

THE GAZETTE.

LEWISTOWN, PA.
Thursday, April 18, 1861.

\$1 per annum in advance—\$1.50 at end of six months—\$2 at end of year.

By the President of the United States. PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS, The laws of the United States have been for some time past, and are now opposed, and the execution thereof obstructed in the States of South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, Florida, Mississippi, Louisiana, and Texas, by combinations too powerful to be suppressed by the ordinary course of judicial proceedings, or by the power vested in the marshals by law:

Now, therefore, I, ABRAHAM LINCOLN, President of the United States, in virtue of the power in me vested by the Constitution and the laws, have thought fit to call forth, and hereby do call forth the militia of the several States of the Union, to the aggregate number of seventy-five thousand, in order to suppress the said combinations, and cause the laws to be duly executed. The details for this object will be immediately communicated to the State authorities through the War Department.

I appeal to all loyal citizens to favor, facilitate, and aid this effort to maintain the honor, the integrity, and existence of our National Union, and the perpetuity of the popular Government, and to redress the wrongs already long enough endured.

I deem it proper to say that the first service assigned to the forces hereby called forth will probably be to repossess the forts, places, and property, which have been seized from the Union, and, in every event, the utmost care will be observed consistently with the objects aforesaid, to avoid any devastation, any destruction of or interference with property, or any disturbance of peaceful citizens in any part of the country.

And I hereby command the persons composing the combinations aforesaid to disperse and retire peaceably to their respective abodes, within twenty days from this date.

Deeming that the present condition of public affairs presents an extraordinary occasion, I do hereby, in virtue of the power in me vested by the constitution, convene both Houses of Congress. The Senators and Representatives are therefore summoned to assemble at their respective chambers at 12 o'clock noon on Thursday, the 4th of July next, then and there to consider and determine such measures as, in their wisdom, the public safety and interest may seem to demand.

In witness whereof, I hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

Done at the city of Washington, this 15th day of April, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-one, and of the independence of the United States the eighty-fifth.

ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

By the President.

WILLIAM H. SEWARD, Secretary of State.

The events of the past week are likely to form an important part in the history of this country. The treason at the South having culminated in firing at the flag of our country on Fort Sumter, in the harbor of South Carolina, the spirit of the States still true to our country and its government has at last been aroused, and twenty-four hours sufficed to crush out the tory feeling which had been manifested by a number in this and other States, and who, if they again raise their traitorous tongues will meet a punishment as prompt as it will be just. There is no longer any middle ground. He who is not for his country and its flag now is a PERJURED TRAITOR and a TORY, and ought to be summarily dealt with as such, for in this contest, forced upon the United States by a band of Southern hellhounds, life, liberty, law and order, the security of property, everything heretofore held dear by the American people, are at stake, and unless sustained by willing sacrifices of men, means, and money, we may as well prepare for that anarchy, bloodshed, robbery, &c. which invariably follow the doings of midnight conspirators and assassins, who, failing to obtain power through that legitimate source, the people, now seek it in the overthrow of a government which has never wronged a single State, probably not a single man, since its formation. The duty then is TO ARMS, and the response seems to be made in a tone and spirit that will speak to the misguided men at the South in no craven terms. The Eastern States are ready to furnish men by thousands; giant New York has appropriated three millions of dollars to arm and equip 30,000 men, and will furnish a hundred thousand if necessary—Pennsylvania is responding from all quarters with the flower of her volunteers, and will fill any order that may be promulgated—while the mighty West will send such a force as Southern braggadoocis never dreamed of.

The singular fact is confirmed that in saluting his flag previous to leaving Fort Sumter, seven of Major Anderson's men were wounded and one killed by the explosion of a pile of cartridges; more blood being thus spilt by this ceremonious fire than during the thirty-six hours of hostile bombardment.

In Harrisburg, Philadelphia, Carlisle, and in fact through the State, southern sympathizers are roughly handled. The excitement at Harrisburg against the Patriot and Union, an infamous tory paper, was so strong that the turn of a hand would have resulted in tearing down the office and lynching the publishers. Bob Tyler and other secessionists in Philadelphia have received warnings from a Vigilance Committee.

ATTACK ON FORT SUMTER.

The nest of Southern conspirators and traitors having concentrated several thousand men at Charleston, and having for months been suffered to erect batteries commanding that work, felt themselves brave enough last week to attack the handful of half-starved men who had garrisoned Fort Sumter with so much honor to their flag. The order of events which preceded the opening of the fire from the South Carolinians upon Fort Sumter, is shown by the official correspondence between General Beauregard and the Secretary of War of the Confederate States.—On the 8th, Gen. Beauregard informed the Secretary that the Federal Government had presented a formal notification through an authorized messenger that a vessel with provisions would be sent to Fort Sumter, "peaceably if possible, otherwise by force."

On the 10th, two days afterwards, the Secretary replies, authorizing Gen. B. to demand the evacuation of Fort Sumter, and if it is refused, to "proceed to reduce it."

Gen. B.'s response is that the demand for the evacuation will be made next day. He is urged, by a succeeding despatch from Montgomery, to make the demand at an earlier hour, but replies that special reasons require the delay. The demand is accordingly made at the time indicated, Thursday noon, and six hours allowed for consideration. Whether Major Anderson took the time allowed for consideration or replied at once is not stated, but his reply was a decided refusal, expressed in the manly, soldierly tone which all through the painful circumstances by which he was surrounded, has so developed the elevated character of the man. Acknowledging the receipt of the demand, he replies "that it is a demand with which I regret that my sense of honor and of my obligation to my government prevent my compliance." To the official brevity of the reply he added verbally—"I will await the first shot, and if you don't batter us to pieces, we will be starved out in a few days." There is touching pathos in these few words that would have been felt by all except natural tories, and will appeal strongly to the feelings of the people of the country. The Secretary of war next authorizes General Beauregard to propose to Major Anderson that if he will state the time at which starvation will force him to evacuate the fort, and agree in the meantime not to use his guns against the batteries unless the fort was attacked, then the bombardment would be postponed.—These terms, which would in effect have rendered Major Anderson a silent witness of any attempt to relieve him so long as Fort Sumter itself was not fired upon, were as a matter of course rejected.

On Friday morning at 4 o'clock the firing was commenced by the South Carolinians, and sometime after the fort replied, which continued with but little intermission until Saturday near noon, when the fleet outside having been prevented from assisting him by the stormy weather, and his men worn out by continued labor in working the guns and putting out the fire, Major Anderson felt himself impelled to surrender. His command subsequently embarked for New York. Nearly all the accounts received came through secession hands, and are therefore to be taken with due allowance. A correspondent of the Associated Press gives the following description after the surrender:

CHARLESTON, April 13.—Evening.—Hostilities have, for the present, ceased, and the victory belongs to South Carolina.

With the display of the flag of truce on the ramparts of Fort Sumter, at half past 4 o'clock the firing ceased and an unconditional surrender was made. The Carolinians had no idea that the light was at an end. Soon after the flag staff of Major Anderson was shot away, Colonel Wigfall, the aid of General Beauregard, at his commander's request, went to Fort Sumter with a white flag to offer assistance in extinguishing the flames. He approached the burning fortress from Morris Island, and while the firing was raging on all sides effected a landing at Fort Sumter. He approached a port hole and was met by Major Anderson, the commandant of the fort. The latter said that he had just displayed a white flag, but the firing was kept up nevertheless.

Col. Wigfall replied that Major Anderson must haul down the American flag; that no party would be granted—surrender or fight was the word. [This report is denied. Major A. did not haul down the flag at all.] Major Anderson then hauled down his flag and displayed only the flag of truce. All firing instantly ceased, and two officers of Gen. Beauregard's staff, Ex-Senator Chesnut and Ex-Governor Manning, came over in a boat and stipulated with Major Anderson that his surrender should be unconditional for the present, subject to the terms of General Beauregard.

Major Anderson was allowed to remain with his men, in actual possession of the Fort while Messrs. Chesnut and Manning came over to the city, accompanied with a member of the Palmetto Guards, bearing the orders of his company. These were met at the pier by hundreds of citizens, and as they marched up the street to the General's quarters, the crowd was swelled to thousands. Shouts rent the air, and the wildest joy was manifested on account of the welcome tidings.

After the surrender, a boat, with an officer and one man, was sent from one of the four ships in the offing to Gen. Beauregard, commanding on Morris Island, with the request that a merchant ship or one of the vessels of the United States be allowed to enter and take

off the commander and garrison of Fort Sumter.

Gen. Beauregard replied that if no hostilities were attempted during the night, and no effort was made to reinforce or retake Fort Sumter, he would give an answer at 9 o'clock on Sunday morning. The officer signified that he was satisfied with this, and returned to his vessel.

Your correspondent accompanied the officers of Gen. Beauregard's staff on a visit to Fort Sumter. None but the officers, however, were allowed to land. They went down in a steamer and carried three fire engines for the purpose of putting out the flames.

The fire, however, had been previously extinguished by the exertions of Major Anderson and his men. The visitors reported that Major Anderson surrendered because his quarters and barracks were destroyed, and he had no hope of reinforcements, as the fleet lay idly by during thirty hours, and either would not or could not help him. Besides this his men were prostrated from over exertions. There were but five of them hurt, four badly, and one, it is thought, mortally, but the rest were worn out and physically incapable of continuing the fight.

The explosions that were heard and seen from this city in the morning were caused by the bursting of loaded shells, ignited by the fire, and could not be removed quick enough. The fire in the barracks was caused by the quantities of hot shot poured in from Fort Moultrie.

Within Fort Sumter everything but the cementations is an utter ruin. The whole interior looks like a blackened mass of ruins. Many of the guns are dismounted. The side opposite the Iron battery on Cummins' Point is the hardest dealt with. The rifled cannon from the battery played great havoc with Fort Sumter, and the walls look like a honeycomb. Near the top is a breach as large as a cart. The side opposite Fort Moultrie is also honeycombed extensively, as is that opposite the floating battery.

The officers quarters and barracks are torn to pieces. The frame houses on the island are riddled with shot, and in many instances the whole sides of the houses are torn out.

The fire in Fort Sumter was put out, and recaptured three times during the day.

LOCAL AFFAIRS.

CITIZENS' MEETING.—On Tuesday evening a meeting was called to raise funds towards contributing to the maintenance and comfort of a number of families whose patriotic heads or support had taken up arms in defence of the Star-spangled Banner. The Town Hall was crowded in a short time, when John A. Wright, Esq., was called to the chair, Samuel Comfort, F. J. Hoffman, Jcs. Alexander, E. Banks, John Davis, and John A. Streett appointed Vice Presidents, and G. W. Elder and C. S. McCoy Secretaries. Mr. Elder stated the object of the meeting, and exhibited a paper on which, in sums of \$50, \$2,250 had been subscribed. It was then determined to increase the amount to \$3,000. Mr. Wright made some pertinent remarks on the momentous question now at stake, and depicted in strong language the different state of society in which we must live if we now submit to the overthrow of our institutions. Various subscriptions were then taken, and three thousand and five dollars made up.

A resolution was offered and unanimously adopted, requesting the County Commissioners, the Burgess and Town Council, and School Board, to exonerate the individuals composing the Logan Guards from all taxation during the present year.

Messrs. F. J. Hoffman, R. H. McLintic, N. J. Rudisill, John Davis, and David Bloom were appointed an Executive Committee to apportion the fund, and George Frysinger Treasurer.

[Subscribers to the fund are requested forthwith to pay the first instalment, (or two if they see proper,) of ten per cent. to the treasurer, or deposit to his credit as "Treasurer of the Logan Guard Fund" at the Banking House of William Russell.

G. F.]

MILITARY.—The Logan Guards held a meeting on Saturday evening last, and another on Monday evening, at which it was determined to offer their services to the government. On Tuesday a dispatch was received requiring their departure that evening or next morning. The news created much excitement among all classes, especially the women, but the company was rapidly filled, and departed on Wednesday morning with 77 members for Harrisburg. They will give a good account of themselves.

The Millin County Cavalry have been accepted by the government, and ordered to report forthwith. We also learn that other companies are recruiting with a view to tender their services.

The WEATHER has been quite variable since our last, a heavy rain having fallen on Friday night which raised the river on Sunday morning until it got across the towpath below town. Since Monday a cold drizzling rain set in, with snow in the mountains. On Wednesday morning a light fall of snow covered the roofs. Altogether we have thus far had quite a "variety" of weather.

Court Proceedings.

The April Term of the several courts convened on the 1st inst., Hon. Samuel Linn, of Bellefonte, presiding. E. E. Locke, Esq., was sworn as foreman of the Grand Jury.—The following was the business of the Quarter Sessions:

Commonwealth vs. Rebecca A. Penepack—indictment assault and battery on Daniel Conrod. There was some music in this case. The conduct of Rebecca was described as of a rather Amazonian character. The provocation for her assault and battery was an alleged slander of her name and fame by the aforesaid Daniel. The Jury acquitted her, but made her pay half the costs, and Daniel the other half.

Same vs. W. Wilson—same offence, ignored, and A. R. Nelson, prosecutor, to pay the costs. The latter gentleman not "coming to time" when the sentence was to be pronounced, the court awarded a bench warrant for his arrest.

Same vs. Charles Nesbit, colored—indictment larceny of a bed tick, on the oath of Mrs. Eliza Solfafeldt. The defendant established a title to the property, which the jury regarded as better than that of the prosecutor, and acquitted him without leaving the box.

Same vs. Charles Green—indictment larceny of a buffalo robe, the property of Dr. S. S. Cummings. This defendant is better known by the classic appellation of "Green Top," and from his habit of "lying around loose," it did not appear that his appropriation of the robe was with a felonious intent, but to protect him from freezing one winter's night that he slept in Maj. Buoy's stable, and he was acquitted.

Same vs. William Ewing—indictment selling liquor to minors. It could only be proved that Mr. Ewing, who is a sort of legal quack at Newton Hamilton, had given, not sold, liquor to a minor in a single instance, and the indictment not providing for that contingency, he was acquitted, but found guilty of one half the costs, and the prosecutor, John Hughes, the other half, both of whom were sentenced accordingly, and are working it out in board at the county institution on West Market street.

Same vs. same. Two other indictments were found against this defendant—one for keeping a gambling house, and another for selling liquor without license. D. W. Woods, Esq., counsel for defendant, moved to quash these two indictments on the ground that while they were charged in the information made before Justice Morrison, he had only been bound over to answer at court by the justice to answer a single charge, on which he had been tried and acquitted. This was resisted by the district attorney and Mr. Uley, for the commonwealth, and the motion was dismissed.

Same vs. John Dipple—two indictments—one for selling liquor on Sunday, and one for selling to minors. Both were ignored, and John Hughes, prosecutor, made to pay the costs, who was sentenced accordingly, and is boarding them out in charge of Sheriff Stanbarger.

Same vs. John Hughes, Henry P. Hughes and Jacob Smith—indictment ignored, and county to pay costs. Another Newton Hamilton affair.

Same vs. William Lytle—indictment obtaining money under false pretences. Continued, and doct. entered into recognizance.

Licenses were granted to all the applicants, except William Swinehart, of Milroy, and Henry Selfridge, of Bellefonte, whose applications were continued, and Willis V. B. Coplin, of Milroy. A remonstrance was presented against the latter, and a large number of witnesses subpoenaed to prove that liquor had been sold to immoderate persons, to minors, and on the Sabbath, in violation of the law. The testimony elicited from these witnesses proved both the Milroy houses equally culpable, but as no opportunity had been afforded Mr. Swinehart to be heard in self defence, his application was continued. The objection to Mr. Selfridge mainly grew out of the alleged unit condition of his house as a house of entertainment. This was partially admitted, but it was contended that repairs were contemplated which had been hitherto impracticable, owing to its being in the possession of another tenant, who had refused to permit them to be made during his incumbency.—His case was continued to enable him to refer to his house.

Licenses for sale of liquors by merchants were granted to Haanaker & Co. and Nathaniel Kennedy, Lewistown.

COMMON PLEAS.
Andrew McFarlane, David Bates, Samuel Barr and William Thompson vs. Ker, Bruniman & Co.—a feigned issue under the Interpleader act, to determine the right of the Piffs, to a part of a fund in Court arising from a Sheriff's sale of personal property at a Lewistown mill on Pi. Pa. vs. John Sterrett and others. A verdict, by Alexander and Elder for Piffs., and D. W. and S. S. Woods for Defts.

Mary Ann Milliken vs. Samuel Milliken and John Beatty, who survived David Milliken—An ejectment to recover a lot of ground with two houses, in Bellefonte. After jury sworn, the case compromised, Defts. yielding the possession of the property, and Piff. her claim for mesne profits. Verdict for Piffs., and D. W. and S. S. Woods for Defts.

Joseph Gibbons indorser of John Pelen vs. William Reed—An action of Debt on promissory note. Verdict for Piff. for \$254. Elder for Piff., Reed for Deft.

James W. Sellers, indorser of F. R. Sterrett and Jos. Scott vs. Francis R. Sterrett and Joseph Scott. An action of Debt on several promissory notes. Verdict for Piff. for \$224.70. A. Parker for Piff., D. W. Woods for Deft.

Matilda Wertz vs. John Hunter, John Montgomery and Wm. Reed. Action of Debt on promissory note. Verdict for Piff. for \$34.97. Alexander for Piff., J. W. Parker for Deft.

Myers, Kirkpatrick & Co. vs. James McCurdy. Action of Debt, for Goods sold and delivered. Verdict for Piffs. \$178.07. Elder for Piffs., S. S. Woods for Deft.

Zeigler & Willis for Geo. W. Thomas, receiver vs. J. A. Cunningham's admrs. Action for money had and received for use of Piffs.—technically an action of trespass on the case upon promises. Verdict for Piffs. for \$521.54. Elder for Piff., Alexander for Deft.

E. L. Benedict vs. Wm. Bishop, with notice to John L. Griffith, terre tenant. Scire Facias to revive judgment. Judgment for Piff. Benedict for Piff., S. S. Woods and Alexander for terre tenant.

John D. Sterrett vs. L. G. Mitinger & Co. vs. Mitchell Jones, James Parker and Thomas E. Williams. Action of trespass. Verdict for Defts. Alexander for Piffs, D. W. Woods for Defts.

There will be preaching in the Lutheran Church next Sabbath morning and evening. Subject in the morning—"The great day of atonement."

Since the issue of the President's Proclamation, strong efforts have been made in Virginia and other border States to secede.

We have examined Dr. Gunn's medical work, described by a cotemporary, and believe it to be all that is said of it in the following notice:

It is designed to make every man richer and happier who studies it. It is well adapted to relieve the woes and sufferings of humanity. Besides the medical knowledge which it contains, it abounds throughout with sound philosophy, true practical wisdom, and the most wholesome Christian counsel. The author is a genuine philanthropist.

That such a book is needed, no one can deny; a work that professes to teach us the art of health. And what knowledge is there so necessary to man as the knowledge of every self? How important, especially to every family, to have such a guide to health as is furnished in this admirable work! How much suffering and pain might be avoided, if the plain and simple rules which are therein laid down were generally observed! Can parents bring up their children so as to insure them healthy constitutions when they themselves are ignorant of the laws of life on which health depends? Here the young and inexperienced mother is directed at every step how to manage her child in sickness as well as in health. Every delicate and afflicted female has the symptoms of her disease clearly explained, and she is pointed to the sources of relief without telling a physician her infirmities.

The book contains, in fact, a whole library of medical knowledge. There is not within the compass of our knowledge, another volume of a thousand pages that contains such a fund of valuable information.

The National flag is floating in all directions in town.

The Governor of Kentucky it is said refuses to call out any troops.

The fleet is still off Charleston harbor.

Several democrats who voted against the military bill, have changed their votes. The Legislature is now said to be unanimous.

Mrs. Wertz again on Hand.
HAVING taken the stand recently occupied by Mr. Holtzworth, in East Market street, a few doors west of the Black Bear Hotel, she respectfully announces to her old friends that she has now on hand a fine stock of

FAMILY GROCERIES,
FANCY ARTICLES & NOTIONS OF ALL KINDS,
and other useful Knick Knacks.

CONFECTIONERIES,
CAKES, &c.

Her old friends are respectfully invited to give her a call.

Lewistown Nursery.
During the absence of Mr. Butts with the Logan Guards, the business of Messrs. Warner & Butts' Nursery will be attended to by Col. John Hamilton, to whom persons in want of Fruit Trees, &c. will please apply. A large assortment of Apple, Pear, Peach, Plum and other trees have just been added to their stock.

Liquors for Medical Purposes.
HAVING obtained license for the sale of Pure Liqueurs from the last Court, the subscriber has provided himself with a choice stock of

WINES, BRANDIES, GINS AND WHISKEY,
for medicinal purposes, to which he invites the attention of those whose health requires the use of these stimulants. They were selected with special reference to the wants of the sick, and have been examined by the most eminent of the medical faculty and pronounced unequalled in quality. Every article of Pure Liqueur warranted.

NATHANIEL KENNEDY,
Lewistown, April 18, 1861.

LUMBER.
WILLIAM B. HOFFMAN at his Lumber Yard, Third street, near the Academy, has now on hand an extensive stock of LUMBER of all kinds,

DOORS, SASH,
40,000
LAP AND JOINT SHINGLES,
which he offers for sale at low rates on reasonable terms.

WATER PIPE
Having been appointed agent for the sale of the Williamsport Company's Tubing for water courses, which is the best and cheapest ever manufactured, he invites attention to the following reasons for its use:

1. It is made of pine and perfectly healthy.
2. It is the cheapest pipe made.
3. It is the easiest laid down.
4. It is not liable to get out of order.
5. It keeps water sweet and pure.
6. Being small, it soon becomes saturated with water.
7. It is durable, lasting from 20 to 30 years.
8. It has a large bore, and is not liable to choke.
9. It can be made larger to bear pressure.
10. Iron will fill with incrustation, or will rust out.
11. The mineral of lead and iron is very unhealthy.
12. Iron and lead, same size, will cost 6 times as much.

REFERENCES.
H. Fondee, Supt. Cattawissa R. R. Co.
J. M. Macklin, Supt. Sanbury and Erie R. R. Co.
J. M. Fisher, Supt. Shamokin R. R. Co.
Supt. North Central.
Hon. J. W. Maynard, Williamsport.
Hon. Thomas Hurler, " "
John Fallon, Philadelphia.
William Irvin, Nittany.
Thomas & Harris, Bellefonte.
ap18

SHOE Findings.—The largest and cheapest stock of Leather and Shoe Findings in town at
F. G. FRANCISCUS'

CORN Hoops and Garden Rakes in great variety for sale by
F. G. FRANCISCUS.

GUM Belting and Packing on hand and for sale by
F. G. FRANCISCUS.

ROPES of all sizes at 12 1/2 cts. per lb. for sale by
F. G. FRANCISCUS.

War on High Prices!

THE

ODD FELLOWS' HALL STORE,

UNDER command of Nathaniel Kennedy, is waging an unceasing war on high prices, as every one can test who will call. He has on hand Foreign and Domestic

DRY GOODS
of all kinds and qualities, embracing everything in that line; a complete assortment of

GROCERIES,
remikably cheap, with good weight and fair measure, together with

QUEENWARE, STONWARE, HARDWARE,
Cedarware, Willowware, Shoulders, Horn, Sides, Mackerel, Shad, Herring, Cold Fish, Dried Beef, Notions of all kinds, Boots & Shoes,

and various other matters, so that the inquiry is not "What has Nat. Kennedy got?" but "What has he not?"

Having obtained license from the last Court of Quarter Sessions, he is now enabled to offer an old stock of all kinds of LIQUEURS, from COMMON WHISKEY to best WINES, BRANDIES and GINS, either wholesale or retail, at low prices. Tavernkeepers and others are requested to call.

Having just received a large and complete stock of the above named goods, I respectfully ask a continuance of the very liberal patronage heretofore extended towards us. Prices to suit the times.

Remember the stand—first floor of Odd Fellows' Hall, opposite the Black Bear Hotel.

NATH'L KENNEDY,
Lewistown, April 18, 1861.

TIN WARE!
A LARGE and complete assortment, comprising all kinds of Ware made for sale, at greatly reduced prices by
F. G. FRANCISCUS.

GARDEN Seeds of all kinds. The celebrated Peas British Queen, Champion of England, Tom Thumb and Extra Early, and the Fezote Tomato, the best ever grown, for sale by
F. G. FRANCISCUS.

SPADES, all qualities and prices for sale by
F. G. FRANCISCUS.

GARDEN Rakes, Garden Trowels, Spading Forks, Floral Rakes, Shovels, Garden and Corn Hoops, for sale by
F. G. FRANCISCUS.

LARGE assortment of Wall Paper, comprising many new and beautiful patterns, for sale low by
F. G. FRANCISCUS.

FINE Board Prints just received and for sale by
F. G. FRANCISCUS.

TROUT Flies, Trout Lines, Hooks, Fishing Tackle of all kinds at reduced rates, for sale by
F. G. FRANCISCUS.

PAINT and Colors, dry and in oil, with a full assortment of Paints and Colors ready for use, in tin cans from 1 to 25 lbs. for sale by
F. G. FRANCISCUS.

LINE Colors in tubes, graining colors in spirits and Distemper, for sale by
F. G. FRANCISCUS.

LUMBER! LUMBER!!
A full supply of Boards, Planks, studding, Lath, &c. always on hand at lowest rates, by
F. G. FRANCISCUS.

SASH, Doors, Blinds, Paling, Baling, &c. at low rates. F. G. FRANCISCUS.

COOK STOVES.—A large variety of the best Cooking Stoves in use, and all kinds of Cooking Stove Furniture, for sale by
F. G. FRANCISCUS.

PATENT Extension Auger Bits from 1 to 3 inches, an article long wanted by carpenters &c. One auger can do the work of a dozen of the common kind. Also, O'Bryen's Wagon Makers Jany Augers, for sale by
F. G. FRANCISCUS.

WINDOW Shades of paper, muslin and gum cloth, plain, gilt and figured.—Window Shade Trimming, Pictures, &c., at Philadelphia prices for sale by
F. G. FRANCISCUS.

HARDWARE AND CUTLERY.
I respectfully invite the attention of purchasers of Hardware and Cutlery, to our stock of this season which is large and well assorted, and offered at low prices on accommodating terms. Merchants can save money by purchasing goods of this description from
F. G. FRANCISCUS.

COAL OIL LAMPS at 25c each, Coal Oil at 90c per gallon at
Franciscus's.

DISTERN'S Spear & Jackson, and Bringhurst's Hand, Panel, Mill and Crosscut Saws, all No. 1 goods, for sale by
F. G. FRANCISCUS.

PAINTED Buckets at 10c each, Spain's Patent Churns, Horse Buckets and Cedar Ware, at lowest rates, at
F. G. FRANCISCUS'S.

JUST Received—a large and complete assortment of the celebrated Harrisburg Nails for sale low, with a liberal discount to dealers, by
F. G. FRANCISCUS.

CHILDREN'S Coaches for sale by
F. G. FRANCISCUS.

CULTIVATORS, Fincin's Eclipse Plow, Myers' Piston Grain Drill, and cast steel Cultivator Teeth for sale by
F. G. FRANCISCUS.

PLOW Traces, Red Wagon Hames, Log Chains, Fifth Chains, &c. for sale low by
F. G. FRANCISCUS.

BRUSHES of all kinds—a very superior lot of Paint, Graining and Varnish Brushes for sale by
F. G. FRANCISCUS.

GARDEN SEEDS.
RECEIVING almost daily a supply of fresh Garden Seeds from Philadelphia by mail and express. Lovers of the best varieties of all kinds of vegetables can be supplied with pure and genuine seed by
F. G. FRANCISCUS.