

# THE NEWS-TOWN ORAZER.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY GEORGE FRYSENGER, LEWISTOWN, MIFFLIN COUNTY, PA.

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WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 21, 1861.

New Series--Vol. XV, No. 41.

Jacob C. Blymyer & Co.,  
Produce and Commission Merchants,  
LEWISTOWN, PA.

Flour and Grain of all kinds purchased at market rates, or received on storage and shipped at usual freight rates, having storehouses and boats of their own, with careful captains and hands.  
Store Coal, Limeburners Coal, Plaster, Fish and Salt always on hand.  
Grain can be insured at a small advance on cost of storage.

**AMBROTYPES**  
AND  
**MELAINOTYPES.**  
The Gems of the Season.

THIS is no humbug, but a practical truth. The pictures taken by Mr. Burkholder are unsurpassed for BOLDNESS, TRUTHFULNESS, BEAUTY OF FINISH, and DURABILITY. Prices varying according to size and quality of frames and Cases.  
Room over the Express Office.  
Lewistown, August 23, 1860.

The Greatest Discovery of the Age is that

John Kennedy & Co. Proprietors,  
AND  
JAMES FRYSENGER, Salesman,

ARE selling goods at prices that defy competition. They keep a large stock of all kinds of goods such as Sugars, at 7, 9, 10, 11, Cofees at 16, Teas 88, Syrups at 50 per gallon, 100 boxes of Mould Candles 16 cts. to 20, (to dealers at 13 cts. by the box.) 14 cts. per lb., Segars, very low, Sugar Cured Hams at 12, Dried Beef 12, Calicoes, Muslins, Ginghams, and all kinds of Dry Goods for sale at prices that can't be surpassed. Everybody and anybody are invited to come and see the sights. Don't forget to bring along the ready cash, as you may be sure its that we're after; and don't forget that we sell goods to suit the hard times; we take produce of all kinds in exchange for goods.  
JOHN KENNEDY & Co.  
J. B. FRYSENGER, Salesman.

New Spring and Summer Goods.

R. F. ELLIS, of the late firm of McCoy & Ellis, has just returned from the city with a choice assortment of

Dry Goods and Groceries,  
selected with care and purchased for cash, which are offered to the public at a small advance on cost. The stock of Dry Goods embraces all descriptions of

Spring and Summer Goods  
suitable for Ladies, Gentlemen and Children, with many new patterns. His

Groceries  
comprise Choice Sugars, Molasses, Java, Rio and Laguayra Coffee, superior Teas, &c. Also, Breads and Shaws, Queensware, and all other articles usually found in stores—all which the customers of the late firm and the public in general are invited to examine.  
R. F. ELLIS,  
Country Produce received as usual and the full market price allowed therefor.  
Lewistown, May 16, 1861.

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

GEO. W. ELDER,  
Attorney at Law,  
Office Market Square, Lewistown, will attend to business in Mifflin, Centre and Huntingdon counties. my26

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

Fish! Fish! Fish!  
MACKEREL, Herring, Shad and all other kinds of Fish, just received and for sale at the lowest prices at Henry Zerbe's Grocery.

5 TIERCES of Family Sugar Cured Dried Beef, from Cincinnati, at 123 cts. per lb, for sale by  
JOHN KENNEDY & Co.

50 HALF and quarter bbls. Fresh Mackerel, for sale at  
JOHN KENNEDY & Co's.

NEW GOODS at the cheap store of John Kennedy & Co.  
50 sacks prime Rio Coffee,  
50 do Laguayra Coffee,  
at wholesale or retail prices, at  
JOHN KENNEDY & Co's.

100 BARRELS Pennsylvania Syrup and 200 barrels White, Light Brown, and Brown Sugars, at wholesale or retail prices, at  
JOHN KENNEDY & Co's.

A LARGE lot of Fresh Teas, Imperial and Y. Hyson, 10 sets new styles Queensware, 50 sets cups and saucers, and Queensware of all kinds, low for cash, at  
JOHN KENNEDY & Co's.

## THE MINSTREL.

### THE BRAVE AT HOME.

BY T. BUCHANAN READ.

The maid who binds her warrior's sash,  
With smile that well her pain dissembles,  
The white beneath her drooping lash,  
One starry tear-drop hangs and trembles,  
Though Heaven alone records the tear,  
And fame shall never know her story,  
Her heart has shed a drop as dear  
As ever dewed the field of glory!

The wife who girds her husband's sword,  
Mid little eyes who weep or wonder,  
And bravely speaks the cheering word,  
Who, though her heart be rent asunder,  
Doomed nightly in her dreams to hear  
The bolts of war around her rattles—  
Hath shed as sacred blood as'er  
Was poured upon the plain of battle.

The mother who conceals her grief,  
When breathes a few brave words and brief,  
Kissing the patriot brow she blesses,  
With no one but her secret God,  
To know the pain that weighs upon her,  
Sheds holy blood as'er the sod  
Received on freedom's field of honor!

### MISCELLANEOUS.

#### CATALINE'S CONSPIRACY.

When the Roman Commonwealth—nearly two thousand years since—was at the height of its glory and its power, at the period when Cesar and Pompey and Anthony were her soldiers, and names as illustrious as Cicero and Hortensius and Salust adorned her literary annals, when her armies had triumphed in Asia and Africa, and the then known world, almost, was at her feet, one of those mighty conspiracies broke out, not infrequent in great States where power tempts ambition, which, but for the genius and courage of Cicero, would have destroyed the liberties and people of Rome. Need we remind our readers of the famous, or rather the infamous, Cataline Conspiracy, a plot which will ever be, to all ages, the very synonym of audacity and wickedness, almost sublime in its character, overmatched at last, however, by eloquence and patriotism.

As something not irrelevant to the times in which we live, we propose briefly to recount the chief features in this gigantic and marked attempt to overthrow, for selfish aims, the liberties of a great Commonwealth; we propose to remind those who would rest in supine indifference, under the illusion that the liberties of a people can take care of themselves, that freedom as often perishes through lack of care and vigilance on the part of those who are constituted its defenders, as well as by the direct attacks of selfish ambition.

The first of the two called the Cataline Conspiracies broke out about sixty-five years before the date of the Christian era, and was caused by the disqualification of Cataline, the descendant of an ancient patrician family, as a candidate for the consulship. The purpose then contemplated was to slay their successful rivals—the new Consuls—Cotta and Torquatus. Failing in this attempt, Cataline then determined to organize a more extensive conspiracy.—The time was propitious to his schemes. Rome was full of men of desperate fortunes and eager for any change which might bring them wealth and consideration, the Roman populace were restless and discontented, and ready to follow at the bidding of almost any demagogue, whilst the soldiers of Scylla, having squandered the wealth gotten in the wars of Asia, hoped to profit anew in those scenes of blood which in other lands had given them riches and power.

Among such men Cataline found plenty of followers, and some, too, of consular dignity—those who had held prominent positions in the State. The first step toward hoped-for success on the part of Cataline was to obtain one of the two Consulships—his old fellow conspirator, Anronius, the other. In this they were doomed to disappointment, as they were beaten by Cicero and Antonius. Made more eager by the disappointment, Cataline fell to work to gain adherents in all parts of Italy, especially amongst the veterans of Scylla, by the aid of Manlius. But Cicero, by various ingenious schemes, kept himself advised of their plans, and at length, openly in the Senate, accused Cataline for his contemplated treachery to the State, a charge, of course, treated by Cataline in his usual way, with audacious and contemptuous denial.

Once more, as the time came around, Cataline was rejected for the office of Consul, and Cicero, advised of his plans, charged him—adducing the proofs—with designing the destruction of the Commonwealth. Cataline attempted, with his usual insolent audacity, to defend himself, but his words were drowned by the shouts of 'traitor' and 'paricide' hurled upon him by the whole assembly, and he thereupon retired from the Senate, and soon after from the city. At this time there was no standing army in Rome, nor any regular guards within the city, but on the discovery of this terrible conspiracy a strong garrison was placed in the Palatium, which was the highest hill in Rome, and served as a citadel, and at the same time parties of citizens were ordered to patrol the streets, under the command of the inferior magistrates, to prevent the conspirators from setting fire to the city in the night. It was then the famous decree was passed, which for the time invested the Consuls with power, military and civil, that

THE CONSULS SHALL TAKE CARE THAT THE REPUBLIC RECEIVES NO DETRIMENT.

The Roman Consuls had but little real power in their hands, being compelled almost constantly to refer their affairs to the Senate, whose orders they were obliged to execute. But in extraordinary cases power was conferred by the Senate upon them to do whatever was thought requisite, without the advice of the Senate, and this included the raising of armies for public defence.

We have compiled the above from the English authorities on the subject, and we propose now, in as brief a manner as possible, to give passages from Cicero's four famous orations against Cataline, in the order in which they occur—passages, as we venture to think, applicable to the present period in the history of our own Republic, leaving our readers to run their own parallels or draw their own inferences from what is presented. Cicero began:

How far, O Cataline, will thou abuse our patience? Art thou nothing daunted by the nocturnal watch posted to secure Palatium? nothing by the city guards? nothing by the consternation of the wise and worthy citizens? nothing by the Senate's assembling in this place of strength? nothing by the looks and countenances of all here present? nothing that not that thy designs are brought to light? that the Senators are thoroughly apprized of this conspiracy? Alas, for our degeneracy! Alas, for the depravity of the times! The Senate is apprized of all this; the Consul beholds it; yet the traitor lives. Lives, did I say? He even comes into the Senate; he shares in the public deliberations.

Could that illustrious citizen Patius Scipio, Sovereign Pontiff, but invested with no public magistracy, kill Tiberius Gracchus for raising some slight commotions in the Commonwealth; and shall we Consuls suffer Cataline to live, who aims at laying waste the world with fire and sword? I omit, as too remote, the example of Q. Servilius Ahala, who with his own hand slew Spurius Milius for plotting a revolution in the State. Such, such was the virtue of this Republic in former times, that her brave sons punished more severely a factious citizen than the most inveterate enemy. A decree once passed in the Senate enjoining the Consul L. Optimus to take care that the Commonwealth received no detriment! The very same day Caius Gracchus was killed for some slight suspicions of treason, though descended of a father, grandfather, and ancestors all eminent for their services to the State.

A camp is formed in Italy, on the very borders of Etruria, against the Commonwealth. The enemy increase daily in numbers. At the same time we behold their General and leader within our walls; nay, in the Senate House itself, plotting daily some intestine mischief against the State. Immortal gods! what country do we inhabit! what city do we belong to! what government do we live under? Here, here, conscript fathers, within these walls and in this assembly, the most awful and venerable on earth, there are men who meditate my ruin and yours, the destruction of this city, and consequently of the world itself.

And now, conscript fathers, that I may obviate and remove a complaint which my country might, with some appearance of justice, urge against me, attend diligently to what I am about to say, and treasure it up in your minds and hearts; for should my country, which is much dearer to me than life, should all Italy, should the whole State, thus accuse me; 'What art thou about, Marcus Tullius? Will you suffer a man to escape out of Rome whom you have discovered to be a public enemy? whom you see ready to enter on a war against the State? whose arrival the conspirators wait with impatience that they may put themselves under his conduct? the prime author of the treason? the contriver and manager of the revolt? the man who enlists all the slaves and ruined citizens he can find? will you suffer him to escape as one rather sent against the city than driven from it?' Do the laws relating to the punishment of Roman citizens hold you in awe? Certainly traitors against their country can have no claim to the privilege of citizens. Are you afraid of the reproaches of posterity? When Italy shall be laid desolate with war, her cities plundered, her dwellings on fire, can you then hope to escape the flames of public indignation? Now, I am persuaded that when he (Cataline) is once gone down to Manlius' camp, whether he actually designs to go, none can be so silly as not to see that there is a plot; none so wicked as not to acknowledge it; but when he has thrown himself into rebellion, and carried off his friends along with him, and drawn together the profligate and desperate from all parts of the empire, not only this ripened plague of the Republic, but the very root and seed of all our evils will be extirpated with him at once.

In his second oration Cicero deals principally with Cataline's associates in crime, Lentulus, Cethegus and others, left behind in the city to carry out the designs of Cataline. Cicero continues:

At length, Romans, have we driven, discarded and pursued, with the keenest approaches, to the very gates of Rome, L. Cataline, intoxicated with fury, breathing his chief, impiously plotting the destruction of his country and threatening to lay waste the city with fire and sword. In driving him from the city we have forced his most advantageous post. We shall now, without opposition, carry on a just war against an open enemy. We have effectually ruined the man by driving him from his secret plots into open rebellion. I could wish he had likewise carried with him those whom I see fluttering in the forum, sauntering about the courts of justice, and even taking their places in the Senate. To me the absence of Cataline alone seems to have restored fresh beauty and vigor to the Commonwealth. But why do I speak so much about one enemy? An enemy, too, who has openly proclaimed himself such, and whom I no longer dread, since there is now a wall between us. Shall I say nothing of

those who dissemble their treason, who continue at Rome and mingle in our assemblies? With regard to these, indeed, I am less intent on vengeance than to reclaim them, if possible, from their errors and reconcile them to the Republic. Nor do I discover any difficulty in the undertaking if they will but listen to my advice, for first I will show you, citizens, of what different sorts of men their forces consist, and then apply to each, as far as I am able, the most powerful remedies of persuasion and eloquence.

The first sort consists of those who, having great debts, but still greater possessions, are so passionately fond of the latter that they cannot bear the thought of infringing them. This, in appearance, is the most honorable class, for they are rich, but their intention and aim is the most infamous of all. Art thou distinguished by the possession of an estate, houses, money, slaves, and all the conveniences and superfluities of life, and dost thou scruple to take from thy possessions in order to add to thy credit? for what is it thou accepted? Is it war! and dost thou hope thy possessions will remain unviolated amid a universal invasion of property? The next class consists of those who, though oppressed with debt, yet hope for power, and aspire to the chief management of public affairs, imagining they shall obtain those honors by throwing the State in confusion which they despair of during its tranquility.

But I ought not to run the parallel further, or compare your other resources, preparations and defenses to the indigence and nakedness of that revolt. But, if omitting all these advantages of which we are provided and he destitute, as the Senate, the Roman Knights, the people, the city, the public revenues, all Italy, all the provinces, for eight States; I say, if omitting all these, we only compare the contending parties between themselves, it will soon appear how very low our enemies have reduced.

We now come to the third oration. By means of an understanding with the Ambassadors of the Allobroges, a warlike people from Gaul, settled in the north of Italy, and subject to Rome, all the proofs of the conspiracy were made complete, the conspirators having attempted to make this their ally. By this means a quantity of arms, concealed in the house of Cethegus, were brought to light, and the worse features of the conspiracy made perfectly plain to the Senate and to the whole Roman people.

To day, Romans, you behold the Commonwealth, your lives, estates, fortunes, your wives and children, the august seat of this renewed empire, and restored to you, rescued from fire and sword, and almost snatched from the jaws of fate, by the distinguished love of the immortal gods towards you, and by means of my toils, counsels and dangers. And if the days in which we are preserved from ruin be no less than joyous and memorable than those of our birth, because the pleasure of deliverance is certain, and the condition to which we are born uncertain, and because we enter on the joys of life with our consciousness, but are always sensible to the joys and preservation, surely since our gratitude and esteem for Romulus, the founder of this city, has induced us to rank him among the immortal gods, he cannot but merit honor with you and posterity who have preserved the same city with all its acccessions of strength and grandeur. And now, Romans, as the detestable leaders of this impious and unnatural rebellion are seized and in custody, you may justly conclude that Cataline's whole strength, power and hopes are broken, and the dangers that threatened the city dispelled; for when I was driving him out of the city, Romans, I foresaw that if he was once removed there would be nothing to apprehend from the drowsiness of Lentulus, the fat of Cassius, or the rashness of Cethegus. He was the only formidable person of the whole number, yet no longer so than when he remained within the walls of the city. He knew everything; he had access to all places; he wanted neither abilities nor boldness to address, to tempt, to solicit. He had a head to contrive, a tongue to explain, and a hand to execute any undertakings. He had select and proper agents to be employed in any particular enterprise, and never took a thing to be done because he had ordered it, but always pursued, urged, attended, and saw it done himself, declining neither hunger, cold nor thirst. Had I not driven this man, so keen, so resolute, so daring, so crafty, so alert in mischief, so active in desperate designs from his secret plots within the city, into open rebellion in the field, I could never so easily, to speak my real thoughts, Romans, have delivered the Republic from its dangers.

Can any man after this be such an enemy to truth, so rash, so mad, as to deny that all things which we see, and above all, that this city is governed by the power and providence of the gods? And that the Ambassadors of the Gauls, a nation so disaffected, and the only one at present that seems both able and willing to make a war on the Roman people, should slight the hope of empire and dominion, and the advantageous offers of men of patrician rank, and prefer the effect of a Divine interposition, especially when they might have gained their ends, not by fighting, but by holding their tongues. Wherefore, Romans, since a thanksgiving has been decreed at all the shrines of the gods, celebrate the same religiously with your wives and children. Many are the proofs of gratitude you have justly paid to the gods on former occasions, but never surely were more apparently due than at present.

In his fourth and last oration against Cataline, Cicero takes occasion to discuss the punishment due the leading conspirators already in custody, and who, by a decree of the Senate were sentenced to death and executed the same day.

I perceive, conscript fathers, that every look, that every eye is fixed on me. I see you solicitous not only for your own and your country's danger, but that was repelled, for mine also. This proof of your affection

is grateful to me in sorrow and pleasing in distress; but, by the immortal gods, I conjure you! lay it all aside, and without any regard to your safety, think only of yourselves and your families, for should the condition of my Consulship be such as to subject me to all manner of pains, hardships and suffering I will bear them not only resolutely, but cheerfully, if by my labors I can secure your dignity and safety with that of the people of Rome.

I have long observed a spirit of disorder working in the State, new projects devising and pernicious schemes set on foot; but never could I imagine that a conspiracy so dreadful and destructive had entered into the minds of citizens. The mischief is spread wider than most people imagine, and has not only infected Italy, but crossed the Alps, and imperceptibly creeping abroad, seized many provinces. You can never hope to suppress it by delay and irresolution. Whatever course you take, you must proceed with vigor and expedition. I speak according to my real sense of the matter, for may I never enjoy in conjunction with you the benefit of my country's safety, if the eagerness which I show in this cause proceeds from any severity of temper (for no man has less of it), but from pure humanity and clemency, for I seem to behold this city—the light of the universe and the citadel of all nations—suddenly involved in flames. I figure to myself my country in ruins, and the miserable bodies of slaughtered citizens lying in heaps without burial. And because these calamities appear to me in the highest degree deplorable and dreadful, therefore am I severe and unrelenting towards those who endeavored to bring them on us.

If we punish them with the utmost severity we shall be accounted compassionate; but if we are remiss in the execution of justice, we may be charged with the greatest cruelty in exposing the Republic and our fellow citizens to ruin. Is it possible you should be afraid of being thought too severe in the punishment of so unnatural and monstrous a treason, when in reality you have much more cause to dread the cause of cruelty to your country for your too great lenity, than the imputation of severity for proceeding in an exemplary manner against such implacable enemies. But I cannot, conscript fathers, conceal what I hear. Reports are spread through the city and have reached my ears, tending to insinuate that we have not a sufficient force to support and execute what you shall this day decree. But, be assured, conscript fathers, that everything is concerted, regulated and settled, partly through my extreme care and diligence, but still more by the indefatigable zeal of the Roman people to support themselves in possession of empire and preserve their common fortunes. The whole body of the people is assembled for your defence; the forum, the temples around the forum, and all the avenues of the Senate, are possessed by your friends. This indeed is the only cause since the building of Rome, in which all men have been unanimous, those only excepted who, finding their own ruin unavoidable, choose rather to perish in the general wreck of their country than fall by themselves. These I willingly except and separate from the rest, for I consider them not so much in the light of Lad citizens as of implacable enemies.

But then, as to the rest, immortal Gods! in what crowds, with what zeal and with what courage do they all unite in defence of the public welfare and dignity? What occasion is there to speak here of the Roman knights? who, without disputing your presidency in rank and the administration of affairs, vie with you in their zeal for the Republic, whom, after a dissession of many years, this day's cause has entirely reconciled and united with you. And if this union which my Consulship has confirmed, be preserved and perpetuated, I am confident that no civil or domestic evil can ever again disturb this State.

The like zeal for the common cause appears among the tribunes of the exchequer and the whole body of the scribes, who happening to assemble this day at the Treasury have dropped all consideration of their private affairs, and turned their whole attention to the public safety. The whole body of free born citizens, even the meanest, offer us their assistance; for where is the man to whom these temples, the face of the city, the possession of liberty, in short this very light, are not both dear and delightful? Since then, conscript fathers, the Roman people are not wanting in their zeal and duty towards you, it is your part not to be wanting to the Roman people.

You have a Consul snatched from various snares and dangers and the jaws of death; not for the preservation of his own life, but for your security. All orders unite in opinion, inclination, zeal, courage and a professed concern to secure the Commonwealth. Your common country beset with the brands and weapons of an impious conspiracy, stretches out her suppliant hands to you for relief, recommends herself to your care, and beseeches you to take under your protection the lives of the citizens, the citadel, the capital, the altar of domestic worship, the everlasting fire of Vesta, the shrines and temples of the gods, the walls of the city and the houses of the citizens. Consider, likewise, that you are this day to pass judgment on your own lives, on those of your wives and children, on the fortunes of all the citizens, on your houses and properties. You have a leader, such as you will not always have, watchful for you, regardless of himself. You have, likewise, what was never known before in a case of this kind, all orders, all ranks of men, the whole body of the Roman people, of one and the same mind. Reflect how this mighty empire reared with so much toil, this liberty established with so much bravery, and this profusion of wealth, improved and heightened with so much favor and kindness of the gods, were likely, in one night, to have been forever destroyed. You are this day to provide that the same thing may not only never be attempted, but not so much as thought of by any citizen.

In one circumstance, indeed, the condition of a foreign victory is better than that of a domestic one; because a foreign enemy when conquered is either quite crushed and reduced to slavery, or, obtaining favorable terms becomes a friend; but when profligate citizens once turn rebels and are baffled in their plots, you can neither keep them quiet

by force nor oblige them by favors. I therefore see myself engaged in an eternal war with all traitorous citizens, but am confident I shall easily repel from me and mine, through you and every worthy man's assistance, joined to the mighty dangers we have escaped; a remembrance that will not only subsist among the people delivered from them, but which must ever cleave to the minds and tongues of all nations.

Nor, I trust will any force be found strong enough to overpower the present union between you and the Roman knights, and this general confederacy of all good citizens. Therefore, conscript fathers, let me exhort you to proceed with vigor and resolution in an affair that regards your very being, and that of the people of Rome, your wives and children, your religion and properties, your altars and temples, the houses and dwellings of this city, your empire, your liberty, the safety of Italy and the whole system of the Commonwealth, for you have a Consul who will not only obey your decrees without hesitation, but while he lives, will support and execute in person whatever you shall order.

Cicero's advice prevailed and the Roman Empire was saved, and remained a monument of what vigor and love of liberty can accomplish for a long period afterward, before it succumbed to ambition and luxury, and their attendant evils, in sapping the foundations of free government.

We have only to add that Cicero procured a decree for the punishment of Lentulus, Cethegus, Statilius and others of the chief conspirators, who were executed the same day, whilst Cataline, driven to try his fate in battle, was defeated and slain, his whole army cut to pieces, and, as Cicero predicted, all their evils were extirpated with him at once.

## A. FELIX,

HAVING in connection with his Grocery and Notion business, commenced the

### Manufacturing of Confectionery,

in its various branches, and employed a practical workman, notifies the public that he intends to keep a well assorted stock of the above goods on hand, which will be warranted to give satisfaction, and be equal to any Confectioneries that can be bought from any eastern city, which he offers to wholesale merchants and retailers at city prices, with cost of carriage. He therefore solicits the custom of the surrounding country, and requests them to send in their orders or call and examine his goods, which will satisfy all that they can be accommodated with a selection which will recommend itself.

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

### Large Stock of Furniture on Hand.

A. FELIX is still manufacturing all kinds of Furniture. Young married persons and others that wish to purchase Furniture will find a good assortment on hand, which will be sold cheap for cash, or country produce taken in exchange for same. Give me a call, on Valley street, near Black Bear Hotel. feb 21

1000 STONE Fruit Jars, best in use, at prices cheaper than has ever been offered, at Zerbe's Grocery and Stone-ware depot. jy 10

STONEWARE, STONEWARE,  
3000 GALLONS of superior Stoneware just received and for sale, wholesale and retail, at prices lower than has ever been offered before:

Cream Crocks, from 2 to 6 gallons.  
Butter Pots, from 1 to 6 gal.  
Jugs, from 2 to 4 gal.  
Milk Pans, Apple Butter Pots,  
Stone Churns, Fruit Jars, &c., &c., which we will sell to retailers cheaper than can be bought at any factory in the State. Country Merchants wishing to enter into the stone-ware business will do well by giving me a call, as I am the sole agent of this article. Farmers in need of Stoneware will find a large and well assorted stock at HENRY ZERBE'S Grocery and Stone-ware Depot. Lewistown, July 10, 1861.

### WALL PAPER.

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

### Mrs. Wertz again on Hand.

HAVING taken the stand recently occupied by Mr. Holtzworth, in East Market street, a few doors west of the Black Bear Hotel, she respectfully announces to her old friends that she has now on hand a fine stock of

**FAMILY GROCERIES,**  
FANCY ARTICLES & NOTIONS OF ALL KINDS,  
and other useful Knick Knacks.

ALSO,  
**CONFECTIONERIES,**  
CAKES, &c.

Her old friends are respectfully invited to give her a call. ap18

### NEW REMEDIES FOR

#### SPERMATORRHEA.

HOWARD ASSOCIATION, PHILADELPHIA. A successful Institution established by special Endowment, for the Relief of the Sick and Destitute, afflicted with Venereal and Chronic Diseases, and especially for the Cure of Diseases of the Secret Organs.  
MEDICAL ADVICE given gratis, by the Acting Surgeon.  
VALUABLE REPORTS on Spermatorrhea, and other diseases of the Secret Organs, and the NEW REMEDIES employed in the Dispensary, sent in sealed envelopes, free of charge. Two or three stamps for postage, acceptable. Address: DR. J. STELLIN HOUGHTON, Howard Association, No. 2, Ninth St., Philadelphia, Pa. jeb