

THE GAZETTE.

LEWISTOWN, PA.
Wednesday, September 4, 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 signal sounds to raise the green.
They were here in the walkin' done
And all the time were born in heaven.
Forever God that standeth true.
Where breathe the low tall hills before us
With freedom's soul beneath our feet,
And freedom's banner streaming 'er us.

THE PEOPLE'S TICKET.

Free from Southern Sympathizers—Unconditional Union Men—in Favor of a Vigorous Prosecution of the War, and opposed to all compromise so long as the Southern Traitors are in Arms.

- President Judge,
SAMUEL S. WOODS,
of Lewistown.
- Assembly,
JOHN D. BARR, of Brown.
- Associate Judges,
ELIJAH MORRISON, of Wayne,
WILLIAM MCKINNEY, of Reedsville.
Commissioner,
JOHN McDOWELL, Jr., of Arzagh.
- Treasurer,
ROBERT W. PATTON, of Lewistown.
- Auditor,
HEZ. C. VANZANT, of Decatur.

Nomination for President Judge.

The conferees from Mifflin and Snyder counties met on the 21st instant at Middleburg, and in consequence of a publication in the Lewisburg Chronicle that the Union county conferees would attend on the 28th, adjourned to that day, when the following proceedings took place:

Adjourned Meeting of the Judicial Conferees.
MIDDLEBURG, August 28, 1861.—Agreeable to adjournment, the Conferees of the 20th Judicial District met in the Court House.—On motion of Mr. Specht, G. H. Calbraith was elected President and John S. Hackenburg Secretary. A call was made for credentials, when Moses Specht, John S. Hackenburg and Joseph Boust presented their credentials from Snyder, and G. H. Calbraith, A. M. Ingram and Samuel Comfort, the latter a substitute for C. C. Stanbarger, from Mifflin counties—the Conferees from Union county not present.

Mr. Comfort nominated S. S. Woods, when on motion of Mr. Specht the nomination was closed.

On motion of Mr. Boust they proceeded to ballot viva voce for Judge.

Whole number of votes	9
Necessary to a choice	5
Samuel S. Woods received	6
Mr. Woods having a majority of all the votes cast, was duly nominated.	

G. H. CALBRAITH, Pres.

J. S. Hackenburg, Sec.

With many others we regret that our friends in Union county should resort to any subterfuges in this matter, or suffer a few men to do it for them. If they could show any insuperable objection to the nominee there might be some plausibility in their course, but what evidence have we (or they either) that Sklenker is a better man than Mr. Woods. He is an old man, and unless we are wrongly informed of that stripe in politics whose position in the great national contest now going on is with the peace party, that is, dividing the Union, for that is the only peace the traitors would make unless overcome by the strong arm of the government. Mr. Woods comes into the field unanimously endorsed by the Mifflin county convention, and with Snyder county thus obtained six votes out of nine. Having then been fairly nominated we trust the voters of Union will put a stop to that species of trading which ten years ago sacrificed their own nominee and would now do the same with ours. The man who denies legal ability to Mr. W., can at once be met by the fact that he was one of the most successful practitioners at the bar in this county; and that he has the energy and will to faithfully administer laws now too much neglected, no one can for a moment doubt.

The Democratic and Republican Committees of Conference of Huntingdon county have put in nomination the following Union ticket: Assembly, John Scott—Associate Judge, Benj. F. Patton—County Commissioner, John S. Iselt—County Treasurer, John A. Nash—Director of the poor, James Henderson—Auditor, Milton Sangree. This ticket is supported by both party journals, and will be elected without much opposition—Shaw, of the Workingmen's Advocate, being the only one finding fault with it.

New York, Sept. 2.—Surveyor Andrews yesterday seized twenty-five vessels, owned wholly or in part by the rebels, including eight ships and seven barks. Others will be seized to-day. The value of the vessels seized is over two millions of dollars.

From the Lewistown Democrat, August 12, 1861.
"Neither was it our fault that, while intriguing for the postmastership, he made promises which he cannot now fulfill. Yet, having failed to accomplish our removal from office by the ordinary processes, he now resorts to the dishonorable alternative of misrepresenting our political record and position. What he failed to accomplish by fair means, he would now do by foul ones."

And now hear what the fellow says in his last paper, published two weeks after the above. He keeps it seems something of a "liery," which he thus notices:

"Referring to our pocket diary, in which we each night note the doings of the day, we find at date of February 19th, as follows: 'I saw Judge Hale to night. I suggested a plan by which, when my removal takes place, he would be able to get the Clerkship for one of his friends. He was willing to enter into it. I told him I desired to be kept in office until 20th of June, but after that I would be ready for removal any time.'"

In his last paper he also speaks of the post office as follows:

"To say nothing of his late magnificent failure to reach the Lewistown postmastership."

In a letter to the editor of the Gazette, dated Washington City, April 9, 1861, H. Frysinger writes as follows:

"Judge H. told me he had offered the place of postmastership of Lewistown to you, and as he had no objection, and I presumed you would be gratified, I sent up an article making public the fact."

The article referred to appeared in the Democrat of April 11, 1861, and reads as follows:

"The Postmastership.—It is understood that the Postmastership of Lewistown was last week offered to George Frysinger, Esq., editor of the Gazette, who, for private reasons, declined to accept it. The chances now are decidedly in favor of Mr. Samuel Comfort. The appointment will probably be made this week."

The man, woman or child who cannot see that our "respectful nephew" tells downright and unblushing falsehoods one way or the other in both the above cases, may be truly dull of comprehension, for, in the first place, how could we be acting dishonorably in effecting his removal in August (with which we again say we had nothing whatever to do,) when by his own diary he proves that he had entered into an agreement with Judge Hale to be ready for removal after the 20th of June, two months sooner than he was removed? In the second place how could our application for the postmastership have been a "magnificent failure," when he also proves that Judge H. told him he had OFFERED US THE OFFICE, and published the fact in his paper in April last!

In a long experience in the publishing business we have no recollection of meeting with more mendacious assertions than those contained in the Democrat of the 15th and 29th August, nearly every one being coined from beginning to end. Among other things he avers we attacked him personally; all readers of both papers know this to be false. That we intrigued for the post office—that we were an applicant for office under Mr. Fillmore—or that we expected one from the Auditor General, are falsehoods with scarcely a shadow of foundation.

It is not worth while however to follow up the ravings of one who seems to have lost his senses since he lost his office, and we therefore leave him in the enjoyment of the no doubt pleasant reflection that while his knavery did not keep him in office, it has gained him a contempt which may yet prove a serious stumbling block in the future with all men who regard truth and honesty.

Where is the Democracy Drifting?

It would be well for the masses of the democratic party to consider the part they may take this fall in the elections, and the results likely to follow should the Breckinridge wing of the party succeed in obtaining any considerable footing in the Legislature. The same men who outraged all party organization by supporting the disorganizers in the Charleston convention—the same men who led the party into upholding the enormities practiced by the traitors in Buchanan's Cabinet—the same men who are aiding, abetting and sympathizing with the southern rebellion, who advocate an inglorious peace, who find fault with every action of the government deemed absolutely necessary to its preservation, are the men who now control the nominees of the so-called democratic party.—The newspapers too, with occasional exceptions, greedily catch up speeches or parts of speeches made by Breckinridge or other neutral traitors, while the productions of Cass, of Holt, of Andrew Johnson, of Dickinson, and other patriots who speak sound democratic doctrine, are overlooked altogether or barely noticed. These are significant facts too potent to be neglected. War has thus far fallen, with its greater evils, in States where slavery has been proclaimed as of divine origin, (a fact so remarkable that it would almost seem a judgement on the misguided people who so advocated that unfortunate feature in our State institutions,) but let these pretended democrats get legislative sway, and how long would it be before we should see the

scenes enacted in Virginia, Missouri and Tennessee, and now apparently going on in Kentucky, transferred to Pennsylvania?

The Talk of a TRUE Democrat.

[The Lewistown Democrat.]
Hon. Jos. Holt of Kentucky delivered a short speech at Boston last week, where he was introduced by Mr. Everett, from which we make the following extracts:

Full, full will be the measure of my joy when I shall behold the patriot soldier of Massachusetts and the patriot soldier of Kentucky meeting upon the same fields of danger, and with the grasp of their fraternal hands rebuking those traitorous men who through long years have striven to render their allies and enemies to each other.

Fellow citizens, I am gratified to say that during the somewhat extended tour that I have just made I have nowhere found the public voice faint, or the public purpose faltering in reference to the vigorous prosecution of this war until the Stars and Stripes shall float on every flagstaff from which they have been torn. [Applause.] No where have I heard the word compromise—a word which can now be uttered only by disloyal lips, or by those speaking openly and directly in the interests of the rebellion. [Cheers and a voice, "that's the kind of talk."] So long as the rebels have arms in their hands there is nothing to compromise—[cheers]—nothing but the honor of the country and the integrity of the Government; and who, but he who is ready to fill a coward's grave, is prepared for submission to such humiliation as this?

Fellow citizens, it cannot be disguised that we stand at this moment confronted by great national dangers and great national calamities. Eleven members of our Union are in open and thus far successful revolt; and an army it may be of a hundred and fifty thousand men, breathing vengeance and slaughter, is hovering upon our lines and menacing the safety of Washington. From this pressing peril no valiant resolves, no brilliant declamation, no fervid prophesyings can possibly deliver us. Nothing but the sword, wielded by skillful and heroic hands, can now save this country from the last catastrophe that can befall a free people. The enemy has been tested, and we can no longer underrate either his power or his recklessness in battle.

Let no man cherish the delusive belief that since this rebellion is the cause of crime, that there fore it will be the less daringly maintained. History has recorded for our instruction and our admonition that Cataline and his co-conspirators fell with their faces to the enemy, and so, probably, will fall the Rebel leaders of the South. The more earnest, the more prompt, the more united the efforts that are now made, the briefer will be the struggle. All delay, all seeming hesitancy, all dissension, while strengthening the rebellion itself, is fraught with incalculable danger and mischief to ourselves.

If we falter, we fall, and not only will Washington, your Capital, be subjugated and sacked, but your cities and your fields will be swept over by an army carrying in its train desolations scarcely surpassed since the Goths established their steeds in the palaces of the Caesars. The fiendish tone of the Southern press, its exultant threatenings, and the events which have already transpired, fully justify me in this declaration.

If, therefore, we think of our lands and gold, of our merchandise and pleasant homes, or even of the honor and integrity of our Government, we are lost; we shall perish suddenly, irrevocably, and ignominiously. But if true to ourselves, as I truly believe we will be, true to the kindling memories of the past, and to the grandeur of our mission as a people, your arms will assuredly triumph; and that triumph the Union sentiment of the South will render complete and enduring [applause]; and thus, out of all this national turmoil, and battle, and bloodshed and warring anguish, there will in the end arise a future for our country, bright as that rainbow which spans the mist that mounts above the tortured bell of Niagara waters. For that future that hour of promise and of beauty may well be accepted as the appropriate emblem. [Applause.]

One of the most fearful obstacles which has been encountered in the successful prosecution of this war is the disloyalty found in our midst. [Cries of "that's so."] This is especially true in relation to Washington city and the Border States; but it is in a degree true everywhere, and to this is traceable much of that discouragement under which the nation is now suffering. The country is now rejoicing in those bold and decided measures which the President is taking to subdue this fatal source of weakness and defeat. [Cheers.] It is to vain that the stalwart arms and hearts of this great nation toil at the pumps, so long as men are kept on board with augers in their pockets, who, at every stolen opportunity, are boring holes in the bottom of the noble ship on which we are all embarked. [Applause.]

Fellow citizens, the thought of dismembering this Union, which has been the source of all our strength and all our joys as a nation, can be entertained by no true man. Dis-memberment would involve the abasement of all which we, as true Americans, have so long and so justly been proud, and the complete ruin of that grand inheritance which we have received from our fathers, and which it is our duty to transmit undiminished in its blessings to our descendants. It would conduct us from palaces of prosperity and power to hovels of wretchedness and to graves of his honor.

There will be no trouble henceforth about the pay of the troops. All the regiments are paid promptly.

Gen. Fremont has declared martial law in Missouri, in which he provides that the property of all persons in arms against the United States is to be confiscated to public use, and their slaves, if they have any, declared free. We shall soon see how many covert sympathizers the rebels have in the north, who will raise the cry of abolition, just as they did no coercion a few months ago.

Married.

On the 27th Aug., by the Rev. Thomas Stewart, JOHN F. C. DACO, of Harrisburg, to Miss MARY A. SUMMERVILLE, of this place.

On the 22d August, by the Rev. J. P. Shindle, DAVID A. SNOOK, of Little Valley, this county, and AMANDA JANE GASS, of West Beaver township, Snyder county.

Died.

On the 23d Aug., in Granville township, ANNA C., daughter of Reuben and Catharine Myers, aged 9 months.

THE WAR NEWS.

From Martinsburg we learn that the Confederates have removed the remains of two of the locomotives there to the Manassas railroad at Strasburg. They have also removed a portion of the machinery from the shops of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad and broken up the remainder. It is also said to be their intention to take up a portion of the track of the Baltimore and Ohio railroad and use the materials to form a railroad connection between Winchester and the Manassas railroad. We doubt, however, whether a railroad connection between the two points is possible, except at the cost of much time, labor and engineering skill.

The War Department has issued an order announcing that the 57th article of the Act of Congress establishing rules for the government of the armies of the United States will be strictly enforced, and that all correspondence with the enemy, verbally, or by writing, printing or telegraphing respecting military movements, will be punished according to the articles of war—with death.

General McCullough's army was, at the last accounts, marching towards Jefferson city as fast as possible. Troops were collecting there rapidly for its defence. Seven thousand men were already there, and a good supply of artillery and cavalry. Detachments of United States troops were kept actively operating in the whole neighboring country against scattered parties of contending forces.

The Santa Fe mail brings dates to the 17th, from Cannon City to the 26th, and \$20,000 in gold dust. The seven hundred and fifty Federal troops who surrendered to three hundred Texans, near Fort Filmore, have been released on parole. General Pelham, ex-Surveyor General of New Mexico, and Col. Clements, were arrested in Santa Fe charged with giving information to the enemy. A regiment of volunteers is to be raised in the Territory, and Col. Canby has suspended the writ of *habeas corpus*. Fort Stanton has been abandoned and fired by the United States troops.

Capt. Inman, flag officer of the African squadron, informs the Navy Department that the Confederate Government have sent circulars to the Naval officers of southern birth on that station, endeavoring to induce them to desert the service.

The Richmond correspondent of the Charleston Mercury complains that the Confederates are without the sympathy or friendship of any nation on earth. He also admits that the Confederates suffered more in killed and wounded at the Manassas battle than the Federals, and complains that advantage was not taken of the defeat.

The entire Catholic clergy of Chicago, by concerted action, have advised all unemployed men in their congregations to enlist in General Fremont's army.

CINCINNATI, Sept. 2.—There was a fight yesterday at Boone Court House, Va., resulting in the total rout of the enemy. Loss, 200 killed and a large number wounded. Forty prisoners were also taken. Nine were killed on our side, and six wounded. Our men burned the town. Boone Court House is a small village, and is the capital of Boone county, Virginia.

NEW YORK, Sept. 3.—A dispatch has been received in Washington from Richmond via Louisville, announcing the death of J. F. Davis. The news we fear is too good to be true.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 3.—The Richmond papers announce that the private brig Jeff. Davis has been wrecked off the coast of Florida. The Jeff. Davis was formerly known as the brig Washington, a Coast Survey vessel, well known in the waters of the Chesapeake, and was seized last winter at New Orleans. When she was attached to the Coast Survey, in the year 1846, Assistant Secretary of the Navy, Mr. Fox, was a Midshipman on board of her.

The Late Skirmish in Western Virginia.
CLARKSBURG, Va., Aug. 30, 1861.—The battle of Cross Lanes was a mere skirmish. Col. Tyler was posted northwest of Summersville, with his regiment in two divisions.—The rebels got between them, flanking Col. Tyler, who retired with a loss of only fifteen men. Major Casement, with the other sub-divisions, numbering four hundred, arrived at Charleston yesterday. In the skirmish below Elkwater, on the Huntersville road, yesterday, five rebels and one Federal soldier were killed. The rebels retreated.

A Rebel General Killed.
FORT COMBES, Va., Sept. 2.—At about 5 P. M. on Saturday last, while two companies of our troops—one a Massachusetts company and the other a Pennsylvania company—were scouting in the direction of Bailey's Cross Roads, they came within sight of a battalion of the enemy of about the same number, accompanied by a very distinguished looking mounted officer. One of our men, armed with a Springfield rifle, asked and obtained leave to fire at him, though the distance was thought to be too great for an effective shot. Contrary to the general expectation, he tumbled him off his horse at the first shot. Both bodies of troops then retired, the enemy bearing their fallen officer away in their arms. In an hour afterwards their flags on Munson's Hill and at Falls Church were at half mast, and remained so all day yesterday. It is, therefore, judged in our camps that the officer killed was one of the enemy's generals, which we know not.

Capture of Two Rebel Forts.
The expedition which left Fortress Monroe last week under Gen. Butler, made an important capture on the coast of North Carolina. HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF VIRGINIA. }
FORTRESS MONROE, Va., Aug. 31. }
General Order No. 8.

The commanding general has great satisfaction in announcing a glorious victory achieved by the combined operations of the army and navy at Hatteras Inlet, N. C., under the command of Commodore Stringham and Major General Butler. The result of this gallant enterprise is the capture of 715 men, including the commander, Barron, and one of the North Carolina Cabinet; 1,000 stand of arms, and seventy-five kegs of powder, five stand of colors, thirty one pieces of cannon, including a ten-inch Columbiad, a brig loaded with cotton, a sloop loaded with provisions and stores, two light boats, 150 bags of coffee, &c., all of which was achieved by the army and navy and 800 volunteers, and sixty regular artillery of the army.

This gallant exploit will not fail to stimulate the regulars and volunteers to greater achievement.

Obedience, order, discipline and instructions are indispensable to maintain the interest, honor, and humane institutions of the Union.

By command of Major General Wool,
CHARLES CURCHILL,
Capt. 3d Artillery, Acting Adj. Gen.
U. S. CHARTERED STEAMER ADELPHI,
August 31st, 1861.

Sir: I have to report that the expedition to Cape Hatteras Inlet has resulted in a signal victory over the rebels, the capture of two forts, 28 cannon, 1,000 stand of arms, and 115 prisoners, amongst whom are Capt. Samuel Barron, Lieut. Sharp, and Dr. Wyatt M. Brown, all late of the U. S. Navy, and Major Andrews, and other officers, late of the U. S. Army.

The amount of loss on their side is not exactly known. Five are ascertained to have been buried, and eleven wounded are on board this vessel. Many others were carried away. Lieut. Murchough, late of the U. S. Navy, is among the number, with the loss of an arm. We met with no casualty of any consequence whatever. The surrender was unconditional. For all particulars, I beg to refer to the reports of flag officer Silas H. Stringham and Major General Benjamin F. Butler.

Although the steamers Adelpi and Geo. Peabody were chartered for other special service, yet to further important operations, I consented to take the troops on board from Newport News and Fortres Monroe, nine hundred men, with arms, provisions, and munitions of war, and landed part of them, about three hundred, amidst a heavy surf, until the boats filled and became unmanageable.

The men of war hauled in and commenced a heavy cannonade at 5.15 A. M. on the 28th, and kept it up at intervals all day, recommencing on the 29th at 8.15 with increased effect. The enemy's reinforcements endeavored to land, and 1,000 or 1,500 men were driven back, and at 11.30 they displayed a flag of truce, and were forced to surrender at discretion. On the appearance of the white flag I steamed into the Inlet, and laid behind the fort, ready to throw the remaining troops ashore, either in case of a commencement or cessation of hostilities. The Geo. Peabody, Lieut. Lowry, did the same. At the surrender we officiated in the ceremonies, after which the prisoners were brought to this vessel, and next day, the 30th inst., placed them on board the Minnesota, which vessel sailed at 2.30 P. M. for New York, and we left Annapolis with Major General Butler, U. S. Army, and the wounded prisoners.

I hope my endeavors in the case may meet your full approbation, and beg to recommend to your consideration the conduct of Lieut. Commanding R. B. Lowry, associated with me in this work, and placed in charge of the Geo. Peabody; of Dr. Wm. M. King, U. S. Navy, who volunteered for the expedition. I have also received valuable assistance from my corps of pilots, and from Dr. T. C. Stellwagen and James Furety, who acted in the place of junior officers.

I am, respectfully, your obedient servant,
R. S. STELLWAGEN, Com.
To Hon. GIBBS WELLES,
Secretary of the Navy.

The prisoners have been taken to New York. Later advices represent eight killed, and twenty five wounded.

Among the papers captured was a copy of a paper from the late American consul at Rio, Robert G. Scott, giving a list of all the vessels leaving or to leave that port during a month, with a full description of their cargoes and destination. By this information, the rebel privateers knew just when and where to look for the vessels, and six named in the list have been captured.

The report of their engineer-in-chief was also among the papers. It states that all the good guns at Norfolk are expended, and also the amount of their fuses. Some hand made percussion caps were found.

During the past week reports have been prevalent here and elsewhere, based on alleged private accounts, of disasters to General Rosecrans, but it is certain that the War Department has no such information.

THE MARKETS.

LEWISTOWN, September 4, 1861.
CORRECTED BY GEORGE HAYTER.

Butter, good, p. lb.	12
Eggs, p. dozen	8
Buckwheat Flour per 100	2 50
Beeswax, per pound	25
Wool, washed	30
" unwashed	20
Dried cherries, per bushel	1 75
Dried Apples, do	75
Beans per bushel	1 50
Hops, p. lb.	12
Feathers, p. lb.	50
Country soap per lb., from 5 to 7 cents	45
Potatoes	4
Shoulder	11
Ham	7
Sides	8
Lard	9
Tallow	60 a 9

Wheat, white p. bushel, 95
 " red 90
 " new, 60 a 60
Corn, old, 40
Eye, 40
Oats, 20
Barley, 60 to 40
Cloverseed, 2 00 to 3 75
Timothy, 1 50
Flaxseed, 1 10

Marks & Willis are retailing flour and feed as follows:
Extra Flour, per 100, 2 60
 " do 2 00
Superfine, do 2 40
Family, do 2 80
Mill Feed, per hundred, 1 00
Chopped Oats and Corn per 100, 1 05
Salt, 1 40
 " barrels, 280 lbs., 1 75

Philadelphia Market.
Flour.—Extra family \$5 87 1/2 per Lbl, superfine 4 50 to 5, extra 4 25 a 25, and extra family and fancy lots 5 37 1/2 to 7, according to quality. Rye flour 2 75 a 3 per Lbl. Penna. corn meal 2 75.

Grain.—Red wheat \$1 00 a 1 14, white 1 05. Eye 50c for old, 54 a 56c for new. Corn 56c. Oats 28 a 29c per bu.

Beef Cattle sold at \$78 75. Milch cows 25 to 40 per head. Sheep 6 to 6 1/2c per lb net. Hogs \$5 50 to 6 per 100 lbs net.

Post Office Envelopes.
ALL persons holding Stamped Envelopes are notified to exchange the same at this office for new ones within six days from the date hereof, as after that time no letters with the old stamp can be forwarded.
S. COMFORT, Postmaster.
Lewistown, Sept. 4, 1861.

APPLICATIONS FOR RELIEF.

THE Board of Relief for Mifflin county hereby give notice that the following forms of application has been adopted:

1. The applicant will state the name of the soldier, the company in which he is enlisted (accompanied with a certificate from the Captain stating that fact) and his occupation.
2. The age of the wife, mother, sister or other person or persons who had been dependent for support on said soldier.
3. The number and age of children.
4. Whether any real estate, or personal property other than that held for household use, is owned by either the soldier or the applicant.
5. The general health of the applicant as well as others in the family.
6. Whether any are disabled, deformed or infirm.
7. The above facts to be attested by oath of applicant.
8. A certificate from two citizens of the borough or township in which the applicant resides, recommending relief to said applicant.

The Board will meet on TUESDAY 10th September, at the Commissioner's Office, when applications will be decided, and the same to be granted fixed upon.

The certificate of members of Captain Taylor's company of Cavalry is in the hands of the Board, and applicants of families need not therefore comply with the requirements of clause 1st.

Blank forms are now ready, and can be procured at the Gazette office.

WEEKLY RATES.
To an able-bodied woman without children, \$1 00
If unable to attend to general labor, 1 50
If to an able-bodied woman with one child under ten years, 1 75
Two children under ten years, 2 00
For each additional child up to ten years of age, 25
If unable to attend to general labor, with one child under five years, 2 25
Each additional child to ten years, 35
Where a father or mother are left, who had been supported by the soldier, each \$1
The same provision to be extended to a sister or other relative, and also to children, according to circumstances.
All other cases to be governed by the facts.

George Frysinger, Secretary,
Lewistown, September 4, 1861.
Blank forms are now ready, and can be procured at the Gazette office.

TAKE NOTICE!

ALL persons knowing themselves indebted to me will confer a favor by coming in immediately and settling their accounts, so that I will be enabled to arrange my business, as my company is accepted in the service of the U. S., and will march as soon as filled to the requisite number. I hope my friends will not cause me to delay on account of not settling, and give me the unpleasant necessity of suing, which I will be compelled to do for the maintenance of my family while absent.

Capt. W. G. BIGELOW,
Belleville, Sept. 4, 1861-36

CAUTION!

THE public are hereby notified that all persons having anything to do with a Power Corn Shelter, manufactured by S. B. Haines, of Lewistown, Pa., either in making, vending or using the same, make themselves parties and liable to an action of damages, as said Shelter is made in violation of a patent granted to F. N. Smith, of Kinderhook, N. Y., and will be prosecuted to the extent of the law.
LUCAS BRUNY,
Administrator of F. N. Smith, dec'd.
September 4, 1861-4

ESTRAY.

STRAYED away from the premises of Hiram J. Stuberger, in Berry township, on the 9th of August, TWO MILK COWS—one a light red cow, with a bell on and part of one ear cut off; the other is a dark red, with a bell. Any person giving information of the estrays will please make it known to the subscriber, who will pay all reasonable expenses for their return.
H. J. STUBERGER,
Berry tp., Sept. 4, 1861

COAL OIL Lamps in large or small quantities, from 21 cts. to \$5 00 each. The prices of our lamps are 25 per cent. cheaper than any other in the country. Shades, Chimneys, (glass or iron), Wick, Brushes, and Burners, at equally low rates, for sale by sep4 F. G. FRANCISCUS.

IN store—a large stock of all kinds of Cooking and Room Stoves, Heaters, &c., for sale very low this season, by sep2 F. G. FRANCISCUS.

COAL OIL.
Great Reduction in the Prices of Coal Oil.
25 lbs. No. 1 Coal Oil, at 50 cts. per gallon by the bbl. 60 cts. per gallon for less quantities, and 18 cts. per quart. There is no better Coal Oil; it burns brightly, is entirely free from smell, and non-explosive; for sale by sep4 F. G. FRANCISCUS.

NAILS at \$2 85 per keg, for sale by sep1 F. G. FRANCISCUS.

NEW Stock of Wall Paper received and for sale by F. G. FRANCISCUS.

SHOE Findings, Sole Leather, Kips, Uppers, Calf Skins, (Country French), Morocco, &c., for sale at lowest prices by sep4 F. G. FRANCISCUS.

CORN Shellers, Fodder and Straw Cutters, for sale by F. G. FRANCISCUS.

LUMBER! LUMBER!
Lumber for sale cheaper than the cheapest, by F. G. FRANCISCUS.

SEVERAL Varieties of Apple Parers, at about half price, for sale by sep4 F. G. FRANCISCUS.

CARPET CHAIN.—This article is reduced in price by F. J. ROFFMAN.