people imperfectly supports the law it

her anneable or nostile must continue between them. Is it possible then to make that intercourse more advantageous or more satisfactory after separating than before? Can aliens make treaties easier than friends an make laws? Suppose you go to war, you cannot ight always, and after much loss on both sides and no gain on either you cease fighting the identical terms are again upon you. This country with its institutions regular grow weary of the existing government they can excrise their constitutional right of amending it of their revolutionary right to dismember or overthrow it. I cannot be ignorant of the fact that many worthy and patriotic citizens are desirous of having the National Constitution amended. While I make no recommendations of amendments, I fully recognize the rightful authority of the people over the whole subject, to be exercised in either of the modes prescribed in the instrument itself, and I should, under exciting circumstances, favor rather than oppose a fair opportunity being afforded the people to act upon it.

I will venture to add that, to me, the Convention

mode seems preferable, inasmuch as it allows the amendment to originate with the people themselves, instead of permitting them to take or reject a proposition originated by others not especially chosen for the purpose, and which might not be grecisely such as they would not wish to either accept or refuse.

I understand a proposed amendment to the Constitution, which amendment, however, I have not seen, has passed Congress to the effect that the Federal Government shall never interfere with domestic institutions of the States, including that of persons held to service. To avoid a misconstruction of what I have said, I depart from my purpose not to speak of particular amendments, so far as to say that holding such a provision to be now implied as constitutional law, I have no objection to its being made express and irrevocable. The Chief Magistrate derives all his authority from the people and they have conferred none upon him, to, make terms for the separation of the States. The people the med very season of this also if they choose, but the executive, as such, has nothing to do with it his duty is to administer the present government as it came to his hands and to transmit it unimpaired to his successor. Why should there not be a patient confidence in the ultimate justice of the people. Is there any better or equal hope in the world. In our present differences is eigher party without faith of being in the right. If the Almeighty Ruler of nations with his eternal truth and justice because of the foreveniment under which we live, this stage people have wisely given their servants but little police, for mischief, and have with equal wisdom provided for the return of that little to their own hands at very short intervals. While the people retain their virtue and vigilance no administration by any extreme of wickedness or folly can very seriously injure the government in the short space of four years. My countrymen one and all, think calmly and well upon this whole subject; nothing veduable can be lost by taking tu

PENNSYLVANIA LEGISLATURE.

The Senate on the 28th, resumed the third reading and consideration of the bill to commute the tonnage duties on the tonnage duties on the 30th day of March inst.

At Reedsville, at Mrs. Smith's Tavern, on the 30th day of March inst. Pennslyvania Railroad.

Mr. Welsh spoke at considerable length | 1st day of April next.

JOHN A. WRIGHT, in opposition to the bill.

Mr. Hall carneatly advocated the passage of the bill, and in closing his argument, put his action on the ground that his constituents and others along the line of the road, who were shippers of local freight, paid the whole amount of the tax, and that as one of the conditions of the repeal takes the amount of the tax off the local freight. he was advocating their interests in urging the repeal. It is not an unconditional takyoungest member of the Senate, and his argument was marked with much ability.

Messrs. Bound and Irish earnestly op-

The debate was further continued by Messers. McClure, Ketcham, Penney, and The question was then taken on the fin-

al passage of the bill, and it was agreed to -yeas 18, nays 15-as follows: Yeas-Messrs. Benson, Blood, Connell, Finney, Gregg, Hall, Imbrie, Landon, Mc-Clure, Meredith, Nichols, Parker, Schindel,

Serrill, Smith, Thompson, Wharton, and Palmer, Speaker-18. Navs-Messrs. Boughter, Bound, Clymer, Crawford, Fuller, Hamilton, Hiestand, Irish Ketchan, Lawrence, Mott, Penny, Johnson,

Welsh, and Yardly-15. So the bill passed.

The Senate then took up the bill to change the name of the Sunbury and Erie Railroad Company. The question being on its final passage

the yeas and nays were called, and the bill passed-yeas 25, nays 8-as follows: Yeas-Messrs. Benson, Blood, Bound, Con-

nell, Finney, Fuller, Gregg, Hall, Hamilton, Hiestand, Imbrie, Landon, Lawrence, Mc-Elhenny, Meredith, Nichols, Parker, Robinson, Schindel, Serrill, Smith, Thompson, Wharton, Yardly, and Palmer, Speaker-25. Nays-Messrs. Boughter, Clymer, Craw-

ford, Irish, Ketcham, Mott, Penny, and During the vote on the tonnage tax,

Messrs. Heistand, Schindel, and Yardly gave their reasons for voting. The Wilmington (Delaware) Journal

says as the southerners are at a loss for a proper name for their new confederacy, it might not be amiss, considering the number of niggers, to call it New Hayti.

A traitor named Archibald Gracie, a native of Elizabeth, N. J., and a graduate of West Point, who commanded a company of the Alabama robbers who seized Fort Morgan, last week returned to that town, and as soon as his visit became known about 500 citizens assembled, burnt the villain in effigy. and gave him twenty four hours to leave the

John Tyler, who once cheated the whig party, and lately turned up in the Peace Conference, denounced the propositions as a sham. John Tyler is himself a humbug, and has but little influence.

"The Bore" published in our paper some weeks ago appears in a number of cotemporaries without credit. It was written for the Apprentices' Literary Journal of this place -- a paper read before the society at its regular meetings-and transcribed for the Gazette by the author.

Mrs. Douglas in a Fix .- A newspaper contemporary says that the beautiful and accomplished wife of Judge Douglas made a wager of \$100, prior to the late election, that she would sleep with the next President of the United States. We think the Judge will prefer to advance the money, and pay the

out the duty on tea and coffee, we hope our neighbor of the Democrat will rest

Going .- The Germans in the interior of Texas are preparing to leave the State on account of secession. The most of them will

count of secession. The most of them will go to Central America, particularly to the plateaus of Nicaragua.

A CHANCE FOR BARGAINS.—B. K. Firoved, agt., intending to relinquish business at his present stand, offers for sale AT COST, at his present stand, offers for sale AT COST, and the secence of them will solid mahogany. 3 Tables—2 of them solid mahogany; Bedsteads and Mattrasses, (bed bug proof.) Carpets—Bruxelles and Incurrence of the solid mahogany. 3 Tables—2 of them solid mahogany; Bedsteads and Mattrasses, (bed bug proof.) Carpets—Bruxelles and Incurrence of the solid mahogany. 3 Tables—2 of them solid mahogany. 3 Tables—2 of them solid mahogany; Bedsteads and Mattrasses, (bed bug proof.) Carpets—Bruxelles and Incurrence of the solid mahogany. 3 Tables—2 of them solid mahogany; Bedsteads and Mattrasses, (bed bug proof.) Carpets—Bruxelles and Incurrence of the solid mahogany. 3 Tables—2 of them solid mahogany; Bedsteads and Mattrasses, (bed bug proof.) Carpets—Bruxelles and Incurrence of the solid mahogany; Bedsteads and Mattrasses, (bed bug proof.) Carpets—Bruxelles and Incurrence of the solid mahogany; Bedsteads and Mattrasses, (bed bug proof.) Carpets—Bruxelles and Incurrence of the solid mahogany; Bedsteads and Mattrasses, (bed bug proof.) Carpets—Bruxelles and Incurrence of the solid mahogany; Bedsteads and Mattrasses, (bed bug proof.) Carpets—Bruxelles and Incurrence of the solid mahogany; Bedsteads and Mattrasses, (bed bug proof.) Carpets—Bruxelles and Incurrence of the solid mahogany; Bedsteads and Mattrasses, (bed bug proof.) Carpets—Bruxelles and Incurrence of the solid mahogany; Bedsteads and Mattrasses, (bed bug proof.) Carpets—Bruxelles and Incurrence of the solid mahogany; Bedsteads and Mattrasses, (bed bug proof.) Carpets—Bruxelles and Incurrence of the solid mahogany; Bedsteads and Mattrasses, (bed bug proof.) Carpets—Bruxelles and Incurrence of the solid mahogany; Bedsteads and Mattrasses, (bed bug proof.) Carpets—Bruxelles and Incurrence of the solid mahogany; Bedsteads and Mattrasses, at his present stand, offers for sale AT COST, from now until the first day of April next, his entire stock of Dry Goods, &c. This will afford an opportunity for all desiring to lay in a supply for family use or for dress, not often met with. As the fact one, two, or three rooms perfectly, and does will soon spread far and wide, ladies and gentlemen are invited to call and secure undoubted bargains. Those indebted to the store will of course call and make setthe store will of course call and make set-der in a life time. It "makes the strongest tlement at an early day, deeming this hint stitch out." It is just the machine for famithat money is needed sufficient.

Weakness of the Stomach and Indigestion. Another Great Cure Effected by Barhave's Holla Bitters.—The wife of Pieter De Witte, living in H

MOTICE is hereby given that the books for Subscription to the Capital Stock of Mifflin and Centre County Rail Road Company" will be opened at the following places and times, viz At Lewistown, at National House, on the

At Milroy, at Swinehart's Tavern, on the

GEO. W. ELDER. F. G. FRANCISCUS, ALEX. REED, E. W. HALE, Commissioners

PUBLIC SALE.

VILL be sold at public sale, without reserve, at the late residence of the undersigned, in Lewistown, on Friday, March 15th, 1861,

the following personal property, to wit; Mahogany Tables, Sideboards and Sofas; ing off, but shippers of local freight get the full benefit of it. Mr. Hall is the Cradle, a number of Wash Stands, Mahogany Bureau, 6 pairs Venitian Blinds, Parlor Wood Stove, Globe Cook Stove, in good order,

with drum and Pipe-in short, every variety of Household and Kitchen Furniture Also, A new one horse Truck Wagon. A reasonable credit will be given. Sale to

commence at 10 o'clock a. m. mh7 JOHN A. STERETT.

Queensware.

TEA Sets at reduced prices at H. Zerbe's.
Dinner Sets " at H. Zerbe's.
Toilet Sets " at H. Zerbe's. " at II. Zerbe's
" at II. Zerbe's Toilet Sets Covered Dishes, Tureens, Sauce Boats, Steak Plates, Dinner Plates, Pitchers, Cream Mugs. Molasses Jugs all at reduced prices. Persons in need of any of the above articles will do well by giving me a call, as I am determined to se to suit the times mh7 H. ZERBE.

Glassware.

FRUIT Stands with and without covers. Sugar Bowls, Goblets and Preserve Dishes. Pitchers and Tumblers. All to be sold at the lowest figure by H. ZERBE. the lowest figure by

CANDY Jars, Quart, Pint and Half Pint Bottles, cheap at ZERBE'S

YOAL Oil and Coal Gil Lamps, cheaper at Zerbe's than any other place in town.

Fish! Fish! Fish! MACKEREL, Hering, Shad and all other kinds of Fish, just received and for sale at the lowest prices at Henry Zerbe's

Grocery. Estate of Nency Brown, deceased.

TOTICE is hereby given that letters of administration on the estate of NANCY BROWN, late of Armagh township, Mifflin county, deceased, have been granted to the persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims to present them duly authenticated for settlement.

H. H. GIBBONEY,

Estate of Daniel Brought, deceased. OTICE is hereby given that Letters of Administration on the estate of DAN-IEL BROUGHT, late of Granville township, deceased, have been granted to the under signed, 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.

Administrators. ORPHAN'S COURT SALE .- By virtue of an Order of the Orphans' Court of Mifflin county, the undersigned will sell at

SARAH BROUGHT,

public sale, on the premises, on Friday, March 29, 1861,

following real estate, to wit: All that certain lot of ground, situate in the borough of McVeytown, being part of Lots No. 53, 54, 55 and 56, fronting on John Street on the north 107 feet, and extending in depth along Queen Street 2,7
feet to Washington alley, on
which is erected a large two
story FRAME DWELLING
a there out buildings.

HOUSE, Stable, and other out buildings Terms Cash. CYRUS STINE, SAM'L. STINE, Administrators of John Stine, Jr., dec'd.

McVeytown, March 7, 1861.

structed upon the principle of a blast furnace, and can be regulated to any degree of heat without the least trouble. It will heat not consume over a ton of coal during an entire winter. Also, I dining room Stove, and a valuable Connecticut Cooking Store. Also, I Yankee Sewing Machine, new and in perfect order, and not liable to get out of orly use. If not sold this week it will be pack. ed up and sent to Philadelphia on next Mon in addition to the above, I will sell the agencies, with the process of manufacture, of several highly valuable French and German

FOR SALE

POR SALE, a lot of Furniture, embracing

Bureas, Sofas, Rocking and other Chairs,

preparations, for family use, &c. Some of them afford an enormous profit. Among these are Diondonnat's Eau d' Ange, for the immediate relief and speedy cure of Nervan Headache : Fabrequette's Antidote or Specific for Spinal Irritation in men, women or child ren ; Julich Hunn's Imperial Gloss or Medi cated Compound, for dressing, beautifying and preserving the hair. Dr. Spreafico's Imperial Tonix or Wine Bitters, for persons of "broken down" constitutions. This preparation, as well as all above alluded to, is infinitely superior to the filthy and highly dangerous nostrums now before the public. It one of the most efficient and truly delight ful tonies in the world, and is well worth \$1000 to any person of enterprise. Also, 'eriqux's Antidote for Diarrhæa, Dysentery, &c. This preparation never fails to give in-stantaneous relief and effect a speedy cure. Also, Doyster's Amelidden or Foam of the Sea, for beautifying and preserving the teeth. Also, Weitzel's Toilet Soap. This is a superior article, far better than Gourard's or any other now before the public. Also, Hubert's Imperial Cologne. This is one of the most truly delightful colognes ever invented, and is easily made. All these preparations are unequalled for efficiency, great beauty, simplicity of manufacture, &c.

A residence of nearly fourteen years in France and Germany, as a manufacturer and chemist, enables me to furnish infermation in these and other branches of the useful arts which no other person in this State is able to furnish; and any young man of energy and tact, who wishes to embark in a money-making business, will find it to his interest to call on me immediately, as I am on the eve of leaving Lewistown.

Persons doing business with me shall have no cause for complaint. Plenty of proofs of the supreme excellence of these preparations, their origin, &c., are on hand. Also, French letters, &c., &c. No quack doctors or hawlers of nasty unchemical mixtures or poisonous compounds need apply.
CLINTON G. GILROY.

Lewistown, March 7, 1861.

The New Big Tin Coffee Pat Sign. THE MACHINE ONCE MORE.

My Machine is new and runs a little rough, That all can see by the look of the stuff; But be that as it may, I'll still make her sing Of all the improvements and every new thing.

We have made a new Big Coffee Pot Sign, The greatest in the State and new in design, And its a model of some we have for sale Which to please you I know they cannot fail. ome Tea Pots too of much improved style, The prettiest indeed you have seen for awhile.

Also Zinc Bottom Buckets that will not rust And sold very cheap if you don't ask for trust. Now for a Stove, I must tell you where to look, And is called the Daylight Gas Burner Cook.

They're from the foundry and come direct here To the only authorized salesman near. More things I'd say, but I must do it briefly. Attention to Jobbing, but Spouting chiefly: Lamps and Lanters and Sad Irons too—

Should you need Silver Plating, I'll do it for you. Now it becomes me in a short way,

To express my thanks to the people and say, I am very much pleased so many come to me For their Stayes and Tin Ware although I am wee.

J. IRVIN WALLIS.

REGISTER'S NOTICE.—The following accounts have been examined and passed by me, and remain filed on record in this office for inspection of heirs, legatees, creditors, and all others in any way interested, and will be presented to the Orphan's Court of the County of Mifflin, to be held at the Court House, in Lewistown, on Thursday the 4th day of April, 1861, for allowance and

confirmation : 1. The account of Thomas McCormick, administrator of Robert McCormick, late of Oliver township, dec'd.

2. The account of Samuel Drake, executor

of the last will of Alexander Taylor, late of Newton Hamilton, dec'd. 3. The account of Thompson G. Bell, erecutor of the last will of Benjamin McCoy,

late of Granville township, dec'd. 4. The guardianship account of David T. Kline, guardian of Ambrose Hummell, mi-nor child of Jacob Hummell, dec'd.

5. The guardianship account of Thompson Bell, guardian of the minor children of Henry Sechrist, dec'd. 6. The guardianship account of Thompson

G. Bell, guardian of the minor children of Thomas McCord, dec'd."

7. The account of William B. Johnston, executor of the last will of William Marks,

8. The guardianship account of William B. Johnston, guardian of the minor children of David C. Miller and Rhoda Miller, late Rhoda Alexander, dec'd.

9. The guardianship account of Jacob Mohler, guardian of Samuel Price, minor child of Isaac Price and Elizabeth Price, late Elizabeth Book, dec'd. 10. The guardianship account of Joshus

Morrison, guardian of Martha Cavenaugh. 11. The account of Jacob S. King David J. Zook, administrators of Yost King, late of Menno township, dec'd.

SAMUEL BARR, Register.

Registers Office, Lewistown March 7