tial conditions by which the foregoing result is to be obtained, there remains only the al-ternative of the triumph of the revolt over the nation, and the permanent independence of the seceded States. We do not propose to discuss, at this time consequences of such a division of the nation, but only to look calmly at some of the most obvious difficul caimly at some of the most obvious dimedi-ties of its accomplishment. And in the very-front of all these, is the question of the abil-ity of the secession party, either to obtain from the consent of the nation, the concession of the independence of the Confederate States, or its ability to wrest it from the nation by arms. The question of that consent is a question of peace, not of war; a question which the secession party disdained even to discuss before they flew to arms; a question which will, hereafter, depend essentially upon the state of the country, and the wishes of the States now under the dominion of that party, if the war is ended. The great prinon which the consent of the nation could, in any circumstances, be given, is pre-cisely opposite to the great principle on which this revolt proceeds—namely, veneration for popular rights and the popular will. What wiew the people of the South may take of their rights, and what may be their will touching their erection into a separate nation, are questions which may be very greatly affected by the progress of events, and the decision of which, by themselves, may be very various, according as they are in circumstances which allow them to vote and act freely or, which oblige them to vote and act under a ubiquitous military despotism, administered armed revolutionary committees of vigilance What is passing now in Virginia and Tennessee-what has passed in every State that has already secoded—what was attempted in Maryland, Kentucky and Missouri—would not, in all probability, be taken—by a great nation loyal to popular rights, and full of veneration for free institutions—for such an expression of the popular desire and will, on the part of great numbers of its citizens, as would challenge its consent to its own dis-memberment. It is not to be disguised, however, that even under the most favorable as-pect in which the subject of the peaceable division of the nation could be presented, there are obstacles in the way of its accom plishment which nothing but the highest and noblest convictions of mutual obligations, united with the profoundest sense of mutual forbearance, accommodation and good will could surmount. In the present state of the country, it is superfluence to discuss these ob-And in the degree that independence, by whatever means, as the only alter native to restoration to the Union, is envir oned with difficulties; is the madness of the secession movement manifest, and the duty

tary result of the war, is the restoration of the secoded States to the Union, or the triumph of the arms of the secessionists over the nation. The more complete this great truth is fixed in the mind of all parties, the better for all. The more thoroughly the nation understands that it is fighting neither for vengeance nor for conquest, but directly for self-preservation, and remotely for the maintenance of its independence in the face of all the nation, and for its future peace, security and advancement in the glorious career now threatened to be cut short, the more it will be disposed to prosecute the war forced upon it, in the manner which becomes such a people, driven into such a conflict. And the more completely those who are in arms against the nation realize, that what they seek is, probably, not attainable; and the more clearly the States and people now seduced or terrified into a revolt so unnatural understand that the suppression of that revolt means, not their degradation, but their restoration to all that was won by the valor and confirmed by the wisdom of their ancestors; the more certain will be the cure of their present frenzy-the more rapid their deliverance from the delusions under which they have erred exceedingly-and the more thorough their overthrow of the faction now leading them to

of the nation to suppress it clear.

5. To all human appearance, the establishbe inflicted, how much ruin, in ten thousand ways, may be brought upon millions of people, and how near to the brink of destruction the country may be brought-can now be known only to the Ruler of the Universe. But so far as any object avowed, or even conceivable, which ever was, or can be, proposed as a benefit to the Southern States, was expected to be promoted by secession, this war renders that object unattainable. We do not propose to enter into discussions from a military point of view, nor do we underrate the ulties of every kind, which the General Government has to encounter. But it seems to us perfectly inevitable, that without the interposition of God for the destruction of this great nation, the certainty is complete—that the independence of the Con federate States can not be established as the result of war. In the degree that this judgment may be supposed to be just two conclusions, both of them of great weight follow .-The first is the wickedness and folly not only of the revolt itself but of the whole spirit and method in which it has been prosecuted; the second is the certainty that the fact itself in proportion as it becomes manifest, must weaken throughout the whole South, the purpose to prosecute a conflict so ruinous and so bootless. No doubt there are wars which may be prosecuted to the last extremity; and no doubt, many thousands of secessionists may have persuaded themselves that this is such a war, or may have so deeply wrecked all other hopes that only this desperate stake is left to them. But the dictates of reason and morality—the judgment of mankind—and the irreversible decree of posterity, is different here. This is a revolt, whose complete success would not have justified the war into which it has plunged a great country ; and, therefore, the certainty of its failur robs its continuance of all pretext. And such, at no distant period, may be expected to be the judgment of the great mass of the Southern people; and, by consequence, their peaceful and cordial return to their loyalty, and to the exercises of all their rights as citizens of the United States-instead of being a preposterous dream-is not only the most probable, but apparently the certain result, of a wise and courageous treatment of affairs.

Godey's Lady's Book .- The July number of Godey's Lady's Book is a superb one, and is the commencement of a new volume. The price of the book is three dollars per annum, but to meet the times, the sixty-third volume will be sent to subscribers for One Dollar .-This volume comprises the six best numbers of the year, and will contain seven steel engravings, six of the large double extension fashion plates, and all the winter cloak patterns. Address L. A. Godey, 323 Chestnut

# THE GAZETTE.

LEWISTOWN, PA. Thursday, June 27, 1861.

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



Where breathes the foe but falls before us with freedom's soil beneath our feet. And freedom's banner streaming o'er us.

It has been customary with us for several years to issue no paper on the 4th of July week, but as it is possible stirring events may transpire by that time, we shall, if any important news come to hand, issue a half sheet-otherwise the usual extra.

The War News of the past week has been of little importance. Large bodies of troops continue to pass over the Pennsylvania and other railroads, mostly centerprobably for the purposs of operating in the direction of Cumberland, or guarding the State frontier against inroads from the rebels in Western Virginia. In Missouri the active measures of Gen. Lyon have produced a good effect on the population, many of whom were much discouraged by the where some thirty or forty rebels were killed and wounded. Lieut. Col. Bowman and a sergeant were captured opposite Wil-4. It seems to remain, then, that the soliliamsport last week by the rebels, having foolishly gone beyond the pickets. Other iod in our national history at which it has be come necessary for this Government to say to cases of this kind have occurred at Alexanria, &c., and the fools are now paying the penalty of their rashness. General McClellan is concentrating a large force in Western Virginia.

> anomaly as a "democratic tory" is to be found. Tories never did belong to the Demo ratic party, and of course do not now .-Democrats are now, as as they ever have been, true Union men. The man who is not for the Union, no matter what he may profess to be, is not and cannot be a Democrat.

an article in the Democrat in which a small attempt is made to ridicule our assertion tuity. that most of those discharged from the Philadelphia custom house were not loyal. Of some of these men we happen to have democrats are insidiously incultating sen- effect that purpose. timents calculated to make that party regard the war as a republican war. An when union-loving citizens justly denounced this tory or traitor, it was alleged by one claiming to be a democrat, and silentdemocrat! We could give many other instances where those often recognized by the Democrat as democrats have made expressions of the most outrageous character, but we and others have looked in vain for denunciation from that sheet. The of undermining public opinion in that party, and endeavoring to shape it to the course indicated. If these men are not

It is a gratifying fact that, while both army and navy officers have resigned and entered the rebels' service by scores, not a single sailor or soldier has deserted. Whatever motive may have actuated politicians, the people have not forgotten the meaning of oyalty and patriotism.

will tell us what they are.

The wheat crop in this county promises an abundant yield.

Andrew Johnson on the Traitors.

On Tuesday of last week Hon. Andrew Johnson of Tennessee arrived at Cincinnati on his way to Washington, and met with a most brilliant reception. He delivered one of his powerful speeches to the crowd, from which we make the following extract, commending it to the attention of those "peaceful" gentlemen who are endeavoring to lead the democracy into " Hartford Convention federalism:"

the North, much said about the South. I am proud, here to-day, to hear the sentiments and the language which have been uttered in reference to the North and the South, and the relations that exist between these two sections. I am glad to hear it said in such a place as this that the pending difficulties-I might say the existing war-which are now upon this country-do not grow out of any animosity to the local institution of any section. I am glad to be assured that it grows out of a deter-mination to maintain the glorious principles upon which the Government itself rests-the principles contained in the Constitution—and at the same time to rebuke and to bring back as far as may be practicable, within the pale of the Constitution, those individuals, or States even, who have taken it upon themselves to exercise a principle and doctrine at war with all government, with all association -political, moral and religious.

I mean the doctrine of secession, which is neither more nor less than a heresy-a fundamental error-a political absurdity, coming in conflict with all organized government, with everything that tends to preserve law and order in the United States, or wherever else the odious and abominable doctrine may be attempted to be exercised. I look upon the doctrine of secession as coming in conflict with all organism, moral and social. I repeat, without regard to the peculiar instiing at Washington. Some thousands have gone on to Hopewell, Bedford county, ment that may be found in the future or exists in the present, this odious doctrine of se-session should be crushed out, destroyed, and annihilated. No government can stand, no Harper's Ferry were destroyed, and now religious, or moral, or social organization can stand where this doctrine is tolerated. It is disintegration-universal dissolvement-ma king war upon everything that has a tendency to promote and ameliorate the condition of the mass of mankind. Therefore, I repeat that this odious and abominable doctrine-you rout of the State troops at Booneville, must pardon me for using a strong expression -I do not say it in a profane sense-but this doctrine I conceive to be hell born and hell bound, and one which will carry everything in its train unless it is arrested and crushed out from our midst.

We have arrived at that point or that per the civilized, as well as to the pagan world, whether it is in reality a Government, or whether it is but a pretext for a Government If it has power to preserve its existence and to maintain the principles of the Constitution In regard to the suggestion that we should bring out for office a few of the "democratic " we have simply to say that no such pel the delusion under which we have been pel the delusion under which we have been pel the inauguration of the Gov ernmentin 1789-let us show that it is not an ephemeral institution; that we have not imagined we had a Government, and when the test came, that the Government frittered away between our fingers and quickly faded in the distance. The time has come when the Gov-The above is the concluding portion of ernment reared by our fathers should assert itself, and give conclusive proof to the civil ized world that it is a reality and a perpe-

The Secession Conspiracy.

Edward Everett, in a private letter, re cently published, declares his knowledge of Jackson. A collision with General Cad- away or not within reach, the treasurer would knowledge enough of their Yanceyism the fact that for thirty years leading Southsince the traitors fired on the flag of our ern politicians had been resolved to break ticipated. ment of the independence of the Confederate States by the present war is impossible. How ter than traitors themselves, probably tion was but a pretext for keeping no acid.

Interesting from Harper's Ferry and Williams were the country to know that such men are no better than traitors themselves, probably tion was but a pretext for keeping no acid. States by the present war is impossible. How ter than traitors themselves, probably tion was but a pretext for keeping up agimuch blood may be shed, now much treasure worse. As to the part quoted above, we tation and holding the South together .have only to say that nine-tenths of all those now in treasonable array against the those now in treasonable array against the those now in treasonable array against the trustworthy source, that one of the latest look of desolation almost inconceivable. government, from the doubly-damned trait- occupations of the now deceased Senator Scarcely an inhabitant is visible, and no ors of Pierce's and Buchanan's cabinets Douglas, was the partial preparation of a was seen on Thursday last. On that day a down to the lowest cutthroat from South pamphlet exposing, from a personal knowl- skirmish took place between the Confederate Carolina, were of that class whom the edge similar to that from which Mr. Ev-Lewistown Democrat defended as demo- erett speaks, the secret machinations and deliberate aim at the rebels, and it was stated crats. And we say further, that there are public plans of this great Southern con- at the Ferry that two of the Confederate not at the present time within the bounds spiracy. Before the close of this war, it troops were killed and one wounded.

The best informed sources there sa of Mifflin county two men who advocated will become self-evident to every northern body of 1,500 to 2,000 Confederate troops Lincoln's election who either openly or man with a grain of sense in his head that are stationed about three miles from the Fercovertly give aid and comfort to the enemy; such has been the purpose of the South- visible either from Camp Hill Pinnacle or while on the other hand dozens of persons ern conspirators, and that the name of the Loudon county mountain. Your corres whom the Democrat has recognized as "democracy" has been used as a catspaw to town.

If there ever was a body of unhung instance of this kind occurred last week traitors in existence more guilty than the sein this town, where a stranger was justify- cession members of the Maryland Legislaing the course of Southern cutthroats, and ture, history has made no record of it. The people of Maryland ought to shoot down these scoundrels as they would an equal number of mad dogs.

The National Intelligencer quotes ly acquiesced in by others standing by, from President Jefferson's message to Conthat he was denounced because he was a gress, urging that no additional legislative action is necessary to suspend the writ of habeas corpus under circumstances like those under which the Government now exists.

Last week a storehouse at Richmond. containing \$100,000 worth of property, was destroyed by fire; and on Saturday night the steamer Glencoe was burnt to the waters edge. masses of the democratic party are loyal Both were fired by incendiaries, whom they to the backbone, but it is equally true that were vainly endeavoring to discover. They there are men now engaged in the work now have but two small steamers at James

The Congressional election in Kentucky has resulted in the election of the Union nominees in all the Districts of the State democratic tories, perhaps the Democrat except the First, where Mr. Burnett, Secessionist is elected. The delegation will be composed as follows:

1. H. C. Burnettt, State Rights. James S. Jackson,

Henry Grider, Aaring Harding, Charles A. Wickliffe, George W. Dunlap,

Robert Mallory, John J. Crittenden, 9. Wm. H. Wadsworth, 10. John W. Menzies, LATEST NEWS.

Marching Orders for the Twenty-fifth Pennsylvania Regiment.

The Twenty-fifth, or advance regiment of Pennsylvania volunteers, Col. H. L. Cake commanding, (J. B. Selheimer, of this place, Lient. Colonel,) received marching orders on Sunday, but do not know their destination. The officers and men are in high spirits at the prospect of active service. They have been provided with tents, ambulances, transportation wagons, I know that there has been much said about and, indeed, all the necessary equipage of camp life. The Logan Guards and some other companies belonging to this regi-ment remain at Fort Washington.

Large Increase of Troops.

Fifteen regiments arrived in Washington city during the last week. They come equipped and ready for active service .-The force now in and around Washington is not less than 55,000. The arrivals during the present week will probably exceed those of the last.

Revenue and Protection.

Dr. Wm. Elder has been appointed by Secretary Chase to a position in the Treasury, with special reference to the revenue and protection department, for which he peculiarly qualified. The Doctor is from Pennsylvania, and has given the iron and other home branches of industry much attention in years past.

Destruction of Forty-eight Locomotives. The agent of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad at Martinsburg, who left that place on Monday, informs the Baltimore American that on Sunday the work of vandalism on the part of the Confederate army, in the wanton destruction of the property of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad and of the State of Maryland, was resumed at Martinsburg. All the cars and locomotives that they could not carry away from we have tidings of the destruction of the

locomotives and cars at Martinsburg. He states that the work of destruction was accomplished in the most effectual manner by piling immense quantities of cord wood over and around the locomotives and firing it. A number of gondola cars and coal hoppers were also similarly de-stroyed. The entire value of the property thus given to the flames cannot be less than \$400,000.

The hotel, occupied by B. H. Carpenter, opposite the shops of the company, was with great difficulty saved, the intense heat several times setting fire to it. The shops were not fired, though they would have caught from the intense heat had it not been for the efforts of some of the employees of the company, who were present and extinguished the flames. asserted. I say, then, let the civilized world agent, with the master mechanic, Mr. Edwards, was arrested and taken before General Johnson, who is in charge of the Confederate troops at this point, charged with endeavoring to put out the fire over the locomotives. They proved, however, that they were merely preventing the flames from extending to the shops, and were dis-

> The Confederate troops at Martinsburg and in the vicinity are said to number five thousand five hundred, being a portion of General Johnson's command from Harper's Ferry, the advance guard towards Wilwallader's command, which was approaching from several points, was confidently an-

liamsport.

HAGERSTOWN, June 24 .- The correspontroops are there. The last Confederate scout

The best informed sources there say that a

The Confederate pickets no longer show themselves at Shepherdstown, but they are known to be concealed as near as two miles back from the river, and a rumor is general that General Johnson, at the head of four regiments, has entered the neck and is stationed seven miles from Williamsport. report needs confirmation, although it is

Hugh Brennan, a private in company E, of the Twenty-fourth Pennsylvania regiment, was arrested for trying to shoot Capt. Thos. Smith, the officer of the day, on Saturday, in the camp of the Twenty-fourth. He now under trial by court martial, and will probably be shot.

John M. Stonebraker, a prominent Seces signist, who held a commission in the Virginia militia, endeavored to get his company nto the confederate service. Failing to do this, he supplied General Johnson's troops with provisions at the Ferry, he having two brothers in the Confederate army. He came into Maryland on Friday and was arrested by order of General Negley, at his mother's house, at Sharpsburg, where he was conceal ed under the sofa. He is now under strict guard at General Negley's quarters, and it is said there is the most direct evidence against him. Lieutenant McNeally, of the Fifteenth Pennsylvania Regiment, effected his arrest.

Position of General Patterson's Column. HAGERSTOWN, June 23 .- The precise position of the troops in this neighborhood is as follows: Scott Legion, and the Seventh, Eighth, and Tenth Pennsylvania regiments are in camp about one mile east of Williams-port; Major Doubleday's battery of heavy artillery, and having one gun in position, are on the Williamsport bluffs; Captain Perkins, Eighth Artillery, battery of six pieces, are between this point and Williamsport, on the Fair Grounds; Col. Dare's, Col. Nagle's, Col. Ballier's and Col. Rowley's regiments are lo-cated two miles from Williamsport, on the

Greencastle road, with five companies of cavalry; Col. Thomas' regiment is one mile below this point, on the Fregerick road; the First Wisconsin, Fourth Connecticut, and Eleventh Pennsylvania regiments one mile farther on, and the Second and Third Pennsylvania regiments are twelve miles below, on the Sharpsburg turnpike. The Fifteenth and Sixteenth Pennsylvania regiments marched on Thursday night. The Twenty fourth Pennsylvania regiment are on their march to join them. The destination of this column is the Maryland Heights, opposite Harper's

Fall of a Building-Several Soldiers Killed, Others Wounded.

KANSAS CITY, Missouri, June 24.—A not-rible disaster occurred at Wyandotte, Kan-sas, yesterday, by the falling of the walls of two houses and part of a third, burying all two houses and part of a third, burying all two houses and part of a third, burying all two houses and part of a third, burying all daughter of David M. Wagner, of Bellefonte, high, situated on the levee. Some forty or fifty persons were in the buildings at the time. They had previously been occupied as the headquarters of the First Regiment of the Kansas Volunteers.

Yesterday Capt. Haines, Company D, of forty men, entered the building for the pur-pose of drilling, preparatory to being receiv-ed into the service of the United States, when the centre wall of the buildings suddenly twelve hours before she expired, when a calm gave way, plunging the whole company be-neath a mass of ruins. A number were kiled outright; one, a German, subsequently died; and another had both legs and an arm broken. Twelve or fifteen others were slight y injured, and others escaped without a bruise. The loss is unknown.

The Logan Guard Fund. TREASURER'S REPORT.

F. J. HOFFMAN, Esq.,

Chairman Ex. Com. Logan Guard Fund. The following is a list of the subscribers to the Logan Guard Fund, with the amounts subscribed and paid:

10 1 00 John Hamilton
50 5 00 S. M. Aults
50 10 00 S. M. Aults
50 10 00 S. S. Cummings
20 5 00 Mrs. Boty
50 25 00 Mrs. Boty
50 5 00 S. J. Brisbin & C
10 1 00 Jacob Bearfey
50 5 00 W. T. Burns
10 1 00 Jacob Fisher
50 10 00 John Swan
50 5 00 Lewis Wisler
50 5 00 W. J. A. Marray
50 5 00 D. J. A. Marray
50 10 00 B. K. Firovel
50 5 00 P. Clum
100 10 00 John Robison
50 5 00 W. M. R. Graham
100 10 00 John Robison
50 5 00 W. M. Mayes
50 5 00 J. J. P. Hamaker

On one subscription of \$60, two of \$50, one of \$25, one of \$20, seven of \$10, and four of \$5, nothing was paid, and but for the fact liamsport being in command of General that a few of these were unexpectedly called have published these delinquents. Two otl.er subscriptions of \$50 were alleged to have were due at the time the county assumed the will attend to the duties of his appointment

> The amount paid out is as follows, the parties being designated by numbers:

12 50 12 00 Total paid 14 00 \$561 03

The funeral expenses of David Wertz's child, amounting to \$8 53, were paid by the committee, and are included in the above.

This leaves a balance due the treasurer of George Frysinger, Treasurer.

......

We noticed the disappearance of a white dahlia root from our yard some weeks ago. On Monday last a root was discovered on the spot where the other had been dug up, but whether the same cannot be told until it blooms.

H. B. Wright, of Luzerne county, has een nominated by both the Republican and Democratic convention as a Union candidate for Congress, to succeed the late Hon. George W. Scranton, and has accepted both, repudiating all other issues than the support of the war and the crushing of the rebellion. Randall (Breckinridge) is his opponent. Wright was a Douglas man, and is now acceptable to and now being in the occupancy of Jacob the Republicans generally.

HELMBOLD'S BUCHU FOR THE BLADDER.
Helmbold's Buchu for the Kraiseys.
HELMBOLD'S BUCHU for the Gravel.
Helmbold's Buchu for the Dropsy.
HELMBOLD'S BUCHU for Nervousness.
Helmbold's Buchu for Loss of Memory.
HELMBOLD'S BUCHU for Loss of Sight.
Helmbold's Buchy for Dimness of Vision.
HELMBOLD'S BUCHU for briftleduit Breathing.
Helmbold's Buchu for Wack Nerces. Helmbold's Buchu for Weak Nerves.
HELMBOLD'S BUCHU for Chstructions.
Helmbold's Buchu for Excesses arising from Indiscretion
and all diseases of the

# SEXUAL ORGANS,

Fxisting in either sex. from whatever cause origin-ted, and no matter of *How Long Standing*. *Helmbold's Extract Buchu* is pleasant in its taste and odor, and immediate in its action. Price \$1 per bot-tle, or six for \$5. Delivered to any address, accompa-nied by rehable certificates. Depot, 104 South Tenth St., Philadelphia. For sale in Lewistown by Chas. Ritz, Sole Agent.

From Col. Albert Pike, M. C. from Arkass Washington, D. C., June H. Kol.

Washington, D. C., June H. Kol.

Have used two bottles of your Barkness Homes
Bitters, and have found fivery useful in case of ind
gestion and Headsche, and recommend it to all wh
need a pleasast and efficacious remedy and valuable The late High Sheriff of Allegheny county has

i us the following:
'I was afflicted with Debility of the Dige • I was afficied with Debility of the Digestive ans, amounting to a severe attack of Try-p-1 hich had reduced my flesh considerably. My wife iso afflicted under same circumstances, and with ame disease. Having used your medicine con forthace's Holland Bitters, we both obtained reliefs are happy to afford you this evidence of its value. Pittsburgh, Jan. 22, 1856.

TONIC.

#### Died.

In Newton Hamilton, on the 18th inst. Mrs. LYDIA K. CAUGHLIN, aged 57 years.

Mrs. C. did not enjoy good health for many years previous to her death, in consequence of a chronic affection of the bowels. Her sufferings were most intense until about ness pervaded her whole system and she breathed out her life with a heavenly smile upon her countenance. Although her decease was not wholly unexpected, yet when death had done his mysterious work, and the heart so lately warm and throbbing with the no-blest impulses, had ceased to beat, it was a severe shock, and has cast a deep gloom over the household, as well as the many kind friends who were constant in their efforts to ease her sufferings. "Death loves a shining mark," and in this instance it may be truly said that his victim has been as kind a wife, as noble and affectionate a mother, and a generous a friend as ever graced a household May the reliance of those who mourn her loss be on the Savionr of mankind, and the hope of a re-union in a brighter world, where sickness, sorrow and death never come, sof. ten the grief which now overwhelms them.

"Thou art gone to the grave-but we will not deplo And the lamp of his love is thy guide through ti

Thou art gone to the grave-but twere wron

plore thee.
When God was thy Ransom, thy Guardian, and Guid
He gave thee and took thee, and soon will resto hee, death has no sting, since the Saviour

### FRUIT JARS! LATEST AND BEST!

UST RECEIVED, a new article of Fruit Jars, which is certainly the best and most convenient article in use. ju27. F. J. HOFFMAN.

### For Sale.

HE subscriber, having retired from the agency for the sale of McCormick's Reaper, and having on hand a sample machine, he will sell it for one third less than the selling price, and will warrant it as good a mower as the Buckeye or any other in mar ket, and a much superior reaper. Also on hand a large lot of SECTIONS and ONE SICKEL. He will sell the above machine on time, or exchange it for a good horse. It is a two horse machine and new.

JAS. M. MARTIN. Derry township, June 27, 1861.

Retailers' Licenses.

RETAILERS are notified that their Licenses are now ready, and must be lifted on or before the 15th of July. WM. C. VINES, Treasurer,

A UDITOR'S NOTICE.—The undersigned ed, appointed an Auditor by the Court of Common Pleas of Mifflin county to make distribution of the fund in the hands of C at his office, in Lewistov the 25th day of July, 1861, when and where all persons having claims are required to for a share of said fund.

J. W. SHAW. present them, or be debarred from coming in

Estate of Isaac Thompson, Deceased.

OTICE is hereby given that letters testa-mentary on the estate of ISAAC THOMPSON, late of Union township, dec'd, have been granted to the undersigned, res ding in said township. All persons indebied to said estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims to present them duly authenticated for settle-ment. SIMEON, K. ZOOK, ju27-6t\*

Real Estate at Public Sale.

IN pursuance of an order issued by the Or-phans' Court of Mifflin county, will be offered at public sale, at the Court House, in the Borough of Lewistown, on Monday, August 26, 186k,

# the following real estate to wit:

The undivided ninth part of the following two messuages or tracts of land situate, lying and being in Granville township, Mifflin county, one bounded on the east by lands of Samuel S. Woods, and on the north by lands of Samuel S. Woods and the heirs of David W. Hulings Esq., and on the west by lands of Joseph Gochenour, and on the south by lands of Adam Brenneman, the heirs of Matthew T. Mayes, lands of Henry J. Walters, Esq., and the Juniata River, containing

150 ACRES, more or less, with a two-story
BRICK HOUSE, Frame Barn,
and other improvements thereon
erected. And one other tract,
bounded by lands of Joseph and John Brought,
and now being in the accurage of Jacob

Brought, containing 70 ACRES, more or less, with a two story, LOG HOUSE, Frame Barn, and other improvements thereon erected.

The first tract is about five miles West of evistown, and the second show the

Lewistown, and the second about two. Sale to commence at 1 o'clock in the after-

Terms :-- One half the rurchase money in hand at the confirmation of the sale, and the residue in one year thereafter, with interest

to be secured by bond and mortgage on the JOSEPH BROUGHT,

premises. Executor Estate Mary Jane Robison, dec'd Granville Township, June 13, 1861.