

# LEWISTOWN GAZETTE.

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Whole No. 2607.

THURSDAY, APRIL 25, 1861.

New Series--Vol. XV, No. 25.

**DR. J. LOCKE,**  
DENTIST.  
OFFICE on East Market street, Lewistown,  
opposite F. G. Francis's Hardware  
P. S. Dr. Locke will be at his office  
the first Monday of each month to spend the  
week. my31

**DR. A. J. ARHINSON,**  
HAVING permanently located in Lewis-  
town, offers his professional services  
to the citizens of town and country. Office  
West Market St., opposite Niscabano's Hotel.  
Residence one door east of George Blymyer.  
Lewistown, July 12, 1860-11

**Dr. Samuel L. Alexander,**  
Has permanently located at Milroy,  
and is prepared to practice all the branches  
of his Profession. Office at Swine-  
port's Hotel. my3-ly

**EDWARD FRYSENER,**  
WHOLESALE DEALER & MANUFACTURER  
OF

**CIGARS, TOBACCO, SNUFF,**  
&c., &c.,  
LEWISTOWN, PA.  
Orders promptly attended to. je16

**GEO. W. HEDER,**  
Attorney at Law,  
Office Market Square, Lewistown, will at-  
tend to business in Mifflin, Centre and Hunting-  
don counties. my26

**HOLTS' BREWERY,**  
Seigrist's Old Stand,  
Near the Canal Bridge, Lewistown, Pa.  
Strong Beer, Lager Beer, Lindenberger  
and Switzer Cakes—all of the best quality  
and ready on hand, for sale wholesale or re-  
tail. my24-yr

**WILLIAM LIND,**  
has now open  
A NEW STOCK  
OF  
**Cloths, Cassimeres**  
AND  
**VESTINGS,**  
which will be made up to order in the neat-  
est and most fashionable styles. ap19

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**LOCK REPAIRING, PIPE LAYING,**  
PLUMBING and White Smithing  
I have branches of business will be  
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the residence of the undersigned in Main  
street, Lewistown. my24-yr

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street, Lewistown. my24-yr

**NEW FALL and Winter Goods.**  
R. F. ELLIS, of the late firm of McCoy,  
& Ellis, has just returned from the city  
with a choice assortment of

**Dry Goods and Groceries,**  
selected with care and purchased for cash,  
which are offered to the public at a small ad-  
vance on cost. The stock of Dry Goods em-  
braces all descriptions of

**Fall and Winter Goods**  
suitable for Ladies, Gentlemen and Children,  
with many new patterns. His

**Groceries**  
comprise Choice Sugars, Molasses, Java, Rio  
and Lagayra Coffee, superior Teas, &c. Also,  
Gloves and Shoes, Queensware, and all other  
articles usually found in stores—all which  
the customers of the late firm and the public  
in general are invited to examine.

Country Produce received as usual and the  
full market price allowed therefor.  
Lewistown, October 25, 1860.

**FLOUR** by the barrel or hundred—Fancy,  
Extra Family and Superfine Flour for  
sale by  
**JOHN KENNEDY & Co.**

**COAL OIL LAMPS, Shades, Chimneys,**  
Brushes, Burners, &c., for sale by  
**JOHN KENNEDY & Co.**

**Cheaper than the Cheapest!**  
GLASSWARE—Tumbler at 62 1/2, 75, 87,  
& 91. 1/2, and 2 00 per dozen. Goblets,  
Pitchers, Fruit Stands, and Covered Dishes,  
&c., at  
**JOHN KENNEDY & Co's.**

**JUST RECEIVED,**  
10 bbls. Pie Nic Crackers,  
10 " Boston Biscuit,  
10 " Sugar Crackers,  
10 " Family "  
5 boxes Soda Biscuit.  
Fresh from the Bakery. Low to the trade.  
For sale by  
**JOHN KENNEDY & Co.**

## THE MINSTREL.

**SPRING.**  
BY HANNAH M. BRAYNE.

Thou hast come, bright Spring! and around thy way,  
The streamlets are murmuring in gladness play,  
Thou hast come, and each wild bird has tuned his  
note.

And their silver strains on the soft air float,  
With their soft, sweet voices, thy music and song;  
Thou hast come, and the woodbine now clings  
round the moss-covered cottage its clinging vines.

Thou hast come, and each breeze that my casement  
fills,  
Bears the incense of flowers from the grassy hills.

Thou hast come, bright Spring! and the pine boughs  
wave,  
With foliage deeper, and friendship's grave;  
Thou hast come, and the woodbine now clings  
round the moss-covered cottage its clinging vines.

Thou hast come, bright Spring! and the flowers look  
forth,  
With their soft, clear eyes, from the dark brown earth,  
Thou hast come, and I sport on the verdant plain,  
In the freedom of youth and spring-time again.

Thou hast come, bright Spring! I have called thee  
long,  
Hast come with thy beauty, thy music and song;  
With thy opening flowers and budding trees—  
With thy soft, fragrant air, and thy tuneful breeze.

Thou hast come, bright Spring! but thou canst not  
stay,  
Thou shalt pass with this earth away;  
While Summer, with her sun and sultry air,  
Thy beauty will witness, thy pleasures impart.

Thou art here, bright Spring! like a fair young bride,  
Arrived in her jewels and garlands of pride;  
Thou art here, but thy roses will quickly fade,  
When the first chilling frost on thy petals is laid.

It is thus with our life—in our youth flowers spring  
At each footstep we take, and our very hearts ring  
With the music of gladness—but ere we are gone—  
The flowers are withered—the music is gone.

## EDUCATIONAL.

For the Educational Column.  
**Political Instruction in Schools.**

In these times, when the sea of African  
thought and feeling is agitated to its  
profoundest depths, when wild passions  
usurp the control which wise reason should  
exercise, when principles of political science  
are almost lost sight of in the intensity of  
the purpose to uphold national honor and  
reputation, it is not wholly useless to con-  
sider whether some defect may not exist  
in our modes and subjects of school instruction;  
whether in seeking to give pupils a  
good degree of familiarity with the books  
and branches usually studied, we may not  
have omitted to impart suitable instruction  
in matters relating to society and govern-  
ment. No wise man wishes to have poli-  
tics taught in schools and even learned  
out of schools; especially that style of poli-  
tics which consists in falsehood, slander,  
cowardly misrepresentation, and blind ad-  
herence to party. No sane man believes  
such politics fit to be taught, or decent to  
be practiced; and no one would have the  
shameless effrontery to propose to mislead  
youthful minds into such pestiferous regions.

But there are certain principles which  
underlie all good citizenship, all safe soci-  
ety, all national honor and virtue, and  
these should not be neglected in schools,  
which do more than any other agency to  
fix the impress of character and the cur-  
rent of thought in the young. These prin-  
ciples are at once the precept of Christian  
morality and of our highest instincts, easily  
comprehended by the most ignorant, not  
excelled by the thoughts of our wisest men.

1. Heartily respect for the rights of oth-  
ers, and a purpose to defend them as if they  
were our own.

This generous, or rather, just regard for  
others' rights, is not so loosely liberal as to  
allow what unscrupulous demagogues or  
moral idiots may claim as their rights; it  
cannot serve as a cloak to one's indiffer-  
ence to justice, under the plea that rights  
are involved; it regards all claims of rights  
from the simple standpoint of humanity,  
from the platform of honest common sense.  
The pupils of any school can readily un-  
derstand this; in their sports, sometimes  
in their classes, questions of rights are  
raised; the stronger boy feels that his  
claim must be just because he has the  
superior muscle to maintain it; the smaller  
boy appeals to magnanimity. Here is a  
fine opportunity for the teacher to call  
the attention of the school, as well as of  
the disputants, to the particular features of  
the case, to the right of either boy, and to im-  
press upon the minds of his pupils the  
manliness and nobility of doing justice,  
of being thoroughly true to their sense of  
honor. He can do much to infuse into  
their thoughts a tone of considerable for-  
bearance towards those who cherish differ-  
ent opinions, inculcating the duty of guard-  
ing freedom of thought and of speech, for  
those who oppose, as well as for those who  
advocate their sentiments.

2. A mild but resolute defence of our  
own rights. This may seem unnecessary  
to be supported by argument or illustra-  
tion. Does not every blackguard, no less  
than the highly cultivated gentleman,  
stand ready to assert and defend his rights?  
Yes, but for a blackguard style of rights,  
for privileges and a name, for valor based  
on a willingness to knock down any one  
who calls his courage in question. It is  
not at all clear to my mind that the major-  
ity of any community know what their

rights are, or that they are really willing  
to assert them in the face of opposition.  
The wheels of society are so profusely oil-  
ed by custom, that most persons grow up  
in the belief that it is probably right to do  
what everybody else does, that fashion is  
queen by 'divine right.'

A proper school education would be very  
effective in overthrowing such entangling  
notions; the teacher could by judicious  
questions and familiar illustrations, induce  
his scholars to think for themselves, to  
consider whether it is wise to surrender  
their own opinions and conscientious con-  
victions to the capricious dictations of pop-  
ular fancy. Children should be taught  
that it is their duty to study into every-  
thing within the range of their thoughts,  
that this is one of their Heaven-bestowed  
rights, and should be most jealously main-  
tained. This right is superior to all mere  
courtesy, and still need not check the flow  
of genial cordiality toward all; it is indi-  
vidual, my personal gift from God, and  
must be guarded well.

If teachers would instruct their pupils,  
as opportunity offered, in their rights and  
in the just regard which should be cher-  
ished for the rights of others, the peace  
and happiness of society would be greatly  
augmented, every just enactment would  
find far more intelligent and cordial sup-  
port, and whatever might be deemed tyran-  
nical or impolitic could be far more wisely  
and efficiently opposed. Is not this  
matter worthy of the serious consideration  
of teachers and of the community? S.

## MISCELLANEOUS.

**Beautiful Women.**  
Every woman has a right to be beau-  
tiful; that is the secret of her power, her  
mission, the key which unlocks her desti-  
ny. But while she has a right to be beau-  
tiful, she has no right to be its opposite—  
that is an injustice to society, which has  
a right to expect from her its loveliness,  
its grace and attraction. There are many dif-  
ferent kinds of beauty, and it is a great  
mistake to imagine that it consists wholly  
in color, form, or texture. There is the  
beauty of innocence and the beauty of  
truth, the beauty of childhood and the  
beauty of the matron, the beauty of wis-  
dom and the beauty of simplicity. The  
lowest kind of beauty is that merely phys-  
ical perfection and splendor which receives  
no aid from voice, look, or expression, but  
is marred by the action of the mind upon  
its fair and smooth surface, just as the mud  
is stirred in a shallow pool by any slight  
circumstance which touches its depths.—  
The ideals of the ancient poets are all beau-  
tiful, but the characteristics are distinct  
and separate, so that there is no flat and  
wearisome sameness; and the beauty of  
form which they are endowed is sim-  
ply the vehicle or expression of the men-  
tal idea they wish to convey. Thus, the  
serene matron, the brilliant coquette, the  
imperial queen, the tender and delicate  
maiden, the timid young wife, and the  
thoughtful nurse, have all an individuality  
of their own, to which their outward ap-  
pearance is the visible sign and index.—  
Their dress should naturally correspond to  
these mental and physical indications so as  
to preserve a sense of musical harmony  
and fitness throughout the entire structure.  
There is nothing that disenchants as soon  
as the discovery of folly, ignorance, stu-  
pidity, bad temper, or vile passions be-  
neath a fair and seductive form. The pos-  
session of any fine and noble qualities, on  
the contrary, illuminates the plainest fea-  
tures and dulls complexion much better  
than scores of costly powders and cosme-  
tics. Women who desire to be beautiful  
make a great mistake in trying to increase  
their attractions, or make themselves charm-  
ing, after any other persons pattern. What  
is adapted to one style would destroy the  
effect of another; and for every woman to  
adopt an arbitrary mode or standard of  
dress is fatal to the aggregate of feminine  
beauty, whose great charm is variety.

It is natural to have admiration, power  
and influence, and almost all women may  
not only obtain these but retain them, by  
being themselves in the very highest and  
most perfect sense of which they are capa-  
ble, instead of a weak and diluted imita-  
tion of somebody else. When the fresh-  
ness of youth and girlhood has departed,  
let them be succeeded, naturally, by the  
matured grace of womanhood, and these  
by the dignity of middle age. The affec-  
tation of pretty coquetries and juvenile  
simplicity by sallow specimens of ancient  
spinsterhood—or worse; by women who  
bear the name of wife and motherhood—  
not only outrage all true ideas of taste and  
propriety, but deprive those who indulge in  
them of their natural claims to attention  
and consideration. When all women are  
natural and true, then they will all be beau-  
tiful.

**Sketch of Victor Emanuel.**  
The following sketch of the King of  
Sardinia, from the pen of Alexander Du-  
mas, appears in the Independent of Nap-  
les.—Victor Emanuel, who looks like a  
man about forty years of age, is frank, sin-  
cere, vigorous, temperate, an early riser,  
and a keen sportsman with dog and gun.  
He bears the fatigues of a long day's shoot-  
ing better than any of the most active

mountaineers, and he generally starts on  
such expeditions before sunrise. He makes  
a very light breakfast, merely a piece of  
bread and a slice of cold meat or cheese,  
which he eats like a peasant, without sit-  
ting at a table; but he always makes a  
hearty dinner, laying aside all etiquette,  
without court or chamberlains. On Sun-  
day, the day of general reception at the  
palace, the doors are thrown open at 11  
o'clock, and anybody who feels disposed  
may enter till three. If any person de-  
sires a private audience, he must apply by  
letter, and on the morrow or following day  
will surely obtain it, for Victor Emanuel  
opens all letters himself. One day, when  
out shooting he met a peasant, who, on  
seeing the king bring down two partridges,  
right and left, with his double-barrelled  
gun, went to him, and said: 'You shoot  
well, you do.' 'It was not a miss was it?'  
responded the king. 'Perhaps you could  
rid me of a fox that steals my hens?'—  
'Most willingly.' 'If you do, I will give  
you two mutte' (2c.) 'Agreed,' said the  
king. 'I will come to-morrow morning  
with my dog and shoot your fox.' 'Give  
me your hand on it,' said the man. The  
king immediately shook hands with him,  
and, true to his word, went the next morn-  
ing, found the fox, and shot it. 'Thank  
God for that!' exclaimed the peasant.—  
'You have fairly earned your two mutte,  
and there they are.' The king took them  
and said: 'This is the first money I ever  
earned.' The next day in exchange for  
the two mutte, his majesty sent a dress,  
necklace and earrings for the peasant's wife.  
It is impossible to be more easy of access  
than is Victor Emanuel. He goes out  
alone on foot, and enters the theatre at the  
public door. One day the portress at Ag-  
nes theatre caught a gentleman in the act  
of puffing the smoke of his cigar at her  
cat, which he had found in the corner and  
kept there. Rushing forward to rescue  
her favorite, she seized the tormenter by  
the arm, and on his turning around, recog-  
nized the king.

**The Utility of Refuse Things.**  
The prussiate of potash is made in large  
quantity in Cincinnati, from the hoofs and  
other refuse of slaughtered grunts.

Cow hair, taken from the hides in tanneries,  
is employed for making mortar, to give it  
a fibrous quality.

Sawdust is sold for sprinkling the floors  
of markets. It is also used for packing  
ice for shipping.

The rags of old worn-out shirting, calico  
dresses, and the waste of cotton factories,  
are employed to make the paper upon which  
these lines are printed.

Old ropes are converted into fine note pa-  
per, and the waste paper itself, which is  
picked up in the gutters, is again re-con-  
verted into broad, white sheets, and thus  
does duty in revolving stages.

The parings of skins and hides, and the  
ears of cows, calves and sheep, are carefully  
collected and converted into glue.

The finer qualities of gelatine are made  
from ivory rasps—the bones and tendons  
of animals.

Bones converted into charcoal for roasting  
in retorts, are afterwards employed for  
purifying the white sugar with which we  
sweeten our coffee, &c.

The ammonia obtained from the distilla-  
tion of coal in making gas, is employed for  
saturating oreil and eudbaer, in making  
the beautiful lilac colors that are dyed on  
silk and the fine woolen goods.

The shavings of cedar wood, used in  
making pencils, are distilled to obtain the  
otto of cedar wood.

Brass findings and old brass kettles are  
re-melted and employed to make the brass  
work of printing presses and pumps.

Old copper seraps are used in the con-  
struction of splendid bronze chandeliers,  
for illuminating our churches and the man-  
sions of the wealthy.

Old horse shoe nails are employed to  
make the famous steel and twist barrels of  
the fowling pieces.

**Patriotism in the Pulpit.**  
A few weeks ago the Rev. Mr. Brown,  
formerly a citizen of this county, delivered  
a sermon in the Methodist church of this  
borough. After the delivery of the dis-  
course proper, the gentleman arose and  
spoke of the delightful spirit of peace and  
harmony which characterized the delibera-  
tion of the East Baltimore Conference dur-  
ing its last session at Chambersburg, and  
then speaking of the lamentable difficulties  
which were producing so much painful agi-  
tation throughout the length and breadth  
of our nation, he offered up a short but  
eloquent prayer to God for the preservation  
of our liberties and the restoration of na-  
tional tranquility; and then thrilled his au-  
dience with the following: 'I am in deli-  
cate health, and painfully apprehensive of  
the dismemberment of this Union. I re-  
quested my family ere I left Baltimore, in  
case it pleased God to remove me from this  
world while war and treason distracted the  
country, that they should forbear, as is cus-  
tomary, to wrap me in shroud or winding  
sheet, but that they should envelope me in  
the folds of the flag of my country, that  
the stars and stripes which I so ardently  
loved on earth should go down with me to  
the tomb.'

Standing before the large assemblage of  
people with hair whitened by age and eyes

suffused with tears of holy enthusiasm, our  
readers may imagine how this simple, earn-  
est tribute to our national flag thrilled his  
hearers.—York Republican.

**The Law Under which the Militia of  
the Country is Called Out.**  
We give below the section of the act of  
1795 under which the President of the  
United States has called forth the militia  
of the States in his proclamation. That  
was passed in reference to the insurrection  
in Pennsylvania, when many thousands of  
insurgents were in arms against the Fed-  
eral authority. That formidable outbreak  
being happily quelled, no further action was  
had under this statute till 1814, when, war  
with Great Britain existing, its provisions  
were found effective in bringing the forces  
of the country under the control of the  
Federal Government. Congress, however,  
in that year extended the time of service  
to six months, it being limited by act of  
1795 to three months. The amendatory  
act of 1814 was restricted as to its period  
of operation to the duration of the then  
existing war, and by its own terms expired  
at its close, leaving the provisions of the  
act of 1795 in force. It will be observed  
that the President has in his proclamation  
quoted the exact text of the statute, the  
section referred to being as follows:

"Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That  
whenever the laws of the United States shall  
be opposed or the execution thereof obstructed  
in any State by combinations too powerful to  
be suppressed by the ordinary course of  
judicial proceedings, or by the powers vested in  
the marshals by this act, it shall be lawful for  
the President of the United States to call forth  
the militia of such State, or of any other  
State or States, as may be necessary to sup-  
press such combinations, and to cause the  
laws to be duly executed, and the use of mil-  
itia to be called forth may be continued, if ne-  
cessary, until the expiration of thirty days  
after the commencement of the then next ses-  
sion of Congress."

The power of the President to determine  
the existence of the facts which establish  
the necessity of calling upon the militia has  
been settled by judicial determination. In  
the case of Martin vs. Mott, reported in the  
12th of Wheaton, p. 19 the court says:

"The authority to decide whether the exi-  
gencies contemplated in the Constitution of  
the United States and the act of Congress of  
1795, chap. 101, in which the President has  
authority to call forth the militia to execute  
the laws of the Union, suppress insurrections,  
and repel invasions, have arisen, is exclusive-  
ly vested in the President, and his decision is  
conclusive on all other persons."

The clause which limits the term of ser-  
vice of troops called out under this act is  
found in the fourth section, and is as follows:

"And no officer, non-commissioned officer,  
or private shall be compelled to serve more than  
three months after his arrival at the place of  
rendezvous in any one year."

It will be observed that the concluding  
clause of the second section quoted above  
makes the term of service also expire thirty  
days after the assembling of Congress. It  
is noticeable that it was in the power of the  
President, by declining to call an extra ses-  
sion of Congress, to have provided a longer  
period of hostilities, inasmuch as the  
troops ordered into the field upon the first  
request could, at the expiration of their  
term of service, have been replaced by a  
new levy, and thus a sufficient army have  
been kept under arms till the first of Jan-  
uary next. It is not doubted that the spir-  
it of the States furnishing the troops would  
have promptly advanced the money neces-  
sary to maintain their several quotas in ac-  
tive operations, relying on the General  
Government for repayment. The Admin-  
istration, however, have prudently put it  
beyond the power of the Executive to con-  
tinue troops in the field beyond the first  
of August. In calling Congress together, the  
Government will have deferred to the Sen-  
ators of the States and the Representatives  
of the people the responsibility of the  
measures and the policy which, after the  
date of their assemblage, may be held re-  
quisite to preserve the public peace.

**THE NEW APPORTIONMENT BILL.**  
The following is a copy of the bill ap-  
portioning the State into Congressional  
Districts:

1. Second, Third, Fourth, Fifth, Sixth,  
and Eleventh wards in the city of Philadel-  
phia.

2. First, Seventh, Eighth, Ninth and  
Tenth wards in the city of Philadelphia.

3. Twelfth, Thirteenth, Sixteenth, Seven-  
teenth, Eighteenth, and Nineteenth wards  
in the city of Philadelphia.

4. Fourteenth, Fifteenth, Twentieth, Twen-  
ty-first, and twenty-fourth wards in the city  
of Philadelphia.

5. Twenty-second, Twenty-third, and Twen-  
ty-fourth wards in the city of Philadelphia,  
Berks county, and that part of Montgomery  
county embracing Moreland, Abington, Chel-  
tenham, Horsam, Upper Dublin, White  
Marsh, Springfield, Montgomery, Gwynedd,  
Hatfield, Towamencin, Franconia, and Low-  
er Merion.

6. Delaware county, Chester county, and  
Upper and Lower Merion, and the borough  
of Bridgeport, in the county of Montgom-  
ery.

7. Berks county, and the balance of Mont-  
gomery county.

8. Lancaster county.

9. Schuylkill and Lebanon counties.

10. Lehigh, Pike, Monroe, Carbon, and  
Northampton counties.

11. Susquehanna, Wayne, and Luzerne  
counties.

12. Bradford, Montour, Columbia, Sullivan,  
and Wyoming counties, and the balance of  
Northumberland county, not included in the  
Thirteenth district.

13. Dauphin and York counties, and Low-  
er Mahanoy township, in Northumberland  
county, not included in the Twelfth district.

14. Union, Snyder, Juniata, Perry, and  
Cumberland counties.

15. Somerset, Bedford, Fulton, Franklin,  
and Adams counties.

16. Cambria, Blair, Huntingdon, and Mil-  
lennium counties.

17. Tioga, Potter, Lycoming, Clinton and  
Centre counties.

18. Jefferson, Erie, Warren, McKean, Elk,  
Cameron, Forest and Clearfield counties.

19. Crawford, Mercer, Venango, and Clar-  
ion counties.

20. Indiana, Westmoreland, and Fayette  
counties.

21. Allegheny county south of the Ohio  
and Allegheny rivers.

22. Allegheny county north of the Ohio  
and Allegheny rivers, and Butler and Arm-  
strong counties.

23. Lawrence, Beaver, Washington and  
Greene counties.

## BEST GROCERIES,

At Low Prices, viz:  
Good Brown Sugar at 6, 7 and 8 cents  
Best A White do at 9 cents  
Best Crushed, Powdered, &c., Sugar 10 cents  
Best Rio Coffee (less by quantity) 16 cents  
Dried Peaches, large halves, per qt. 9 cents  
do Apples, per qt. 5 cents  
Best Syrup, Penna., per gal. 50 cents  
Baking Molasses, per gal. 40 cents  
Portland Syrup and West India  
Molasses, per qt. 8 cents  
Extra Cheese, Pearl Starch,  
Holland, Prunes,  
Cranberries, &c.

An excellent article Coal Oil, pr. qt. 22 cents  
Best Portland do do 25 cents  
Fluid do do 12 cents  
mh28 F. J. HOFFMAN.

**Wall Paper.**  
A LARGE Stock for sale by  
F. J. HOFFMAN.

**CARPET CHAIN.**—This article is re-  
duced in price by F. J. HOFFMAN.

**FISH.**—Mackerel and Herring at reduced  
prices by F. J. HOFFMAN.

**Coal Oil Reduced in Price!**  
BEST article Portland Kerosene Oil at \$1  
by F. J. HOFFMAN

**CANDIES** at 10 cts to Dealers, at  
HOFFMAN'S.

**PURE White Lead** at \$2 25 per keg, at  
HOFFMAN'S.

**A. PELIX,**  
HAVING in connection with his Grocery  
and Notion business, commenced the  
**Manufacturing of Confection-  
ery,**

in its various branches, and employed a prac-  
tical workman, notifies the public that he in-  
tends to keep a well assorted stock of the  
above goods on hand, which will be warrant-  
ed to give satisfaction, and be equal to any  
Confectioneries that can be bought from any  
eastern city, which he offers to wholesale mer-  
chants and retailers at city prices, with cost  
of carriage. He therefore solicits the cus-  
tom of the surrounding country, and re-  
quests them to send in their orders or call  
and examine his goods, which will satisfy all  
that they can be accommodated with a selec-  
tion which will recommend itself.

**CAKES, BISCUITS, &c.,** constantly on  
hand. Also, Pound, Sponge, Bride, Silver  
and Gold Cakes, in the best style, baked to  
order, on the shortest notice. mh28

**GARDEN SEEDS.**  
RECEIVING almost daily a supply of  
fresh Garden Seeds from Philadelphia  
by mail and express. Lovers of the best va-  
rieties of all kinds of vegetables can be sup-  
plied with pure and genuine seed by  
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