

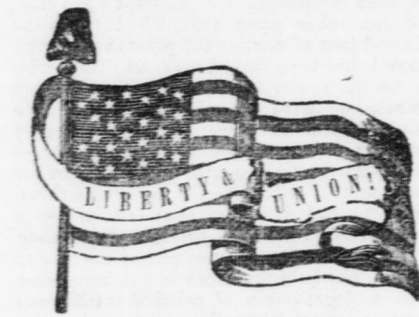
which for their wickedness God's providence has brought upon them. And that will do more to crush out the institution of slavery than would have been done by the peaceful administration of the Government in ten centuries. If that should be the consequence I should have no tears to shed. To the future and to Providence I leave the issues of this great question.

It is not the province of the Government of the United States to enter into a crusade against the institution of Slavery. I would proclaim to the people of all the States of the Union the right to manage their institutions in their own way.

THE GAZETTE.

LEWISTOWN, PA.
Wednesday, August 28, 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;
The stars have in the welkin dome,
And all the hues were born in heaven;
Forever float that standard sheet,
Where breathes the free but falls before us,
With freedom's soul beneath our feet,
And freedom's banner streaming o'er us.

Our Candidates.

The olive branch held out to our opponents was not accepted in such a manner as to enable the People's County Convention to take action on the subject, no one apparently being willing to commit himself either by a meeting, as a committee, or a solicitation in writing, although three out of every five declared themselves favorable to such a ticket. This course left no alternative for our convention but to place one in nomination. To remove all obstacles of a partisan character Mr. Gibbon declined being a candidate, thus leaving the convention free to act in the choice of candidates, conservative in character and fresh from the ranks of the people. That they have done so all who have any knowledge of the gentleman named will readily admit, not one among them being amendable to the charge of violent partisanship. We have known them all for years, and aside from all party feeling, have no hesitation in asserting that no ticket has been nominated in this county since our sojourn in it less exceptional as a whole in point of character and ability.

Let a comparison be made between the opposing candidates, by any impartial man, and the result will be most striking. But it is not alone in this view that our convention has done justice to the people; their nominees stand on the record as unconditional Union men, opposed to all traitorous designs, and who believe that the prosperity of our country and the perpetuation of our institutions are involved on the success or failure of the National and State Governments in putting down the infamous rebellion at the South, while our opponents, whose boast it was in days gone by, that they had no principles to conceal, stand in the suspicious attitude of favoring the division of this great and glorious country, and the inevitable destruction of the only free and powerful government on earth.

Gen. Ben McCulloch has given the best evidence that he is not dead by issuing a proclamation. The document is dated Springfield, and assures the inhabitants of the State that his sole motive in coming at the head of an army is to make war upon Northern foes and to drive the National troops out.

The official reports of the battle of Wilson's Creek show the National loss to have been 223 killed, 721 wounded, and 291 missing--total 1,235, out of an army numbering only 5,500 when it went into action. It is now stated that the confederate forces undertook to follow Gen. Sigel in his retreat from Springfield, but at the end of one day's march, hearing that our army had been reinforced they turned back.

A despatch from Cairo informs us that the Lexington, one of the new gun-boats recently put in service on the Mississippi river, has succeeded in capturing at Paducah, Kentucky, the steamer W. B. Terry, which has been used for conveying contraband goods to the confederates up the Tennessee River. She has on board a number of Minnie Rifles and one field piece.

Two prisoners, a captain in the 4th Michigan and the assistant quartermaster of the Second Rhode Island regiment, escaped from Richmond and made good their arrival on the Potomac below Aquia Creek, after nine days traveling. They built a raft and started to work across the river, but were taken from their frail bark by the gun boat Union, and brought to the city. They state that the feeling and talk is strong in Richmond to march upon Washington. Our men (prisoners) there are crowded into small rooms, and they are indifferently cared for, though in their letters they are obliged to intimate that every attention is paid to their comfort.

The office of the Stark County Democrat, a secession sheet, at Canton, Ohio, was entirely destroyed last week by the volunteers of that place.

The Germans of New York City have raised a rifle regiment of a thousand men, and assumed the name of the Cameron Rifle Rangers. They are mostly old soldiers, who have seen service in the wars of Europe, and who enter on this contest because they are not willing to stand idle and behold the country of their adoption and adoration dismembered and destroyed.

Two agents of Richmond tobacco factories, on a collecting tour, with a considerable amount of money in their possession, were arrested at New York.

Ben Wood, or Mr. Valandigham were the President, they would not dare give up the guarantees of free navigation on the Gulf of Mexico, or the Louisiana, free Mississippi, which Jefferson, the great democratic father, bought from Spain in buying Louisiana. But the only peace possible just now is this sort of peace--and hence it is idle to think of it or talk of it unless Jeff. Davis can dictate to the North such a peace on the Schuylkill or on the Ohio river, in front of Cincinnati.

THE WAR NEWS.

The news from the different seats of war continues unimportant. Gen. McClellan continues his reviews of the troops in and around Washington, and a satisfactory state of discipline is now reported. Gen. Bank's division is in the neighborhood of the Monocacy. The Confederates are said to have concentrated their force on the Upper Potomac in the neighborhood of Leesburg. They are taking to pieces the remains of the locomotives at Martinsburg, with the view of transporting them elsewhere. From Fortress Monroe there is nothing new but preparations for a naval expedition of some kind and for purposes to be hereafter developed.

An attempt was made on Friday to destroy the Court House at Towson, Baltimore County. The office of the Clerk of the Court was entered, the papers piled in the centre of the room and fired. The contents of two rooms, including the important land records of the county, were entirely destroyed.

An attempt was made by the Secessionists at Cumberland, Md., on Friday evening, to capture ex-Gov. Thomas, while he was addressing a collection of Union men before a hotel in that place. The Union men drove the Secessionists, and continued the work by the destruction of the office of the Alleganian, a rabid Secession newspaper. On Saturday another attempt was made to capture Gov. Thomas, by throwing the train on which he was proceeding homeward off the track. It did not succeed.

The difficulties that have occurred in several regiments in the vicinity of Washington, with regard to the length of their term of enlistment, will probably be heard of no more. Justice Wayne, of the United States Supreme Court, has decided in the case of a member of the first Minnesota Regiment, brought before him on a writ of habeas corpus, that the government is fully entitled to the services of the troops for three years.

Governor Gamble has issued a proclamation calling out 42,000 volunteers, to serve for six months, unless the rebellion should be sooner crushed within Missouri. If that number of volunteers are not speedily forthcoming, he announces that a draft will be restored to. The reports as to the movements of the confederates are conflicting, but all the important points now held by the Federal troops are believed to be impregnable to any assaults that can be made upon them.

An attempt was made at Bridgeport, Connecticut, on Saturday, to raise a peace flag. According to previous announcement a meeting was to have been organized for the raising of the flag. No sooner was the flag hoisted, however, than the Union men made a rush for it, pulled it down and tore it into shreds. A Union meeting was then organized which passed a series of Union resolutions. The same night the Farmer newspaper office, published in Bridgeport, was demolished, notwithstanding the efforts of prominent citizens to save it.

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LOCAL AFFAIRS.

The People's County Convention met in the Town Hall on Monday, pursuant to adjournment--all the delegates being present. A letter from Mr. Gibbonney was read requesting the withdrawal of his name, whereupon, no proposition having been made in pursuance of a Union ticket resolution adopted by this convention at its former meeting, the following ticket was nominated:

- Assembly,
JOHN D. BARR, of Brown.
Associate Judges,
ELIJAH MORRISON, of Wayne,
WILLIAM McKINNEY, of Reedsville.
Commissioner,
JOHN McDOWELL, Jr., of Armagh.
Treasurer,
ROBERT W. PATTON, of Lewistown.
Auditor,
HENRY C. VANZANT, of Decatur.

The following resolutions were then unanimously adopted:

WHEREAS, It has been a general desire of the Union-loving people of this county to present for their suffrages a Union ticket, so as, in the present perilous times, to avoid or at least allay party feeling; and whereas, all efforts to attain this end having failed by the obstinacy of a few men who arrogate to themselves the right of ruling the so-called democratic party--

Resolved, That we present the ticket this day formed, as composed of conservative unconditional Union men, who regard the preservation of our wise and beneficent institutions as the first duty of the Government and the People.

Resolved, That we invite all who yield to the National and State Governments a cordial support in their efforts to put down one of the most infamous conspiracies conceived since Lucifer rebelled against the decrees of that mighty power at whose command heaven and earth, with the nations therein, were called into existence, to unite with us in sustaining all the measures deemed necessary to save the government from disruption and the people from an anarchy and confusion which must necessarily follow the hell conceived right of secession.

Resolved, That while we pray for the return of peace, of unity, and of good will, we are unalterably opposed to any and all propositions for the attainment of that object until those in open rebellion lay down their arms, submit to the laws, and agree unconditionally to refer their alleged grievances to a National Convention of all the States.

Resolved, That in the language of Senator Douglas, as promulgated in his last speech, "The conspiracy to break up the Union is a fact well known to all. Armies are being raised and war being levied to accomplish it. There can be but two sides to the controversy. Every man must be on the side of the United States or against it. There can be no neutrals in this war. There can be none but patriots and traitors."

Resolved, That we pledge ourselves to sustain the National and State Governments in upholding the flag of our country against foreign enemies as well as domestic traitors, and that we endorse and approve all the measures hitherto adopted, not only as being just under the circumstances, but necessary to the welfare of the people.

Resolved, That flinging to the breeze the banner of our country, inscribed with the motto that "the majority shall rule," we shall enter the field with a determination to sustain the men this day nominated, not on the ground of party, but as representing that motto.

Resolved, That we commend to all patriotic citizens the families of those noble soldiers who have shown their devotion to their country by entering its service, and trust all will take pride in performing such good offices as will soothe these left behind and gratify the father, son or brother on the tented field.

COUNTY COMMITTEE.

- Wayne--James Wharton.
Newton Hamilton--John Porcell.
Oliver--John Marsden.
McVeytown--G. W. McBride.
Bratton--Henry Hartzler.
Granville--G. B. Pensepaker.
Lewistown, E. W.--Dart Mathersbough.
Lewistown, W. W.--George Frysinger.
Derry--William Orshilton.
Brown William Johnston.
Old Armagh--A. W. Grass.
Union--W. C. Nelson.
Decatur--A. Mathersbough.
Menno--Isaac Steely.

Candidates for office will take notice that we shall require payment of a portion of our charges for printing within the ensuing two weeks.

The Logan Guards, reorganized, left here on Monday night, over 100 strong, and with the exception of four or five who were rejected by the surgeon and honorably discharged, have been sworn into the service. They had intended leaving in the afternoon, and were escorted to the station by the Slemmer Guards and a large number of citizens, but by some mismanagement the mail train had no extra cars. We shall probably give a list of the officers and members in our next.

Captain Zollinger's company is also rapidly filling up, and will probably leave in a day or two. This makes the third company of three years men from Mifflin county, and another could probably be raised by some good officer.

P. S. Two more companies are forming in this county.

TEACHERS' INSTITUTE.—This is still in session at the Academy, occupied with the customary exercises. We learn that to-night Prof. M. J. Smith will deliver a lecture before it, Thursday night A. Smith, County Superintendent, will lecture, and Friday night will be devoted to patriotism and sociality. The evening exercises take place at the Town Hall.

THE KEYSSTONE BAND COMING!—We learn from Colonel Irwin that the splendid Keystone Band, twenty-one in number, now attached to his regiment, will be in Lewistown on Thursday morning, and will remain for several days. A drum corps of twenty is also now forming. The full Band will be twenty-six, so that this fine regiment will have 46 musicians, 3 battalions of 500 each, and a battery of artillery.

BLANKETS AND SHOES.—We have authority for stating that any quantity of Army Blankets are wanted by the Quartermaster General of Pennsylvania, and we commend the subject to persons who have idle mills. Shoes are also wanted, and by a number of shoemakers combining together, each having a private mark, so as to make the delivery in suitable lots, a large contract can be readily secured. We can give some further information as to prices, &c., and although not so remunerative as custom work, yet there is ample room for setting every fuller and shoemaker in the State at work. Union county we understand is now supplying that department with about 400 blankets, weighing four pounds each, per week, equal if not superior to any hitherto furnished.

PUBLIC MEETING.—A meeting was held in the Town Hall on Wednesday evening for the purpose of furthering the enlistment of men in the Logan Guards, Hon. A. S. Wilson in the chair, E. L. Benedict, N. J. Rudisill, F. J. Hoffman, and Samuel Comfort Vice Presidents, and L. J. Elbert and A. Thompson Secretaries. Jos. W. Parker, Esq., addressed the meeting in an eloquent speech, in which he took patriotic ground respecting the government measures adopted to put down rebellion, and stated he had come to the conclusion, as any sensible man would, that the President could have taken no other course than that pursued. He was followed by D. W. Woods and G. W. Elder. The officers were then appointed a committee to wait on the Relief Board to request them to make suitable provision for the families of soldiers who were in need. The following persons then offered a bonus of \$5 to the first who would enlist in the company: George Frysinger, H. A. Eisenbise, J. A. Mathews, F. J. Hoffman, A. S. Wilson, G. W. Elder, Wm. Butler, Wm. C. Vines, Geo. Blymyer, E. L. Benedict, Wm. B. Hoffman, D. W. Woods, Wm. Lind. The meeting then adjourned to Saturday evening, when a similar provision was made for Capt. Zollinger's company.

DERRY TOWNSHIP TOMATOES.—Mr. Henry Book left three tomatoes on Tuesday weighing respectively 2 lbs. 1 oz., 2 lbs., 1 lb. 15 oz. If any person has larger ones, or any three weighing over six pounds, send them along.

SWORD PRESENTATION.—The citizens of Mifflin county presented a splendid sword to Abraham Cash, of this place, but lately of the New York 71st Regiment, for his gallant conduct at the battle of Bull's Run, on last Friday evening, in presence of a large number of citizens. The presentation speech was made by Jos. W. Parker, which was as follows:

ABRAHAM CASH.—Your fellow citizens have assembled here this evening for the purpose of presenting you with a beautiful sword. They deemed it a merited and appropriate expression of their gratitude for the services which you rendered the Government in the dark days of its trial, and especially of your gallantry and devotion to its fortunes in the battle of Bull's Run.

"Honor to whom honor is due," is a sentiment as ancient as it is universal and just. Mankind in all ages, notwithstanding their diversity of intellect, intelligence and refinement, have woven the grandest chaplets; erected the loftiest monuments; dedicated the pen of the historian and enlisted the sublimest efforts of the muse, to celebrate the virtues, and perpetuate the names of those champions who animated by the electric fires of patriotism, thwarted the machinations of freedom's adversaries, and saved from the grasp of the spoiler the consecrated symbols of their nation's glory. When such tributes to valor are the spontaneous offerings of grateful hearts, who can doubt that the defence of our country, its institutions and laws, its temples and altars, its hallowed graves of ancestry and sacred homes of worth and beauty, is the incentive of an inspiration that comes direct from Heaven.

Whatever diversities of opinion men may entertain as to the justice of the controversy in which our Government is engaged, with you, sir, the argument has long since been exhausted. When treason, maddened by the orgies of an accursed ambition, fired upon that flag which the true American adores next to the cross, you turned neither to the right hand nor to the left, but marched gallantly forward with your brethren of the seventy-first, to meet the traitors amidst scenes where you knew danger was imminent and that the death shot would fall thick and fast. What though the day was lost, all was not lost; there yet survived hope, courage, and the invincible determination to submit or yield, until the stars on our banner are permitted to keep watch over the graves of our heroes who sleep their last sleep on the red field of their glory; and its stainless folds again wave in triumph over every foot of federal jurisdiction from the Potomac to the Rio Grande.

Accept then this gift. For the defence of the Government, for the supremacy of the Constitution, for the protection of loyalty and the extermination of traitors, let it be unshakenly held.

When you return to your comrades who

shared with you the dangers of the past, and will unite with you in the conflicts of the future, tell them that in this war, in defence of Constitutional liberty, Pennsylvania will stand side by side with New York, that our united sentiment is, "where Freedom dwells, there is our country," and "where freedom's champions have their homes, there are our friends."

It oftentimes happens, sir, that they who take the sword perish by the sword. Should such be your fate--should you be found among the heroes that must be offered to appease the god of war--be assured that posterity will do justice to your memory. A monument higher and more enduring than those which towered above the immortal Three Hundred that fell at Thermopylae, will mark the spot where our patriot martyrs rest, and its granite tongues will forever proclaim to the world, "here reposes the sacred dust of those who died in defence of the Union, the Constitution, and the Laws of their Country."

To which Mr. Cash replied as follows:

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN.—I am obliged to you for the compliment of a handsome sword. I give you a pledge it shall suffer no dishonor at my hands.

I happened to be in New York City, on my way to California, when the Government called for troops to defend the Capital. I joined the N. Y. 71st Regiment, and marched to Washington City.

On the memorable 21st of July we encountered the rebel forces at Bull's Run. The 71st was there, and you will find honorable mention made of it. At a critical point of the fight, I volunteered, with five others, to man one of the guns belonging to the Second Rhode Island Battery. We served the gun and helped to drive back the enemy. After they retreated, I counted eighty men lying around and in front of our cannon, who had fallen before the storm of iron hail which we poured out. Our regiment retreated in good order for a distance of two miles. We went back to New York and were honorably discharged.

I was born and raised among you, and I very sensibly appreciate your kindness. I expect soon again to be upon the tented field, and when taking the sentinel's midnight rounds, believe me, I shall often call to memory the pleasant faces I now behold around me. I shall be comforted by the reflection that, while battling for the only free government in the world and the proud glory of the stars and stripes, humble as my lot in life may be, I am not forgotten by the kind-hearted and patriotic citizens of our beautiful mountains. Again, I thank you, and my friends, be assured, whether I live to return to greet you again or perish amid the smoke and tumult of the battle field, I shall not forget while life remains that I am one of the sons of "Gallant Little Mifflin."

The sword, which was made to order, is a splendid piece of workmanship, and bears the following inscription:

THE CITIZENS OF MIFFLIN COUNTY, PA.,
TO
ABRAHAM CASH,
For Gallantry at the Battle of Bull's Run, Va., July 21st, 1861.

The Relief Board has fixed the rates of relief at \$1 and upwards, according to circumstances. This will make the payments vary from that sum to about \$3 per week. Blank applications can be procured at the Gazette Office on Friday.

TEACHERS' INSTITUTE.

The Institute began on Monday, Aug. 19, as advertised, and continued until Friday night last week. The attendance was not quite as full as has generally been the case heretofore, owing to the war excitement and the absence of quite a number of our most active teachers now attending normal schools. But those present manifested most encouraging interest in all the exercises, and put forth vigorous efforts to make due preparation on all the topics assigned.

The Institute is conducted by the County Superintendent, assisted by Prof. M. J. Smith, Principal of Lewistown Academy.

The exercises of the several days have consisted of drills in the different branches taught in common schools, with special reference to the best modes of giving instruction in the same. Marked attention has been given to the most simple and successful methods of teaching the fundamental rules of arithmetic, those teachers who have had large experience illustrating the manner which they have found most satisfactory; Prin. Smith gave his form of analysis and explanation, and imparted not a little valuable information respecting the origin of the figures we use and of our present weights and measures. In grammar great pains have been taken to secure a clear idea of the nature and uses of a good system of analysis, and the progress in this branch has been very gratifying. Reading, orthography, mental arithmetic and geography have been carefully attended to, and physical exercises have not been neglected.

On Thursday night G. F. Davenport, A. M., of Kishacoquillas Seminary, gave an elaborate and interesting lecture on the Duties which Teachers owe to themselves. Among other duties he urged the importance of teachers reading general literature, preserving complete self control, being thoroughly impartial, guarding against ill health, and thinking their calling only one of several honorable professions. Rev. A. Clark, editor of the School Visitor, made a short speech full of good suggestions and interspersed with humorous anecdotes.

Friday was given to Prof. Wickersham, who gave most instructive lectures on the Theory of Teaching, and illustrated his philosophy by giving the mode and order of instruction which he thought judicious to be adopted in several branches.

He also gave many valuable suggestions respecting the course to be pursued in beginning and arranging a school; of these suggestions, the following are most important: The teacher should meet his scholars kindly, and, during the first day, try to win their confidence. He should allow pupils to choose their own seats, but should exercise general supervision of the operation, and should cause it to be distinctly understood that he reserves the right to change their seats whenever he judges it necessary. He should tell them that if they can whisper so little and so quietly as not to interfere with the order of the school, he will allow them to whisper about their lessons; but if afterward they become noisy so as to disturb the school, whispering must be strictly prohibited. He should let them study where they choose, but have it well understood that he must put them into classes suited to their actual attainments.

The members of the Institute were very at-

tentive during the entire day, and cannot fail to have been greatly benefited. In the evening Prof. Wickersham lectured on Moral Instruction in schools. After showing its great importance, he argued that such instruction can be imparted in three modes: by surrounding circumstances, a pleasant school room with pictures of a moral and attractive character, a good play ground and a beautiful location; by precept, the reading of the Scriptures, the reading or narration of suitable stories, like that of Washington cutting the cherry-tree, calling attention to events and facts that have a moral bearing or evince the goodness of God; by example, showing in word and action that the teacher regards it all important to be truthful, honest, kind and wholly exemplary. At the close of the address the Institute unanimously adopted the following resolution:

Resolved, That the members of this Institute tender their hearty thanks to Prof. Wickersham for his able, interesting and highly instructive lectures.

The Institute continues until Friday night, August 29. SECRETARY PRO TEM.

THE MARKETS.

LEWISTOWN, August 28, 1861.
CORRECTED BY GEORGE BLYMYER.

Butter, good, # lb.	12
Eggs, # dozen	8
Buckwheat Flour per 100,	2 30
Beeswax, per pound,	25
Wool, washed,	25
" unwashed,	20
Dried Cherries, per bushel,	1 75
Dried Apples, do	1 75
Beans per bushel,	1 50
Hops, # lb.	12
Feathers, # lb.	50
Country soap per lb., from 5 to 7 cts.	4
Potatoes,	4
Shoulder,	7
Ham,	11
Sides,	8
Lard,	9
Tallow,	00 a 9

CORRECTED BY MARKS & WILLIS.

Wheat, white # bushel,	1 00
" red	95
" new,	80 a 90
Corn, old,	35
Rye,	40
Oats,	20
Barley,	00 to 40
Cloverseed,	0 00 to 2 75
Timothy,	1 50
Flaxseed,	1 10

Marks & Willis are retailing flour and feed as follows:

Extra Flour, per 100,	2 75
Fine, do	2 60
Superfine, do	2 50
Family, do	2 40
Mill Feed, per hundred,	75
Chopped Oats and Corn per 100,	1 00
Chopped Rye per 100,	1 05
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 Limestone \$2 85 per ton.
Trevorton " \$2 50 per ton.

Delivered for cash only.

Philadelphia Market.

Flour--Extra \$1 75 a 5, Family 5 50 a 6 25, superfine 4 50 a 5, extra and extra family due 4 75 a 5, and fancy lots 6 a 50, as to quality. Rye flour 2 75 a 2 87 per bbl. Corn meal 2 75 a 3 per bbl.

Grain--Red wheat 105 a 110, white 120 a 125. Rye 58 a 60 per bu. Corn 52 a 55 per bu. 50c. Oats, new, 25 a 28, old, 31c.

Cattle Market, August 25, 1861.—The receipts of Beef Cattle reached 1,200 head. Sales at \$6 a 50, as to quality.

5,000 Sheep at from 6 to 6 1/2 per lb. net.
500 Hogs at from \$5 50 to 6 per 100 lbs. net, as to quality.

NOTICE!

PERSONS knowing themselves indebted to the subscriber are respectfully requested to call and settle their accounts. If not paid soon a number of them will be put in suit.

The accounts also, of Wm. B. Hoffman & Co., now long due, must be closed up or put in suit.

aug 28 F. J. HOFFMAN.

TIMOTHY SEED, for sale by
aug 28 F. J. HOFFMAN.

COAL OIL! I expect in a few days an excellent article of Coal Oil to sell at 64c per gallon.

aug 28 F. J. HOFFMAN.

PAY UP, PAY UP.

ALL persons indebted to me are notified to settle their accounts by the 20th of September, as I have to raise money by that time.

My present stock of Boots, Shoes, &c., will be sold at reduced prices for Cash only. Those in want of such articles should call and examine. All kinds of work made to order of the best quality and style. Thankful for patronage heretofore bestowed, a continuance of the same is respectfully solicited.

aug 28 JOHN CLARKE.

WANTED.—A middle aged woman accustomed to all kinds of housework. To a suitable one a permanent place, with liberal wages, will be given. Inquire at this office for further information.

aug 21

Examination of Teachers.

EXAMINATIONS of Candidates for Teaching in Mifflin County will be held for the several districts as follows:

- | | |
|--|---------|
| For Lewistown, | Sept. 2 |
| " Derry and Granville, at Lewistown, | " 3 |
| " Armagh, at Milroy, | " 4 |
| " Decatur, at Reedsville, | " 5 |
| " Brown, at Stroup's School-house | " 6 |
| " Newton Hamilton and Wayne, at Newton Hamilton, | " 9 |
| " McVeytown, Bratton, and Oliver, at McVeytown, | " 10 |
| " Menno, at Allenville, | " 11 |
| " Union, at Bellevue, | " 12 |
- To begin at 9 o'clock A. M.
- As the School Law contains no provision for *præ-ter-* examinations, all applicants for schools will see the necessity of being present at the above public examinations. None need apply for certificates who cannot sustain an examination in every branch mentioned in the certificate and in the art of teaching. Directors and citizens are cordially invited to attend.
- Lewistown, August 21, 1861.