

THE GAZETTE. LEWISTOWN, PA. Wednesday, August 7, 1861.

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



Flag of the free heart's only home, By angel hands to valor given! Thy stars have lit the welkin dome And all thy hues were born in heaven! Forever float that standard sheet! Where breathes the foe but falls before us With freedom's soul beneath our feet, And Freedom's banner streaming o'er us.

PEOPLE'S PARTY COUNTY CONVENTION.

The members of the People's Party are hereby requested to assemble at the usual places of holding delegate elections, on Saturday Afternoon, August 10th, and elect TWO DELEGATES from each district, who are to meet in County Convention in Lewistown on Monday, August 12th, for the purpose of adopting such measures as may be deemed necessary for the ensuing campaign--of nominating a ticket, either in whole or in part, as may best subserve the interests of our Union, the glorious banner of our country, and all measures of our government calculated to crush out treason and traitors--and of appointing Conferees to place in nomination a candidate for the office of President Judge of this judicial district.

GEORGE FRYSENGER, Chairman County Committee. Lewistown, July 17, 1861.

Notices of New Advertisements. Franklin Pratt is inquired after--Trial list for August--Sugar, coffee and molasses at John Kennedy & Co's.--The Old Foundry and Machine Shop--Administration notice--Sheriff's sales.

A TICKET. The Breckinridgers, although apparently in the background, had pretty much their own way in the delegate meetings, as well as in the county convention, and the result was the nomination of a ticket about as weak in all its essential elements as could well have been selected. The selection of the two ex tavern keepers for associate judges, a tavern keeper for treasurer, and the proscription of Douglas Democrats--ought to have had their folly climaxed by the recommendation of some tavern keeper for President Judge!

There was no effort made that we know of to avoid party feeling this fall, but on the contrary some of those nominated are known to be tainted with a Southern sympathy, partaking rather largely of the New York Day Book school. While some of the nominees are--perhaps it would better to say were--estimable enough as private citizens, the circumstances under which they were nominated, will ensure their defeat by a large majority. The mutterings already rise from all quarters, and will increase to thunder long before the election.

Having thus rejected all offers of compromise, made to them on behalf of the People's Party, it now only remains for that party to place before the People a ticket composed of good citizens and sound Union men, and the contest will then be "The Union, the Constitution, and Obedience to the Laws, vs. the aiders abettors, defenders, and apologists of the iniquities of James Buchanan's administration.

Henry Ross, of McVeytown, was nominated for Assembly, James Turner and Isaiah Coplin for Associate Judges, Moses A. Sample for Treasurer, and John Stroup, of Union, for Commissioner.

Congress adjourned on Tuesday, having passed all the bills necessary for prosecuting the war and maintaining the government.

Congress has enacted a law increasing the pay of the soldiers from eleven to fifteen dollars per month, which comes up more to the standard of justice, and also affords additional inducements to volunteer.

It appears, by an examination of the two volunteer bills, one being supplemental to the other, that the President has the power to call one million men in the field, although that extent of authority was not, it is believed, designed. It is not thought, therefore, that more than 500,000 will be accepted.

It was announced at the late meeting of the Alumni of Yale College, that the Scientific Department of that Institution had received during the collegiate year a second donation of \$50,000 from Joseph E. Sheffield, Esq., of New Haven.

Weather, hot and sultry.

The Democrat and the War. We publish below some extracts of a letter of the Hon. Edward Everett, as to the causes of the present war, from which it will be seen that he avers from his own knowledge that the Southern traitors have been at work for a period of thirty years in bringing about the present state of affairs. Here are the extracts:

It is well known to you that I sustained the South, at the almost total sacrifice of influence and favor at home, as long as I thought she was pursuing constitutional objectives. This I did, although the South had placed the conservative north in a false and indefensible position, by the repeal of the Missouri Compromise, and the persevering attempts to force slavery into the Territory of Kansas, by surprise, fraud and violence, against the known wish of an overwhelming majority of people. I pursued this course for the sake of strengthening the hands of the patriotic Union men at the South; although I saw well enough, from facts within my personal knowledge, that leading Southern politicians had for thirty years been resolved to break up the Union, as soon as they could to control the United States Government, and that the slavery question was but a pretext for keeping up agitation and rallying the South.

I certainly deprecate the choice of a President exclusively by the electoral vote of one section of the country, though consenting with the greatest reluctance to be myself upon one of the opposing tickets. It was, however, fully in the power of the South to have produced a different result. But the disunionists were determined to have their own candidate, though mistaken, I trust, in the belief that he should be elected, justified by subsequent events, as well as by the language of the "Union Union" press, South during the campaign. After the election was decided, the disunionists would not wait for the result, because they knew none could or would be committed. They knew that the result would be an anti-Republican majority in the Senate, and that there would be one in the present House. They precipitated the rupture of the Union, because they knew that if they waited, even the prospect for it would fail.

To this testimony can be added the declaration of Senator Latham, of Gen. Wool, and many others who aver the same thing, and there is reason to believe that Mr. Douglas made a similar declaration previous to his death, yet the Democrat continues to publish flash articles charging the Republicans with being abolitionists, enemies of their country, and that they are the traitors. The editor of the Democrat knows as well as any one that abolitionists are few and far between, and that the whole excitement has been produced by the very men whom its editor until a very recent period worshipped as demigods of democracy. Their studied falsehoods throughout the South, both in speeches and in the press, inflamed the public mind until ignorant men there really believed that the North was bent on the extirpation of slavery, and to such an extent is this carried that at the present day it is a notorious fact that the southern curse the northern democracy for abolitionists as much as they do the Massachusetts men!

Again we find the Democrat insidiously charging the prospective taxation and increased duties on a change of rulers made by the people in all the forms called for by the Constitution, and even taunts them with language like this: The American people are exceedingly fond of change. This is particularly true in politics. It often happens, however, that the change brings naught but evil when good was promised, and the harvest reaped is but the Dead Sea's fruit--dust and ashes to the lips that press it! In the late contest for the Presidency, the people loudly clamored for a change, and a Republican Administration soon took the place of Democratic rule. One of the changes induced by that election and seriously affecting the people is a change in the Tariff. Again, we have another change in the way of DIRECT TAXATION. Here is an interesting change for taxpayers! But so we go. The people would have a change--they got it--and of course they are satisfied.

We ask every friend of his country, of its laws and its institutions, whether this is the language of patriotism? The perjured traitors who had been retained in cabinet offices under Mr. Buchanan with a strange fatuity until they asked for the disgrace of the American flag, when he was finally, but too late, aroused to a sense of his duty and his oath, had disarranged the finances of the country, scattered and demoralized the army and navy, and created millions of a public debt in a time of peace and partial prosperity, and then attacked forts and arsenals, and like thieves and robbers seized upon every description of public property. They next made war on their government and its institutions, and their minions treated those who rushed to their defence as none but cutthroats would treat living men. In proof of this let any man ask the Logan Guards what they think of the hellhounds in the employ of the codfish aristocracy of Baltimore in April last? And yet because President Lincoln and his advisers, seconded it is said by John J. Crittenden and all other good men who love their country, are, in pursuance of their oaths, endeavoring to preserve our institutions and our flag, they are held up as the causes of all this--and that too by one who claims as good a right as anybody else to hold an office of little labor worth \$1400 a year under the very administration his columns are assailing.

About the time of the bombardment of Fort Sumter the Democrat proclaimed that if a war would break out it would be a republican war, and now it occasionally squints at its being a democratic one. It is certainly the latter in the South, for every prominent traitor there was of that school. Its most recent effort was made last week in publishing a statement made by a fellow who styles himself "Lieutenant Zerenburg" of the First Minnesota, that there were but two republicans in the regiment! His statement is an unqualified falsehood, known to be so by persons here.

Moral if not Legal Treason. We commend to the attention of the Prosecuting Attorney and Grand Jury the following extracts from the New York Day Book, a pretended democratic paper, which, if not in the pay of the Southern conspirators, is, to say the least, advocating the most treasonable sentiments. Packages of this paper are industriously distributed throughout this country. It is time for the proper authorities to look after this matter and see whether those engaged in circulating such documents are not transgressing their duty to their country and violating the allegiance they owe our government and its institutions--for, if it is not checked, less than a prophet can foretell that the day is not distant when the hopes of the conspirators that civil dissensions in the North will arise to aid their cause, will be realized, and the horrors of civil war transferred to our own valleys. If such sentiments are not "aid and comfort" to the enemy, what are they? Here are the extracts:

"The secession of a State or a number of States, leaves society safe, and popular freedom secure."

"Our position, as a nation, is that privateering is simply the volunteering system of warfare applied to combat on the ocean. A privateer is no more a pirate than a land volunteer a bandit."

"The south cannot be subjugated, and no one but a fool or a madman can suppose such a thing. They are people who, in bravery, statesmanship and energy, are unsurpassed, if equalled, upon the face of the earth. And more than that, Southern men are democrats, free men, with the largest individual liberty of any people in christendom. The southern democracy have hitherto saved the government. If we are cut off from the Jeffersons and Jacksons, the Davises and Hunters, and Masons and Tylers, of the south, there is then no hope for the Republic."

"It was in Maryland that freedom began its march on this continent, and now what do we see after seventy-five years have elapsed? A sight which painfully reminds us of the mutability of human affairs. We see soldiers from other States encamped upon the sacred soil of Maryland, with their bayonets at the throats of the Calverts, the Howards, and the Carrolls of Maryland. What a commentary upon "our Fathers" doctrine of State Sovereignty. What a stupendous lie it makes even of the constitution itself!"

"If we could effectually maintain a ten years' blockade of the south, she would be all the time developing her resources and rendering herself more independent, while universal bankruptcy and a total destruction of public and private credit would prevail with us. It will be easy for fanatics and madmen to sneer at all this, but it is nevertheless a truth which we shall terribly realize when it is too late to save either the Union or ourselves. The time will come when our children, will not be blinded by passion as we are, will blush for us and curse our memory for being engaged in this WICKED AND UNHOLY WAR against the south."

The Manassas Battle. The accounts given by correspondents of the Southern papers of the battle near Manassas Junction show how victory at one time trembled in the balance, and that it was only the better generalship of the Confederates that finally decided it in their favor. "Se De Kay," the correspondent of the Louisville Courier, in his account of the fight, says:

The fortunes of the day were evidently against us. Some of our best officers had been slain, and the flower of the army lay strewn upon the field, ghastly in death, or gasping with wounds. At noon the cannonading is described as terrific. It was an incessant roar for more than two hours, the havoc and devastation at this time being fearful. McDowell, with the aid of Patterson's division of 20,000, had nearly outflanked us, and were just in the act of possessing themselves of the railway to Richmond. Then all would have been lost. But most opportunely, I may say provisionally, at this juncture, Gen. Johnson, with the remnant of his division--our army, as we fondly call it, for we have been friends and brothers in camp and field for three months--reappeared, and made one other desperate struggle to obtain the advantage ground. Ely's brigade of Marylanders and Virginians led the charge, and right manfully did they execute the work. Gen. Johnson himself led the advance, and with wild hurrahs, his ten thousand advanced in hot haste upon three times their number. Twice was Sherman's batwing yielded to day long had proven so destructive, charged and taken and our men driven back. The third time, Virginians, Carolinians, Mississippians, and Louisianians captured the great guns and maintained their position.

"Se De Kay" is in error in supposing that Patterson's division was in the fight, but his account shows that had the reserves under General Miles, which were at Centreville, been promptly brought up at the moment when the Confederates were wavering and almost hopeless, or had General Patterson held Johnston in check, the history of the field would have been altogether a different one. Concluding his account of the fight, the correspondent says:

This is a sad day. The rain is pouring in torrents. The killed and wounded are being brought in by hundreds, and a gloom pervades all hearts, that even the sense of our great victory cannot relieve.

For the Gazette. Among the duties incumbent on the county convention will be the appointment of conferees to nominate a candidate for President Judge. S. S. Woods, Esq., is the only one named in this county, and the nomination was yielded to Union county ten years ago. Miffin or Snyder would seem to be entitled to it now. Mr. W.'s fitness for the post, being an able lawyer and fearless man, is unquestioned and unquestionable, and with many others I believe he would make a Judge who would see to the proper administration of laws now almost a dead letter. Let the convention therefore give him a suitable endorsement by sending conferees who will advocate his nomination. X.

General Patterson. We had hoped ere this some satisfactory explanation would have been made of the course pursued by Gen. Patterson previous to the battle at Manassas, but except a few labored articles in partisan sheets nothing has been published calculated to throw light on his movements. The rebel accounts all agree that Johnson had been sending off his troops from Winchester for three days previous to that battle, and could not therefore have had the strength represented--and we doubt whether he had at any time. As the Democrat has undertaken to make a defence of his conduct, we give the following from the well informed correspondent of the New York Times:

"The official dispatches to Gen. Patterson will show that the entire blame for the defeat of our forces at Bull Run is due entirely to his neglect of positive orders. He was directed--first, to engage and defeat Johnson; second, if unable to engage Johnson, to get between him and Manassas, and prevent a junction of his forces with Beauregard's; third, if unable to fulfill either of these orders, he was to harass Johnson in front, and keep him before Winchester; fourth, if he could do neither of these things, then he was to make all haste to Washington, and join McDowell as soon as Johnson could join Beauregard. It will be seen that Gen. Patterson disregarded each of these orders, and that had he obeyed either, he would have prevented the disaster at Bull Run, and at once have utterly destroyed the rebellion, or removed the seat of war beyond the confines of Virginia."

When Gen. Patterson or his friends are able and do refute such statements as these, we will give them the benefit of the refutation, but until this is done, the General is bound to be regarded as having neglected to do that which every one believed he was sent to do, namely, at the least to hold Johnson in check. His marching and countermarching in Virginia, if this was not his object, were mere farces which any constabular militia general could have as well accomplished.

Troops from Pennsylvania. The Harrisburg Telegraph says Pennsylvania has now almost ready for the field-- One regiment of Cavalry, of 1,040 men each 1,040 One regiment of Artillery, of 1,040 men each 1,040 Twelve regiments of Infantry, of 1,040 men each 12,480 Fourteen regiments accepted directly by the U.S. Government, of 1,040 men each, to take the place of the three months' volunteers retiring 14,560 Showing an aggregate of 29,120 To this aggregate add the troops already furnished for three years: The Pennsylvania Reserve Corps of thirteen regiments 13,520 The four regiments accepted for three years as above referred to 4,160 The enlistments from Pennsylvania for other States 5,000 22,680 And we have a grand aggregate of 51,800 Showing that Pennsylvania, within one month, will have in the field nearly 52,000 men, should no further requisition be made upon her. By adding the forces furnished under the first requisition for twenty-five regiments, amounting to 19,520 men, Pennsylvania's contribution to the war, within six months, is shown to be 71,320 men.

Any one afflicted with a bad Cough, Hoarseness, Influenza, or any other pectoral disease, should give Hoopland's Balsamic Cordial a fair trial. See advertisement in another column.

Some of the most eminent clergymen in the country endorse Hoopland's German Bitters. See advertisement in another column.

COUNTY TREASURER. GEORGE W. WILEY is recommended to the members of the People's Party Convention as a suitable candidate for the office of County Treasurer. Mr. W. is well known as an old citizen, who will faithfully discharge the duties of that office, if nominated and elected.

AMOS HOOT will be presented to the People's Party County Convention as a candidate for Treasurer by MANY FRIENDS.

Mr. Editor--Allow me through your columns to announce the name of ROBERT W. PATTON as a suitable candidate for County Treasurer at the ensuing election, subject to the action of the People's Party Convention.

ASSOCIATE JUDGE. In looking around for a proper candidate for this office, the name of ELIJAH MORRISON, Esq., of Wayne township, presents itself as a most suitable one for the consideration of the People's Party Convention.

The name of Col. JOHN HAMILTON of Lewistown, will be presented to the Convention of the People's Party for the nomination for Associate Judge.

Major WM. McKINNEY, of Reedsville, is recommended to the attention of the People's Party as a suitable candidate for Associate Judge.

ASSEMBLY. Mr. Editor--Allow me through your columns to announce the name of A. F. Gibboney as a candidate for the Legislature at the ensuing election, subject to the action of the People's Party Convention. Mr. Gibboney's course in the Legislature during his last term was honorable to himself, and to the best interests of his constituents, and has won for him many warm friends. Give us a man like him at the head of the great union party, and we will roll up a majority for him such as Miffin county may be proud of.

THE WAR NEWS. Major General Butler has gone to Washington on a visit, and according to newspaper reports, is to be succeeded in the command at Old Point by Major General Wool, of the regular army. Intemperance and bad discipline prevail among the troops there. The gun boats which, under command of Lieutenant Crosby, were sent on an expedition to the eastern shore of Virginia, had returned to Old Point. They seized three vessels charged with having been engaged in conveying goods to the Confederates. Two were burned and the third taken to Old Point. At Shell Point, on the Pocomoke river, the expedition was fired upon from the shore but no damage done. The fire was returned from the gun boats.

By telegraph, via Louisville, we have interesting Southern news. Twenty thousand Tennessee troops are reported to have been landed in Missouri, near Madrid--General Flournoy, of Arkansas, is dead. General Beauregard is reported to have hung three "traitors" near Manassas--one an engineer on the railroad, the second a preacher, and the third a farmer. A despatch to the Knoxville Register says that the Confederate army in Virginia has been divided into two divisions, one under General Johnston and the other under General Beauregard, and predicts that an important movement will soon be made. Per contra, the Richmond Examiner thinks it "improbable that any alteration in the position of the army will be made at present."

Gen. Fremont arrived at Bird's Point, opposite Cairo, on Friday with four thousand troops transported from St. Louis in steamboats. The force at Bird's Point is now eight thousand. Information from "well-informed citizens" states that the movement of the Confederate troops is not against Bird's Point and Cairo, but is designed for an attack on St. Louis. It is evident, however, that the Confederate force at New Madrid could not move towards St. Louis without relieving General Fremont from all fears of an attack upon Bird's Point, and with the command of the river and plentiful means of transportation, he could quickly transfer his force to St. Louis.

Affairs at Harper's Ferry. Gen. Banks has removed the main body of his troops to a ravine about a mile south east of Harper's Ferry, while Doubleday's battery commands Sheppard's Ford, and Perkins' battery commands the Leesburg. Gen. Banks has about eighteen thousand men in his command, being reinforced daily, and expects in all this week to have about twenty-five thousand men in his column. He occupies Harper's Ferry now with three companies of the Massachusetts 9th, which are quartered in what shelter is afforded by what remains of the government buildings. The town is completely desolated, the government workshops having been destroyed, all labor stopped, while the necessities of life cannot be purchased at any price in the town.

Should the enemy attempt to approach or attack Harper's Ferry from Leesburg or Sheppard's Ford, the three companies quartered in the workshops would of course retreat to the other side, and the reception of the enemy left to Doubleday's and Perkins' batteries. The utmost confidence is expressed in Gen. Banks' ability to repulse the enemy, should he appear in double the force of the federal troops, and the move of Gen. Banks in occupying his present position is spoken of in the highest terms by the ablest army officers in that column, showing a sagacity equal to the most experienced commanders in the field.

A portion of the New York 28th crossed the Potomac and had a sharp skirmish with a party of Confederate cavalry. They killed three, took seven prisoners, and captured twenty horses.

THE MARKETS. LEWISTOWN, August 7, 1861. CORRECTED BY GEORGE RLYMER. Butter, good, @ lb. 10 Lard, do 9 Tallow, do 00 a 9 Eggs, @ dozen, 5 Buckwheat Flour per 100, 2 50 Beeswax, per pound, 25 Wool, washed, 30 " unwashed, 20 Dried cherries, per bushel 1 75 Dried Apples, do 1 25 Beans per bushel, 1 50 Hops, @ lb., 12 Feathers, @ lb., 50 Country soap per lb., from 5 to 7 cents. Potatoes, 60 Shoulders, 7 Ham, 1 Sides, 1 CORRECTED BY MARKS & WILLIS. Wheat, white @ bushel, 95 " red 90 " new, 80 a 90 Corn, old, 35 Rye, 45 Oats, 25 Barley, 50 to 55 Cloverseed, 0 00 to 4 00 Timothy, 1 50 Flaxseed, 1 25 Marks & Willis are retailing flour and feed as follows: Extra Flour, per 100, 2 75 Fine, do 2 00 Superfine, do 2 50 Family, do 3 00 Mill Feed, per hundred, 80 Chopped Oats and Corn per 100, 1 00 Chopped Rye per 100, 1 10 Salt, 1 40 " barrels, 280 lbs, 1 75 Until the 15th day of October next, Marks & Willis will deliver coal within the borough limits, at the following rates: No. 2 and 3 white ash Sunbury \$3 50 per ton. 2 and 3 Wilkesbarre \$3 90 per ton. White ash Limeburners \$2 85 per ton. Treverton " \$2 50 per ton. Delivered for cash only. Philadelphia Market. Flour--Superfine and extra \$4 25 a 4 75 per bu., superfine 4 50 a 5 00, extra and extra family 5 75 a 5 50. Rye flour 3 a 3 12 1/2. Grain--Red wheat 100 a 11c, white 110 a

118c. Rye 25c for new and 50c for old. Corn 52 a 53c. Oats, old \$3c, new 27 a 28c. Cattle Market August 5, 1861.--The receipts of Beef Cattle reached 1,870 head. Sales at \$7 a \$8 50. 50 Cows at from 20 to 40 per head, as in quality. 5,000 Sheep at from 6 to 7c per lb, as to condition. 500 Hogs at from \$5 50 to 6 25 per 100 lbs net.

FRANKLIN PRATT, Gun barrel Wader, wishes employment, please address box 634, Philadelphia Post Office, stating where he may be found. aug7-3t

Total List for August Term, 1861. Sterrett & Co. vs. M. August's adm. 75 Aug. 1861 Williams & Co. for use vs. same, 127 " " Graham's adm'r vs. Shover's adm'r, 117 Nov. " Henry Riden vs. Amos Hoot, 117 " " J. Hummel's ex'r vs. John Sager, 30 Jan. 1861 Hoover's ex'r vs. Mathews, 29 " " Waters for use vs. Josh. Morrison, 110 " " Thompson vs. Alexander et al., 103 Aug. " Cummings vs. Directors Poor, 110 " " McEloughlin for use vs. Hubing's adm., 139 " " Smith et al vs. Ross et al., 159 " " Stirk, Field & Co. vs. C. Alexander, 4 Nov. " Same vs. S. Alexander, 5 " " Same vs. F. R. Sterrett, 9 " " Same vs. Thomas Reed, 7 " " Ker, Brennan & Co. vs. same, 50 Jan. 1861 Same vs. Sterrett, et al., 50 " " Sultzebach vs. F. Martin, 59 " " Ker, Brennan & Co. vs. Thompson, et al., 62 " " H. A. WALTERS, Deputy Prothonotary's Office, Lewistown, Aug. 7, 1861.

Sugar, Coffee and Molasses. FAMILIES will find it to their interest to call and price our stock of Groceries and Goods in general, as we furnished ourselves with a double stock of groceries before the new tariff took effect. Storekeepers can purchase from us at city prices for cash. aug7 JOHN KENNEDY & Co. 100 bags Rio and Laguyra Coffee, 50 bbls. New York and Philadelphia, Syrup Molasses. 100 bbls. Brown and white Sugar. 75 boxes New York Cream Cheese, by the box. 300 boxes Scotch Herring. 10 chests Hyung Hoison, Imperial and Gunpowder Tea at wholesale by aug7 JOHN KENNEDY & Co.

THE OLD FOUNDRY AND Machine Shop, IN LEWISTOWN, MIFFLIN COUNTY, PA. BUILDS to order Steam Engines, Mill Gearing, Furnaces and Forge Castings, Blowing Cylinders, Forcing Pumps, Brass Castings, Blacksmiths Vices and Screw Plates, Buggy, Wagon, Cart and Coach Axles, with all such Iron and Steel work as is made in a blacksmith shop. Always on hand, the best Bar Share, Side Hill and Bull Plows and Points saw mill Cranks turned or in a rough state, Rag Irons, Carriage Irons, &c., &c. Horse Power, with an improved thrasher and shaker. This requires the special attention of farmers. Those who want the best article at the lowest price can satisfy themselves by calling on the subscriber at the shop and examining for themselves. No charge made for giving information. No loading at stores or taverns to secure customers. If my work will not recommend itself I will not ask you to buy it. JOHN R. WEEKES, aug7-1861 Agent.

Estate of Daniel Miller, deceased. NOTICE is hereby given that letters of Administration on the estate of DANIEL MILLER, late of Bratton township, deceased, have been granted to the undersigned residing in said township. All persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims to present them duly authenticated for settlement. DAVID MILLER, SIMON GRO, aug7-6t Administrators.

SHERIFF'S SALES. BY virtue of sundry writs of Venditioni Exponas issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of Miffin county, and to me directed, will be exposed to sale by public vendue or outcry, at the Court House, in the Borough of Lewistown, on Saturday, August 24, 1861, at one o'clock in the afternoon, the following real estate, to wit:

1. A tract of land situate in Wayne township, Miffin county, bounded by lands of John Miller, Frederick Kirt, Ann Eliza Wharton and Humphrey's heirs, containing 150 acres, more or less, about 30 acres of which are cleared, with a small log house and log stable thereon erected. Seized, taken in execution and to be sold as the property of Samuel H. Bell, with notice to John French and William French, terre tenants.

2. A lot of ground situate on Hale street in the borough of Lewistown, fronting 175 feet on said Hale street, and running back 150 feet, more or less, to a private alley, and part to the feeder, bounded on the east by Gemmill and Cresswell, west by an alley and other lot of defendant, with a double frame two story house, stable and other improvements thereon erected.

3. Also, one other lot of ground fronting 60 feet, more or less, on said Hale street, and running back to Samuel S. Woods, bounded on the east by an alley or other lot of John R. Weekes, west by Davis Bates, south by Hale street, and north by Samuel S. Woods, with a double frame dwelling house and other improvements thereon erected. Seized, taken in execution and to be sold as the property of John R. Weekes.

In pursuance of a writ of Test. Venditioni Exponas, issued by the Court of Common Pleas of Dauphin county, and to me directed, at the same time and place, the following property, to wit:

A tract of land situate in Granville township, Miffin county, bounded by lands of Adam Brennan on the east, north by lands of Thomas Armstrong, west by lands of Lewis Owens, and south by James Turner and others, containing 70 acres, more or less, about 55 acres of which are cleared, with a log house, frame barn and other improvements thereon erected. Seized, taken in execution and to be sold as the property of David W. Hulings, in the hands of Goodman G. Williams, Garnishee, and now occupied by William Hulings.

G. C. STANBARGER, Sheriff. Sheriff's Office, Lewistown, Aug. 7, 1861. Bidders at the above Sheriff's Sales, are hereby notified that in each case where property is knocked down, the purchaser will be required to pay down ten per cent on the amount of his bid in cash, and give judgment note with approved security for the balance, to be paid when the deed is acknowledged. Unless these conditions are complied with before the sales close, the property will be set up again and sold.