

# LEWISTOWN GAZETTE.

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THURSDAY, MAY 2, 1861.

New Series--Vol. XV, No. 26.

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

**DR. A. J. ATKINSON,**  
HAVING permanently located in Lewis-  
town, offers his professional services  
to the citizens of town and country. Office  
West Market St., opposite Eisenbiss's Hotel.  
Residence one door east of George Blymyer.  
Lewistown, July 12, 1860-1f

**Dr. Samuel L. Alexander,**  
His permanent location at Millroy,  
and is prepared to practice all the branches  
of his Profession. Office at Swine-  
y's Hotel. my3-1y

**EDWARD FRYSSINGER,**  
WHOLESALE DEALER & MANUFACTURER  
OF  
**CIGARS, TOBACCO, SNUFF,**  
&c., &c.,  
LEWISTOWN, PA.  
Orders promptly attended to. je16

**GEO. W. ELDER,**  
Attorney at Law,  
Office Market Square, Lewistown, will at-  
tend to business in Mifflin, Centre and Hunting-  
don counties. my36

**ROSE'S BREWERY,**  
Seigrist's Old Stand,  
Near the Canal Bridge, Lewistown, Pa.  
Strong Beer, Lager Beer, Lindenberger  
and Switzer Cheese—all of the best quality  
constantly on hand, for sale wholesale or re-  
tail.  
Yeast to be had daily during summer.  
my24-yr

**McALISTERVILLE ACADEMY**  
Juniata County, Pa.

**GEO. F. McFARLAND, Principal & Proprietor.**  
**W. C. MILLER, Prof. of Mathematics, &c.**  
**Mrs. ANNE S. CRIST, Teacher of Music, &c.**  
The next session of this Institution com-  
mences on the 25th of July, to continue 22  
weeks. Students admitted at any time.  
A Normal Department  
is maintained which will afford Teachers the  
opportunity of preparing for full examina-  
tion.  
NEW APPARATUS has been purchased,  
and is engaged, &c.  
Terms—Boarding, Room and Tuition, per  
session \$35 to \$50. Tuition alone at usual rates.  
Circulars sent free on application.

**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

**Lock Repairing, Pipe Laying,**  
**Plumbing and White Smithing**  
These various branches of business will be  
promptly attended to on application at  
the residence of the undersigned in Main  
street, Lewistown.  
my10  
GEORGE MILLER.

**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 en-  
compasses 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 Laguna Coffee, superior Teas, &c. Also,  
Cats and Shoes, Queensware, and all other  
articles usually found in stores—all which  
customers of the late firm and the public  
generally are invited to examine.  
R. F. ELLIS.  
Country Produce received as usual and the  
market price allowed therefor.  
Lewistown, October 25, 1860.

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

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

**Cheaper than the Cheapest!**  
LASSWATER—Tumblers at 62 1/2, 75, 87,  
\$1, 1 50, and 2 00 per dozen. Golets,  
Pebbles, Fruit Stands, and Covered Dishes,  
&c., at  
**JOHN KENNEDY & Co's.**

**JUST RECEIVED.**  
10 lbs. Pic 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.

### STAR-SPANGLED BANNER.

Oh! say, can you see by the dawn's early light,  
What so proudly we hail'd as the twilight's last  
glimmering?  
Whose broad stripes and bright stars thro' the peril-  
ous fight,  
O'er the ramparts we watch'd were so gallantly  
streaming?  
And the rocket's red glare, bombs bursting in air,  
Gave proof through the night that our flag was still  
there!  
Oh! say, does the star-spangled banner yet wave  
O'er the land of the free, and the home of the brave?  
On the shore dimly seen, through the mists of the  
deep,  
Where the foe's haughty host in dread silence re-  
poses,  
What is that which the breeze, o'er the towering steep,  
As it fitfully blows, half conceals, half discloses?  
Now it catches the gleam of the morning's first beam,  
In full glory reflected, now shines on the stream,  
Tis the star-spangled banner, oh! long may it wave  
O'er the land of the free, and the home of the brave.  
And where is that land, who so valiantly strove,  
That the havoc of war and the battle's confusion,  
A home and a country shall leave us no more?  
Their blood has wash'd out their foul footsteps' pollu-  
tion.  
No refuge could save the hireling and slave,  
From the terror of flight and the gloom of the grave,  
And the star-spangled banner in triumph shall wave  
O'er the land of the free, and the home of the brave.  
Oh! thus be it ever, when freemen shall stand  
Between their lov'd home and the war's desolation;  
Blest with vict'ry and peace, may the heav'n rescued  
land,  
Praise the power which has made and preserved us  
a nation.  
Then conquer we must, for our cause is just,  
And this be our motto, "In God is our trust."  
And the star-spangled banner in triumph shall wave  
O'er the land of the free, and the home of the brave.

### EDUCATIONAL.

For the Educational Column.  
**Liberality of Mind.**  
Everybody has heard that Alexander  
the Great, after a long course of conquest,  
sighed for other worlds to win. This im-  
moderate desire has been differently inter-  
preted, either by an expression of an over-  
weening ambition that was not content to be  
conqueror of the whole known world,  
but long for new spheres of effort, multi-  
plied battle fields, and a greatly extended  
sway; or as the natural wish of every great  
soul to press forward from one achievement  
to another, from one world of effort to an-  
other, from the known and attained to the  
unknown and remotely attainable.  
Alexander's sigh is echoed by not a few  
in this christian age; yet the object of the  
sigh is somewhat different. Many sigh for  
new worlds, since they feel so perfectly  
confident of having gained one entire  
world, infinitely vaster than Alexander ever  
sought to subdue, namely the world of  
truth. Felicitating themselves upon so  
grand an achievement, they sigh for other  
worlds, deeming themselves quite too good  
and pure for this. They sigh over the in-  
sultation of those who doubt their full pos-  
session of all truth, and they feel a holy in-  
dignation against any who venture to claim  
possession of truth which has not been stamp-  
ed with their approval. They feel that on  
them is laid the necessity of warning others  
against accepting anything contrary to their  
articles of intellectual belief; they denounce  
as fatally mischievous any virtues not  
contained in their catalogue, and as equally  
mischievous the omission of any that their  
lists may contain. Very great suffering  
and anxiety do these sighing con-  
querors of truth experience; they must live  
in so very naughty a world, and all, even  
of the intelligent and thoughtful, will not  
subscribe to their authority in matters re-  
lating to truth. Surely they are to be pitied,  
unless they can be relieved of some of their  
knowledge and thereby can gain hap-  
py release from some of their sorrow.—  
Perhaps this is meant in that saying of the  
Prophet: "For in much wisdom is much  
grief."

The surest mode of gaining freedom  
from the perplexities of knowledge, is to  
study more diligently and know more. The  
best remedy for the troubles which wisdom  
brings, is to seek greater wisdom.  
'This is a wretched world; nobody cares  
for the truth; I have attained great wis-  
dom, but miserable men will not be guided  
by my authority,' says Complacent Ignor-  
amus, Esq. 'I seem to myself like a child  
who has picked up a few pebbles on the  
shore, while the great ocean lies untraversed  
before me.' Thus does conceit lead men  
to fancy that they have explored the  
entire ocean of wisdom and truth while  
they hold in their hands only the time-  
worn pebbles which some ancient searcher  
found; and thus does genuine wisdom lead  
men to value but lightly what they have  
already won, and to look with eager glance  
toward the shoreless ocean of truth which  
eternity will be just long enough to ex-  
plore.

And real wisdom is not humble in view  
of what is yet unachieved, but it is genu-  
inely liberal and catholic; it does not as-  
sume to know the secret counsels of Deity,  
or to understand the incomprehensible  
mysteries in whose sacred shadow humani-  
ty moves. It does not assert its own opin-  
ion against the conscience and education  
of others, but is well content to see others  
search for the light whose revelation shall  
satisfy their eyes, even though the tints be  
widely different from that which shines on  
its vision. Ignorance is fearful that every-  
thing will surely go to ruin unless its pru-  
dent counsels are heeded, unless its words  
of conjuration are employed. Wisdom is  
serene and cheerful in the thought that all  
error is finite by its very nature, and in the

confidence that overruling Providence con-  
trols and rightly guides all the thoughts  
and purposes of men. Ignorance antici-  
pates distress, annoyance, and defeat, un-  
less its voice is heard in the van of the  
battle of life. Wisdom utters its thoughts  
and waits for them to take root in men's  
hearts; well assured of the final triumph  
of truth, even though long ages of apathy  
and death intervene.

Pretentious wisdom is a sad enough—a  
sight to make angels weep. It affirms its  
petty ideas with an assurance reciprocally  
proportionate to their importance; it knows  
itself to be right, and those who differ are  
wilfully or pitifully blind. Genuine wis-  
dom sees some truth and goodness in all;  
seeks to induce others to think candidly,  
and deliberately to choose what seems  
eternally right and good; and, with its am-  
ply-folding mantle of charity, covers and  
blesses all.

### MISCELLANEOUS.

**Smuggling Arrangements.**  
A gentleman from Paris writes the follow-  
ing: "I saw through one of the windows of  
the mayor's office, in the twelfth arrondis-  
sement what seemed to be the body of a ne-  
gro hanging by the neck. At the first glance  
and even at the second, I took it for a hu-  
man being, whom disappointed love, or per-  
haps an expedition's disgust, had disposed of  
so suddenly; but I soon ascertained that the  
ebony gentleman in question was a large  
doll, as large as life. What to think of this  
I did not know, so I asked the door-keeper  
the meaning of it.  
'This is the contraband museum,' was the  
answer; and on my showing a curiosity to  
examine it, he was kind enough to act my  
cicerone.  
In a large dirty room are scattered over  
the floor, on the walls, and on the ceiling,  
all the inventions of roguery which had  
been confiscated from time to time, by those  
guardians of the law, the revenue officers.  
It is a complete arsenal of the weapons  
of smuggling, all, unfortunately, in com-  
plete confusion.  
Look before you; there is a hoghead  
dressed up as a nurse with a child that  
holds two quarts and a half. On the other  
side, are two logs, hollow as the Trojan  
horse, and filled with armies of cigars. On  
the floor lies a huge box constrictor, gorged  
with china silk; and just beyond is a pile  
of coal, carefully perforated with spoils of  
cotton.  
The colored gentleman who excited my  
sympathy at first, met with his fate under  
the following circumstances:—He was built  
of tin, painted black, and stood like a key-  
board or Ethiopian chasseur on the foot-  
board of a carriage fastened by his feet and  
hands. He had frequently passed through  
the gates, and was well known by sight to  
the soldiers, who noticed that he was al-  
ways showing his teeth—which they sup-  
posed to be the custom of the country.  
One day, the carriage he belonged to  
was stopped by a crowd at the gate. There  
was as usual a grand chorus of yells and  
outrages, the vocal part being performed by  
the drivers and cartmen, and the instrumen-  
tal by their whips.  
The negro, however, never spoke a sin-  
gle word. His good behavior delighted  
the soldiers, who held him up as an ex-  
ample to the crowd.  
'Look at the black fellow,' they cried;  
'see how well he behaves! Bravo, nigger.'  
He showed a perfect indifference to their  
applause.  
'My friend,' said the clerk at the bar-  
rier, jumping upon the foot board, and  
slapping our sable friend on the shoulder,  
'we are really much obliged to you.'  
Oh, the surprise! The shoulder rattled.  
The officer was bewildered; he sounded the  
footman all over, and he was made of metal,  
and as full as skin could hold of the  
very best contraband liquor drawn out at  
his feet.  
The jury mortal was seized at once, and  
carried off in triumph.  
The first night the revenue people drank  
up one of the shoulders, and he was soon  
bled to death. It is now six years since  
he lost the moisture of his system, and was  
reduced to a dry skeleton.

**The Cure of Drunkenness.**  
The irresistible passion for liquor which  
is acquired by men who can not govern  
their appetites, is quite as much a phys-  
ical as a moral disease, and the terrible crav-  
ing for the accustomed stimulus which  
constitute the apparently irresistible obsta-  
cle to reform, comes mostly from the local  
inflammation of the stomach and brain. Its  
cure by medical treatment is not, therefore,  
irrational, and if it is possible it should be  
understood that those who struggle vainly  
to break the chains of degrading habit,  
may avail themselves of whatever medical  
reinforcement may contribute to the sup-  
port of an enfeebled will. There is a fa-  
mous prescription in use in England, says  
the Springfield Republican, for the cure of  
drunkenness, by which thousands are said  
to have been assisted in recovering them-  
selves. The recipe came into notoriety  
through the efforts of John Vine Hall, fa-  
ther of Rev. Newman Hall and Capt. Vine  
Hall, commander of the Great Eastern  
steamship. He had fallen into such a ha-  
bitual drunkenness that his most earnest

efforts to reclaim himself proved unavail-  
ing. At length he sought the advice of an  
eminent physician, who gave him a pre-  
scription which he followed faithfully for  
seven months, and at the end of that time  
had lost all desire for liquors, although he  
had been for many years led captive by a  
most debasing appetite. The recipe, which  
he afterwards published, and by which so  
many other drunkards have been assisted  
to reform, is as follows:—Sulphate of iron,  
5 grains; magnesia, 10 grains; peppermint  
water, 11 drachms; spirit of nutmeg, 1  
drachm; twice a day.

This preparation acts as a tonic and a  
stimulant, and so partially supplies the  
place of the accustomed liquor, and pre-  
vents that absolute physical and moral  
prostration that follow a sudden breaking  
off from the use of stimulating drinks.—  
In cases where the appetite is not too  
strong for liquors the medicine supplies the  
place of the accustomed drinks entirely,  
but Mr. Hall continued the use of liquors  
at first with the medicine, diminishing the  
amount gradually until he was able to  
throw away his bottle and glass altogether,  
after which he continued to take the medi-  
cine a month or two, till he was wholly re-  
stored to self-control and could rejoice in  
a sound body. There is probably in the  
case of this medicine, as in all others, very  
much in the moral support given to the pa-  
tient by confidence in it as a specific. But  
there is no doubt that it also acts directly  
as a remedy by assisting in the recovery of  
the normal tone of the system.

**Demolition of the Navy Yard at Nor-  
folk, Virginia.**  
The Government has wisely determined  
that no more public property shall fall in-  
to the hands of the conspirators who are  
endeavoring to overthrow our institutions,

assorted, and inferior articles, and save mon-  
ey moderating terms. Merchants can save mon-  
ey by purchasing goods of this description from  
F. G. FRANCISCUS.  
ap18

### War on High Prices!

**THE**  
**ODD FELLOWS' HALL STORE**  
UNDER command of Nathaniel Ken-  
nedy, is waging an unceasing war on high  
prices, as every one can see who will call.  
He has on hand Foreign and Domestic

**DRY GOODS**  
of all kinds and qualities, embracing ex-  
tending in this line a complete assortment  
of all kinds and qualities, embracing ex-  
tending in this line a complete assortment

**CROCKERIES.**  
remarkably cheap, with good weight and  
measure, together with  
**QUEENWARE, STONEWARE, HARD-  
WARE, Cutlery, Willowware, Shad-  
dles, Scales, Mackerel, Shad,  
Herring, Cod Fish, Dried  
Beans, Nuts of all  
kinds, Boots &  
Shoes,**  
and various other matters, so that the in-  
terested party—What has Kennedy got?  
did you hear of the ship except the Cum-  
berland, which was the only one in com-  
mission. They had cut down the shears,  
&c., destroyed the machinery, and prepara-  
tions were made to make the demolition  
complete. The steamer Pawnee, assisted  
by the steamer Yankee, towed out the  
Cumberland, and after passing the navy  
yard, sent up a signal rocket, when the  
match was applied, and in an instant the  
ships, ship-houses, storehouses, and work-  
shops were all in flames.

Among the most valuable property des-  
troyed were the following vessels:  
Ship-of-the-Line Pennsylvania, receiving ship.  
" " Columbia, " "  
" " New York, " "  
On the stocks, Delaware, " "  
Steam-frigate, Merrimack, " "  
Frigate, Potomac, " "  
Sloop-of-war, Germantown, " "  
Plymouth, " "  
Brig, Dolphin, " "

### War or no War.

The seceders marched in armed bodies,  
and compelled the guards of the United  
States forts and arsenals to surrender them;  
but it was not war.  
With arms in their hands, they captured  
millions of dollars' worth of cannon,  
small arms and munitions of war, belong-  
ing to the United States; but it was not  
war.  
They seized the ships of the United  
States; but it was not war.  
They seized the mints and the money of  
the United States, and applied them to  
their own use; but it was not war.  
They fired on an unarmed ship, carrying  
supplies to a fortress of the United States;  
but it was not war.  
They are besieging the fortresses of the  
United States, have surrounded them with  
military works, and cut off their supplies;  
but it is not war.  
But, if the United States attempt to re-  
lieve their beleaguered garrisons, or even  
send them provisions in an unarmed vessel,  
it is war.  
If they attempt to transport a cannon  
from one fort to another, or from a foundry  
to a fort, it is war.  
If they transfer a soldier from fort to  
fort, or from State to State, it is war.  
If they send out a ship to protect their  
loyal citizens, it is war.  
To talk of exercising their laws, protect-  
ing their commerce, or collecting their rev-  
enue—it is war—horrible war.

### MARYLAND AND THE TROOPS FOR THE CAPITAL.

Letter from Secretary Seward.

The following letter was addressed, on  
the 22d to Governor Hicks, of Maryland,  
by the Secretary of State:

DEPARTMENT OF STATE, April 22, 1861.  
His Excellency Thomas H. Hicks, Governor  
of Maryland.

Sir: I have had the honor to receive your  
communication of this morning, in which you  
informed me that you have felt it to be your  
duty to advise the President of the United  
States to order elsewhere the troops of An-  
napolis, and also that you have further sug-  
gested that Lord Lyons be requested to act as  
mediator between the contending parties in  
our country to prevent the effusion of blood.  
The President directs me to acknowledge the  
receipt of that communication, and to assure  
you he has weighed the counsels which it  
contains with the respect which he habitually  
cherishes for the Chief Magistrate of the  
several States, and especially for your  
self. He regrets, as deeply as any magis-  
trate or citizen of the country can, that de-  
monstrations against the United States, with  
very extensive preparations for the effusion of  
blood, have made it his duty to call out the  
force to which you allude.

The force now sought to be brought through  
Maryland is intended for nothing but the de-  
fence of this capital. The President has ne-  
cessarily confided the choice of the national  
highway which that force shall take in com-  
ing to this city to the Lieutenant General  
commanding the army of the United States,  
who, like his only predecessor, is not less dis-  
tinguished for his humanity than for his loy-  
alty, patriotism, and distinguished public  
services.

The President instructs me to add that the  
national highway thus selected by the Lieu-  
tenant General has been chosen by him, upon  
consultation with prominent magistrates and  
citizens of Maryland, as the one which, while  
a route is absolutely necessary, is fur-  
ther removed from the populous cities of the  
State, and with the expectation that it would  
therefore be the least objectionable one.  
The President cannot but remember that  
there has been a time in the history of our  
country when a General of the American Un-  
ion, with forces designed for the defence of  
his capital, was not unwelcome anywhere in  
the State of Maryland, and certainly not at  
Annapolis, then, as now, the capital of that  
State, and then, also, one of the cap-  
itals of the Union.

If eighty years could have obliterated all  
the other public sentiments of that age in  
Maryland, the President would be hopeful,  
nevertheless, that there is one that would  
forever remain there and everywhere. That  
sentiment is that no domestic contention  
whatever, that may arise among the parties  
of this Republic, ought in any case to be re-  
ferred to any foreign arbitration, least of all  
to the arbitration of an European monar-  
chy.  
I have the honor to be, with distinguished  
consideration, your Excellency's most obed-  
ient servant,  
WM. H. SEWARD.

### LUMBER.

WILLIAM B. HOFFMAN at his Lum-  
ber Yard, Third street, near the Acad-  
emy, 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 reas-  
onable terms.

### WATER PIPE

Having been appointed agent for the sale of  
the Williamsport Company's Tubing for wa-  
ter 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. Fonder, Supt. Cattawissa R. R. Co.  
J. M. Macklin, Supt. Sunbury and Erie  
R. R. Co.  
J. M. Fisher, Supt. Shamokin R. R. Co.  
Supt. North Central.  
Hon. J. W. Maynard, Williamsport.  
Hon. Thomas Hepburn,  
John Fallon, Philadelphia.  
William Irvin, Nittany.  
Thomas & Harris, Bellefonte.  
ap18  
WM. B. HOFFMAN.

### THE following is a list of Merchants and Dealers, classified agreeably to the pro- visions of the Act of Assembly:

14th class pays \$7 00 11th " " \$15 00  
13th " " 10 00 10th " " 20 00  
12th " " 12 50 9th " " 25 00

Names of Retailers	Class
John Nighthart, Lewistown.	14
Anthony Felix, do	14
Oliver Chesney, do	14
Nathan Kennedy, do	14
Everhart Boehner, do	14
James I. Wallis, do	14
Kennedy & Junkin, do	14
John Clark, do	14
F. G. Francis, do	21
John Davis, do	14
William Johnson, do	14
James Parker, do	14
Mayer Frank, do	9
Henry Zerbe, do	14
John Braun, do	14
Geo. W. Gibson, do	14
William Holtzworth, do	14
William G. Zollinger, do	14
J. Kennedy sen. & co., do	13
H. M. Pratt, do	14
Robert W. Patton, do	14
Ephraim Banks, do	14
Charles Ritz, do	14
William Lind, do	14
George Blymyer, do	9
Thomas Cox, do	14
F. J. Hoffman, do	9
R. F. Ellis, do	14
A. T. Hamilton, do	14
N. J. Radisil, do	14
Edward Fryssinger, do	14
John B. Selheimer, do	14
Geo. W. Thomas, do	14
John Evans, do	14
S. J. Bristin & co., do	14
Marks & Willis, do	21
F. McClure & Son, do	13
Marks & Willis (store), do	14
W. B. Hoffman lumber, do	14
James Wallis, do	14
J. C. Blymyer & co., do	14
John W. Sheriff, do	14
Wm. B. Weber, do	14
E. C. Hamilton & co., do	14
R. H. McClintic, do	14
R. M. Kinslow, Brown township, do	13
Bristin & Sterrett, do	13
J. & B. F. Kohler, do	14
E. W. Hill & co., do	14
Thomas Stroup, do	14
Graff & Thompson, Armagh, do	13
John Kohler, do	14
Jos. Beck, do	14
H. H. Gibbonoy, do	14
Willis Mann, do	14
Freedom Iron co., Derry, do	13
John Hoops, do	14
Jacob Stine, do	14
Willis Mann, do	14
Mrs. H. Sultzbach, Dearth, do	14
Henry Bridge, do	14
John Strong, do	14
Jos. Stride jr., do	14
W. & J. Macklin, McVeytown, do	13
Wm. Hardy, do	14
McCoy & Rohrer, do	14
J. Purcell & Son, Newton Hamilton, do	13
John Vanandt, do	14
Norton & Culherson, do	14
John Purcell, Wayne, do	14
Isaac Stealy, Menno, do	14
Fitzgerald & Lantz, do	14
B. F. Goff, do	14
Samuel Watt, Union, do	13
Hon. & McNabb, do	14
William S. Utts, do	14

**Distilleries and Breweries.**  
E. E. Locke, Armagh, 10  
Isaiah Coplin, do, 11  
H. A. Zollinger, Derry, 13  
Jacob Fisher, Lewistown, 11  
Geo. Nolte, do, 11

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vicinity that his car will remain for a short  
time in the above named place, for the  
purpose of affording all who may desire it,  
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