\$1 fer annum in advance---\$1.50 at end of six months -- \$2 at end of year.



By reference to an advertisement in another column it will be seen that subscriptions to the three million State loan will be received at the Banking House of Wm. Russell, in sums of fifty dollars and upwards. The loan is a desirable one and will recommend itself to moneyed men.

### The Blanket Story.

We copy the following from the Lewistown Democrat of last week:

"Recent developments, made before the United States Grand Jury in Philadelphia, show that the State has for all these things paid the price of good articles! Blankets, for instance, although weighing barely one pound and six ounces, have cost the State \$3.60 a piece. Any housekeeper knows they were not worth over half the money. It is plain therefore that somebody has been speculating at the expense of the gallant volunteers, who so nobly and promptly responded to the country's call. Somebody has swindled the State, and at the same time deprived at least a portion of our soldiers of a decent outfit. We know not to what extent this game has been played; but certainly quite far enough to be a lasting stain upon the

To put at rest, once and forever, one of the miserable lies got up either to produce an effect for political purposes, or else insubordination among the volunteers, we state, BY AUTHORITY, that the light blankets spoken of above were settled for at \$1.50 per pair, or 75 cents a piece-so that the Democrat and all other papers that have published this abortion, will perceive that the blankets were bought and paid every housekeeper knows to have been their

## THE WAR NEWS.

We give in another column such details as may be considered authentic relative to the war movements. There are now about 15,000 troops at Chambersburg, the same number at Fortress Monroe, a still larger force at Washington city and its vicinity, while Gen. McClellan is evidently advancing east from Wheeling. The forward movements of these armies will enclose armed and equipped, and will fight if propyond the Rappahanock, if not Richmond. It looks a good deal as if Scott intends to starve them out, or else to make them risk a forward movement from Richmond with Butler in their rear. The arch traitor Davis is now in Richmond. Troops continue to arrive at Washington daily.

The citizens of Altoona tendered a supper to Louis W. Hall, speaker of the Sen ate, last week.

An election took place in Cecil county

The long debate in the Presbyterian General Assembly, (O. S.) in session at Philadelphia, was closed on Wednesday night by the adoption of the resolutions sustaining the United States Government, originally submitted by Dr. Spring, of New York. The vote stood yeas 154, nays 66.

The Commissioners to take testimony in the alleged frauds in the clothing and supplies furnished to the volunteers of Pennsylvania are, Benjamin Haywood, of Schuylkill county, Jacob Fry, jr., of Montgomery county, and Charles F. Abbott, of Philadelphia

Hon. Wm. M. Meredith, of Philadelphia, has been appointed Attorney General of Pennsylvania, in place of Samuel Purviance, resigned. Mr. P., we hear it-rumored, took umbrage because he was not consulted by the Governor in sundry war matters.

The editor of the Selinsgrove Times says any one who calls him a secessionist is "a d--d liar." We don't know about secessionism, but any one who reads his paper will almost naturally come to the conclusion that if the editor is not a secessionist he must be a darned fool.

The steamship America, arrived at Halifax, brings Liverpool dates to 19th inst. less than \$600,000. The America brings over one million in spe-

### LATEST NEWS.

From Western Virginia we learn of an important military movement. Two thousand Ohio troops crossed into Virginia at Parkersburg, the termination of the Northwestern Virginia Railroad, and took possession of that road towards Grafton, at which point accounts stated that two thousand Virginia troops were gathered. At the same time a still larger force of Federal troops crossed into Virginia near Wheeling from whence the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad also runs to Grafton. These two bodies were thus equi-distant from a com- for Fort Smith, Arkansas. mon point of concentration.

From Fortress Monroe, we learn that General Butler had placed two thousand five hundred troops on Newport News Point, where they were engaged in throwing up entrenchments. The troops were conveyed in transports under convoy of the Harriet ly Lane. They were fired on from Sewell's Point, but no damage done. Newport News Point is at the mouth of James river, six miles above Hampton and on the same side of Hampton Roads. It is opposite to, and about six miles distant from Sewell's Point.

A despatch from St. Louis states that the United States troops have taken possession of Bird's Point, an important military position on the Missouri shore, opposite to Cairo. General Harney has authorized the formation of companies of Union Guards at various points in Missouri. The Missouri State troops have disbanded.

At Cairo a large force has been engaged two days in tearing down buildings at the extreme point, to make way for the proposed fortifications. A heavy construction train is bringing in earth from a point twelve miles out, on the line of the Central Railroad, to construct a cross embankment from the Ohio to the Mississippi levee, so as to enclose an area of about six acres. When this embankment is finished, as laid out, the troops here will be amply protected on every side by breastworks.

The Border State Convention assembled at Frankford, Kentucky, on Monday a week. Hon. J. J. Crittenden is President. Missouri and Kentucky are the only States

represented Mr. Russell, the London Times' correspondent, writes an interesting letter from Charleston in relation to Fort Sumter and ts surroundings, the material portions of which we reprint. Mr. Russell expresses the opinion that with a proper force and the necessary munitions of war Fort Sumter could have been successfully defended by Major Anderson.

Last week the editors of the Baltimore American had a prolonged interview with a gentlemen direct from Norflolk, who has resided for some years in that vicinity, and being opposed to secession, thought it better, in the connection with the utter prosfor at less than half what they allege He denies the statements put forth that those in favor of the Union have been mobbed or ill-treated. It would of course not do for them to express themselves too strongly, but those wno remained strong the surprise was complete, were not molested. There were but six strong the surprise was complete, camp of Confederates was captured, and they camp of Confederates was captured, and they members of a rifle company, which was immediately disbanded and their arms taken from them.

The troops in Norfolk and the vicinity are variously stated, but he did not think that there were more than 7,000, and that they lack discipline very much, though well Harper's Ferry, shut up Norfolk on the erly brought in the field. Numbers of up to Saturday evening. No movement of land side, and drive the Southerners be- boys from fifteen to eighteen years of age he represents as shouldering their muskets tion of Newport News Point strengthened, and doing camp duty with all the energy and preparations busily going forward for an of veterans.

A schooner loaded with heavy cannon was despatched a short time since through the canal, which were destined for Fort The battery at Sewell's point was under-

stood in Norfolk to be nearly destroyed by the Monticello, though a large force of hands were at work repairing and strengthning it again. It was understood to be the view of General Butler to land his forces at Ocean View, on Hampton Roads, on Thursday to elect a member of the House about six miles from Sewell's Point, and of Delegates, to fill a vacancy. In the town about ten miles, by two good roads, to Norof Elkton the Union candidate received four folk. There is a fine sandy beach here, hundred votes, the Secession candidate fif- and the guns of the Cumberland can effeetually protect the landing of troops .-This will enable him to move on Norfolk by regular seige movements, unless attacked by an advancing army.

General Huger, late of the Pikesville Arsenal near Baltimore, was in command on Tuesday evening when our informant left, though General Beauregard was expected to arrive the same evening.

A force of three hundred negroes, from North Carolina, arrived at Norfolk a few days since, and were put to work throwing up entrenchments on the roads leading from

Norfolk to Ocean View. The prostration of business at Portsmouth and Norfolk is most thorough and complete. The Navy Yard, the truck trade, and naval stores, on which the business and almost existence of the two cities is based, have ceased, and were it not for the abundance of vegetables and fish, there would be much suffering among the poor. The truck gardeners are giving away their peas and strawberries to any one who will take the trouble to gather them. A great many of the immense pea fields have been plowed in for the purpose of planting corn. The crop of garden truck and strawberries shipped to Baltimore, New York and Philadelphia last year during May and June yielded \$400,000, and the yield this year

was confidently expected to amount to not cie. Hon. Geo. M. Dallas, late U. S. Minis- holds his headquarters in the Custom ter to England, is a passenger. Mr. Adams, the new American Minister, had been prefloats. The troops are camped on the Fair sented at Court. A debate had taken place Grounds—a very fine location—and the in the House of Lords on the subject of the officers are drilling and disciplining the night. American blockade. Cotton and breadstuffs men as rapidly as possible. There is also

non, and that is at Sewell's Point. A despatch received from New Orleans announces that the mouth of the Mississippi was blockaded by the United States on the 28th. The blockading fleet, cruising off the delta of the Mississippi, has destroyed the fort on Ship Island. The port of Galveston is also blockaded, and several vessels have been fired at and stopped.

General Beauregard, instead of arriving at Norfolk on Wednesday, as was expected, has reached Memphis to take command of the western division of the Confederate Army.

Four steamers passed Vicksburg, Miss., on the 23d, loaded with troops from New Orleans The exodus of the Southerners northward,

according to a despatch from Louisville, is un-precedented. They are doubtless those who not sympathize with the Secessionists The army worm has appeared in the fields of Kentucky in great force, and is represent-

ed as sweeping off the vegetation very rapid-The Secretary of the Treasury has released vessels from ports of the seceded States from the fines which the law imposed on vessels for not obtaining a proper clearance.

The President has instructed Gen. Butler to retain the fugitive slaves who have come within his lines at Fortress Monroe, to make use of their labor, and to keep an account of the value of their services and the cost of their subsistence. The question of returning them to their owners is to be determined here-

The Government has announced that proposals for the complete construction equipment of steam screw gun boats will be received until the 15th inst. Proposals are to be received only from ship builders who

are actually engaged in the business.

A despatch from Montgomery states that the Confederate Government was making eparations for a removal to Richmond -The Maryland "Peace Commissioners" were

at Montgomery. Ex Gov. Pratt was arrested by order of the United States Government at Annapolis on Friday and taken to Washington. The charge against him is said to be treason. A report was also current last week that ex Gov. Lowe had been arrested, but it is believed to have been incorrect.

George B. Tucker, of Baltimore, sutler's clerk at Fortress Monroe, was taken into custody from information received pointing to him as a suspicious character. An examina tion developed information that he had open-ed private letters, and communicated their ontents, together with other information relative to affairs at the Fort, to parties residing at Norfolk connected with the Southern army. was ironed, placed on board the steamtug Elizabeth, and sent to Fort McHenry, where he arrived last week.

On the arrival of the Vermont Regiment at Newport Newspoint, a planter named Parrish, owning 30 slaves, gave them their free dom, urging as a reason that he could not get them to work unless the Colonel command ing gave him authority to compel them. He immediately after packed up and went to Richmond, Va.

### By the Last Mails.

The first serious encounter of war has tagen place in Western Virginia. Two columns United States troops, under the command of Colonel Kelly, Virginia volunteers, and Colonel Crittenden, of the Indiana volunteers. made a forced night march from Grafton to Phillippi, the county seat of Barbour county, near which they surprised a camp of Confed erate troops reported to be two thousand The United States forces seized large amounts of arms, ammunition, provisions and some horses. The pursuit was continued and it was expected that a number of prisoners would be captured. Colonel Kelly of the Wheeling regiment, was mortally wounded in attack, and soon after died. Several of

the Federal troops were also wounded. From Fortress Monroe we have intelligence any importance had been made. The troops were being drilled and disciplined, the posiadvance movement in some direction. There were no Confederate troops nearer Newport News Point than Yorktown, on the York river, where there were reported to be two thoustand under command of Col. Magruder, late of the United States Army. Among the lateest additions to the force at Fortress Monroe a picked company of sappers and miners.

There are about 15,000 men there. From Williamsport, Md., we learn that the Virginia troops opposite that point on Satur day made another attempt to get possession of the ferry boat. The Union men at Williamsport resisted and shots exchanged by which the Secessionists are reported to have suffered without damage to their opponents.

Major General Patterson and staff arrived at Chambersburg on Sunday. It was believe ed that the military stationed there would move forward into Maryland in a few days. The force is upwards of 15,000.

An engagement has taken place between the United States gunboats and the Confederate batteries at Aquia Creek, on the Potomac. The cannonading was commenced on Friday by gunboats Anacosta and Freeborn. The engagement continued two hours, the batteries replying with spirit. The batteries on the wharf were silenced, and the depot buildings knocked to pieces. The shore batteries were repaired during the night, and on Saturday the cannonading was again resumed, the Pawnee having joined the attacking force. The beach batteries were again silenced, but a bat tery on the hill, supposed to be armed with rifle cannon, was beyond the range of the guns of the vessels. Only one man on board the vessels was wounded, and the vessels received no serious damage, the firing from the batteries being generally too high to be effec-Among the Confederate troops it is believed that a number were killed or wounded, as parties were seen removing them from the batteries. The Pawnee and Anacosta were still lying off the Creek, but beyond the range

of the batteries. The affair at Fairfax Court House on Friday night was merely an encounter between scouts of the two armies. A company of United States Dragoons, under command of Lieut. Tompkins, made a reconnoissance as far as the village, where they were fired on. The dragoons then fired, killing the Captain of the company. They then charged through the village and made good their retreat. Two of their men were captured and three wound-General Huger, the commander-in-chief, ed, whilst they brought off five prisoners. The number killed on the side of the Confederates ranges all the way from one to twenty. On Saturday night the dragoons, it is reported, returned to the village and succeeded in bringing off the two men captured the previous

men as rapidly as possible. There is also a good force at Fort Nortolk and the other ton, were fired on by the Virginia scouts, and jeb

batteries. They have but one rifled can-non, and that is at Sewell's Point. one of the New York Zouaves killed and another wounded. The fire was returned and the attacking party retreated. The force at Alexandria were throwing up earthworks for the defence of that city.

The Border State Convention, in ses sion at Frankfort, Kentucky, has appointed committees to prepare a General Address to the People of the United States, and also an Address to the Border States.

John Dooley and Joseph Hood, arrested by the United States Marshall, on warrants issued by John Hanan, United States Commissioner, charging them with treason in enlisting and bearing arms against the United States at Point of Rocks and Harper's Ferry, had an examination before the United States Commissioner, at Baltimore, after which they were fully committed to jail in default of \$5,000 bail each.

The monster "Union" gun, recently cast at the Fort Pitt Works, Pittsburgh, has been completed, and is now removed to the Pennsylvania Railroad depot, whence it will be shipped to Washington, and thence to Old rian and debater for which he since became Point Comfort, with as little delay as possible. It is intended for Fortress Monroe, and will be put in position immediately on its ar- but attained the requisite age before the day rival at that point. The "Union" is heavier than the "Floyd," and will throw a ball between six and seven miles. It is perhaps the heaviest piece of iron artillery ever manufactured, and the result of the experiments which it is proposed to make with it will be looked for with interest.

One of the Ohio regiments recently elected the Rev. Granville Moody, a well known Methodist preacher of that State, their chaplain. When their choice had been declared, they sent to Brother Moody to ask him if he would go. He replied: Why, yes, he would like to be their chaplain-but with one condition, that they would furnish him with a musket; 'for,' said he, 'in our Methodist communion we do not believe in faith without works.'-The Rev. Mr. Moody was furnished with a musket, but it is doubtful whether his sermons would not be found quite as effectual in scaring away the enemy.

#### Centre County.

Charles H. Winter, son of Samuel Winter, f Centre county, about 18 years of age, who left home on the 22d of April, joined the Curtin Guards at Camp Curtin, for three months' service, and subsequently, at Camp Slifer, (several days prior to his death,) he enlisted for three years more. He died after an illness of only two days, in the military ritories or admission of states, in taking one hospital, at Chambersburg; his disease was purpurea. E. S. Burket and Simon Spangler, members of the same company, took charge of their deceased comrade, placed his remains in a metalic coffin, and brought him home on the 23d inst. A larger gathering of people than attended his funeral was never this repeal, it is a fact that Mr. Douglas reen at Rebersburg before at one time.

On Saturday the 18th ult., a man named William Council was killed by the accidental discharge of a gun loaded with a number of buckshot, and frightfully maining the hand of his companion, Mr. Quiggle. These gentlemen had been on a hunting excursion up Beech Creek.

Mrs. Gill's dwelling, in Patton township, was destroyed by fire on the afternoon of the 17th ult. The fire is supposed to have originated from the stove-pipe which passed through the roof. The flames spread so rap idly that, notwithstanding the combined ef-forts of the neighbors, but few articles of furniture could be rescued from the house. A colored man named John Davis, but bet-

ter known as "Whiskey Dip," of Bellefonte, died last week from a violent attack of that fearful disease—whiskey.

The Centre Guards have received orders to

march on Thursday, the 6th of June next.

## TONIC.

From Col. Albert Pike, M. C. from Arkansas WASHINGTON, D. C., June II, 1856.

Thave used two bottles of your Berhaves Hollanditters, and have found it very useful in case of Indiestion and Headache, and recommend it to all who eed a pleasant and efficacious remedy and valuable

The late High Sheriff of Allegheny county has giv

The late High Sherm of Anegheu, convergence on us the following:

'I was afflicted with Debility of the Digestive Organs, amounting to a severe attack of Dyspepsia, which had reduced my flesh considerably. My wife was also afflicted under same circumstances, and with the same disease. Having used your medicine called Borchave's Holland Bitters, we both obtained relief, and are happy to afford you this evidence of its value.'

Pittsburgh, Jan. 22, 1856.

Faithful Ministers of Health.—In examining the vessels at the various wharves we find among the curiosities of our commerce the brig Miranda, just from Truxillo with a cargo of Honduras Sarsaparilla for Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., of Lowell. So particular are this firm as to the articles used in compounding their various remedies, that they have this drug, like some others they consume, gathered for then by a skillful agent of their own in the tropical regions of its growth. He informs us of the many species of this plant, but two of which are really valuable in medicine; the qualities of these are also affected by the time of gathering, mode of curing, etc., operations which in that region of unreliable workmen imposes a heavy labor upon him. One of the inert values of Sarsaparilla grows wild in our own forests, while several others, nearly worthless, abound in Central and South America. The agents account of his trips to Honduras and his business excursions along the Gulf of Dulce and the rivers of Montagua and Santingo and among the adjacent mountains were of intense interest. We can but commend and honor his employers for the faithfulness and energy will which they execute their trust as ministers to the public health, and we suspect that this course is at least one of the reasons why their medicines are held in such extraordinary favor throughout the civilized world.—New York City News. Faithful Ministers of Health .- In examining the ves

## Died.

On the 24th ult., in this place, after a lingering illness, JOHN PURCELL, son of Dr. A. J. Atkinson, aged 7 years, 4 months and 6 days.

and 6 days.

Weep not for those whom the veil of the tomb
In life's happy morning, has hid from our eyes,
E'er sin threw a light o'er the spirit's young brow,
Or earth had profuned what was born for the sales.

Moore. O thou hast gone in youth's bewitching bloom, To death's dark stillnes and the lonely tomb, When the broad path of life before thee lay. Bright as sweet dew drops on the wing of May.

Joy hovered round thee with thrilling tone, And bright o'er thy path her radiance shone; The dwelling of thy boyhood e'er must be Lonely and sorrowful, bereft of thee. O ne'er again thy winning tone shall come, Or thy sweet smile, dispelling care and gloon All, all is hushed, for death claims thee now, And placed his signet on thy marble brow. The arms of mother earth are round the pressed, And thou wilt calmly slumber on her breast, As quiet, holy, incense-breathing spell, Doth thy dear name in proudest bosoms dwell.

Yet thou art happy now—all care is fied, And sunbright glory circles thy young head, Though lightnings flash, and tempests madly fave, And loud winds how! around thy early grave.

ORN Plows, steel blades, a first rate article, for sale very low, by F. G. FRANCISCUS.

Death of Stephen A. Douglas.

This distinguished gentleman died at Chicago on Monday morning last, after an illness of a few weeks. His loss at this time will be deeply regretted by all good men, as he was among the first to tender his services and support to the President when the rebels unmasked their infamous designs. The Secretary of War has, in a feeling notice directed the colors of the different regiments to be draped in mourning. We annex a brief sketch of the life of

He commenced his career in a cabinet ma-

Mr. Donolas :

ker's shop, from which he entered several academies of learning, and having removed to the state of Illinois when very young, where, a year after he was admitted to the bar, when not yet twenty two years of age, he was elected by the legislature attorney general of that state. In December, 1835, he was elected a member of the legislature of Illinois, where he commenced that career as a parliamenta so eminently distinguished. In 1837 he received the nomination for Congress, at a time when he was not yet twenty five years old, of election-and was defeated by the whigh candidate by a majority of only five votes. In 1840, Mr. Douglas was appointed Secretary of State of Illinois, as a recognition of the services he rendered his party during the po-litical struggles of that year. In 1841, the legislature elected him a Supreme Judge of that state, which position he resigned in 1843 to accept a second nomination for Congress, and was elected after a spirited contest by small majority. In 1844 he was re elected, but did not take his seat, having been in the meantime chosen a United States Senator by the legislature of his state. In the House of Representatives, Mr. Douglas gained great prominency for his support of the 54-40 policy of the Polk administration-his vote and speeches fn favor of the annexation of Texas, and other decided measures of the Democratic administration, then in power. He was chairman of the committee on Territories which reported the joint resolution for the admission of Texas, and after this admission, supported James K. Polk during the war with Mexico, with all his peculiar zeal and mental might and power. As chairman on the Committee of Territories in the House of Representatives, and afterwards in the Senate, he reported bills for the admission of the terri ories of Minnesota, Oregon, New Mexico, Utah, Washington, Kansas and Nebraska, and also the bills for the admission into the Union of the states of Iowa, Wisconsin, Calside or the other-a doctrine out of which grew the agitation in which Mr. Douglas bore such a conspicuous part, and which has since divided the Democratic party, and which led the repeal of the Missouri Compromise mained faithful to it throughout his life, de fending it whenever it was assailed or viola

It is not our purpose to allude to the polit ical trouble and contentions into which Mr Douglas was forced since 1856, any further than to declare that he bore himself bravely and nobly in all his encounters. He may have committed wrongs-but they sprang more from his zeal than from any purpose to injure his country, or impair the principles of good government. He was a partizan of uncompromising temper in the commence ment of his career, but lived to modify his feelings in this respect, and within the last year went so far as to disregard party lines in his d fence of what he considered the safety and the permanency of his government. During the last Presidential contest, he was the candidate of a wing of the Democratic party, and since then has been the object of the bitter hatred and opposition of the other wing, or that portion which have been engaged in the unholy

war of dissolving the American Union. 

The Rev. Dr. Fuller, of Baltimore, chairman of the Young Men's Christian Association, who visited President Lincoln during the Baltimore troubles, and advised him to yield to the Baltimore mobs, has it seems been at a Baptist Convention at Savannah. Georgia, where he reported a resolution alleging there is a lawless reign of terror at the north, stigmatizing our soldiers as "hosts of ruffians and felons, burning with lust and rapine," and other choice sentiments. This is treason, and this reverend scoundrel will probably find it so.

## THE MARKETS.

LEWISTOWN, June 6, 1861. CORRECTED BY GEORGE BLYMYER. Butter, good, 7 tb. 12 Lard. Tallow. 00 a 10 Eggs, \$\polday \text{dozen,} \\
Buckwheat Flour per 100,} Beeswax, per pound, Wool, washed, " unwashed, Dried Cherries, per bushel Dried Apples, do Beans per bushel, Potatoes. Shoulder, Sides. Country soap per lb., from 5 to 7 cents. CORRECTED BY MARKS & WILLIS.

Wheat, white B bushel, 1 20 " red Corn, old, new, Barley, 50 to 55 0 00 to 4 00 Timothy, Flaxseed, 1 25 Marks & Willis are retailing flour and feed as follows: Extra Flour, per 100, Superfine, do Fine, 2 25

Family, do Mill Fead, per hundred.

Chopped Rye per 100,

Chopped Oats and Corn per 100,

" barrels, 280 lbs, Philadelphia Market. Flour is quoted at \$5 25a5 50 for superfine, 5 50a6 for extra, 6 25a6 75 for extra femily, and 7a7 25 for fancy brands.

Wheat, red \$1 35al 38, white 1 45al 50.

1 25

## 3,000,000

## Pennsylvania State Loan,

THE subscribers having been authorized by the Governor and State Treasurer to procure bids for the Loan recently authorised by the Legislature of Pennsylvania, would respectfully appeal to the patriotism and State pride of Pennsylvanians in this hour But independent of any motives of patri-

this Loan. It is a Six per cent Loan, free from any taxation whatever, and bidders can have the privilege of taking Certificates of \$50, \$100, \$500, \$1,000, or larger sums, and either coupon or transferable loan. A special tax, amounting to about Three Hundred Thousand Dollars per annum, is by this Loan Bill levied, and is to be applied to the payment of the interest on the Loan, and to the purposes of a liberal Sinking Fund. The Bill itself stringently guards against any but an economical and judicious expenditure of the money, and throws around its disburse ment, as will be seen by the annexed card of the State Treasurer, the most satisfactory checks and guards. The number of Taxable inhabitants within the State is now nearly Seven Hundred Thousand—thus showing Seven Hundred Thousand—thus showing that the above Loan added to our debt only amounts to the trifle of four dollars and fifty cents for each taxable; and besides it is confidently expected that most of the funds now disbursed, being really in aid of the Govern-ment, will be in due time returned to our Subscriptions will be received during the

present week at the banking house of William Russell, Lewistown. DREXEL & CO.

34 South Third Street. JAY COOKE & CO., 114 South Third Street. Philadelphia, June 1, 1861.

## To Contractors For Supplies.

W E hereby give notice to all those who may be contracting to furnish supplies to the State, under the recent appropriation of three millions, that, having received the power under the Act of appointing infors of all supplies, and other power also in reference to the settlement of claims, which was not delegated to us under the previous Act of April 12th, we shall hold every contractor to the most rigid accountability in the settlement of his claims, and the inspection of his supplies must be of that character which shall prevent any imposition upon the State, and protect the volunteers who have so nobly responded to its call; and no supplies will be paid for until they have been it. spected by officers who shall have been duly appointed for that purpose

HENRY D. MOORE, State Treasurer.
THOS. E. COCHRAN,

Auditor General.

## NEW REMEDIES FOR SPERMATORRHŒA

I OWARD ASSOCIATION. PHILADELPHIA.

Benevolent Institution established by special Endoment, for the Relief of the Siek and Distressed, afflicted with Virulent and Chronic Diseases, and especially for the Curt of Diseases of the Sexual Organs. MEDICAL ADVICE given gratis, by the Aeting Sur

geon.
VALUABLE REPORTS on Spermatorrheea, and other diseases of the Sexual Organs, and the NEW REM.
EDIES employed in the Dispensary, sent in sealed envelopes, free of charge. Two or three stamps for postage acceptable. Address, DR. J. SKILLIN HOUGHTON, Howard Association, No. 2 S. Nimb St., Philadelphia, Pa.

## \$100. FARMERS LOOK HERE.

ANNY'S Improved Combined Reaping and Mowing Machine for \$100. This will warrant equal to any in the market, will do its work in a workmanlike manner, and is made of good substantial material.

A few of these machines for sale by

## F. G. FRANCISCTS. Attention! Farmers!

Hay Hoisters; Hay Hoisters. DLATED head, iron braced and stiel teeth Hay Elevators, the best in the market, and should be in every barn, one of the neatest labor saving inventions of the day, for sale cheap, by F. G. FRANCISCUS.

ROPES, all sizes and qualities, for sale low by F. G. FRANCISCUS.

DULLEYS, single and double, for Hay Elevators, all sizes, for sale by e6 F. G. FRANCISCUS. MULTIVATORS, an extra article, made in

a superior manner. Call and see them. For sale low, by F. G. FRANCISCUS. GRAIN Rakes, a splendid article, for sale by F. G. FRANCISCUS.

GRAIN and Grass Scythes, a large stock for sale low by F. G. FRANCISCUS.

SCYTHE Swaths, for sale low by jc6 F. G. FRANCISCUS.

WALL PAPER RECEIVING and for sale, over 1000 new patterns of Wall Paper, comprising ma-ny new, elegant and fashionable styles. Those wishing to purchase would do well to call before buying elsewhere. For sale low, by je6 F. G. FRANCISCUS.

JUST received, a large lot of Hay and Manure Forks, for sale very low, by je6 F. G. FRANOISCUS.

Estate of John Hummel, deceased. NOTICE is hereby given that letters of administration de bonis non, cum testamen to annexo, on the estate of JOHN HUMMEL, late of Derry township, Mifflin county, deceased, have been granted to the undersigned, residing in said township. All persons in debted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims to present them duly authenticated for settle-A. F. KLINE, Administrator.

# D. M. DAVIDSON'S Essence of Coffee. This Essence clarifies and improves Coffee by send of the control of the cont

fee by rendering it more wholesome and nutritious; also, as a laxative tonic aids digestion while preserving the full flavor of the Coffee. When used as directed, one package will go as far as six pounds of Coffee. Manufactured and for sale at regular Phil-

adelphia Wholesale prices, by
D. M. DAVIDSON, Lewistown, Pa.