

THE GAZETTE.

LEWISTOWN, PA.

Wednesday, September 11, 1861.

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



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

Associate Judges, 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, HEZ. C. VANZANT, of Decatur.

Notices of New Advertisements.

The Quartermaster General recommends the manufacture of blankets and knitting of woolen socks.

Samuel B. Haines sets forth his right to manufacture Robb's Corn Sheller without infringing any patent.

Money wanted by the Relief Board—Kishacoquillas Nursery—Teachers Examination—Notice to Farmers—Remarks of Mr. Slenker—York Nurseries.

The Two Tickets.

The voters of this county will bear us witness that we left no effort untried to prevent all party feeling this fall by the formation of a Union ticket, but the Lewistown Democrat, fancying that political capital could be made by crying out against the State Government with vague and indefinite charges of corruption, and against the General Government by charging the Lincoln administration with the war taxes, with a few cents increase in the price of coffee and tea, together with a fling at republican abolitionism now and then, declined to second any such arrangement, and stated specifically that it wanted a member to legislate under the first programme. A ticket was accordingly nominated, embracing several of the most violent Breckinridge men in this county—men who have denounced the war commenced by the Southern traitors in the most obnoxious language, and who in electioneering have not scrupled to charge the Lincoln administration with all enumerated above, as well as sundry additions of their own. Some of them too stand in the doubtful position of being "peace" advocates of that class built up by that traitorous sheet the New York Day Book, and there is good reason to believe that at least one was instrumental in circulating that infamous publication.

Whether the Democrat has found that such wholesale denunciations would not pay, or felt satisfied with the cue it had already given: its political hacks, the last number comes out with an appeal to drop all discussion respecting the candidates, but in doing so declares that no one can with "truth and honesty" gainsay the assertion that its ticket is composed of as worthy men as ours. It also alleges that it is purely a political question—that is, the Chicago Platform vs. Democracy.

We have no doubt it would be highly gratifying to the patent democracy that we should pass over its ticket without a word of comment, because a weaker one has never been nominated by that party in this county. Gen. Butler, Gen. Cass, Messrs. Dix, Dickinson, Holt, Judge Nill, and many others of eminence, unambiguously declare that those who are not heart and soul against the southern rebels—who endeavor to raise discontent against the war measures of the administration—who seek to turn to political advantage the taxation imposed to sustain that war, are no DEMOCRATS—and we honestly believe that these charges can be truthfully laid against too many candidates on the so-called democratic ticket. Besides, what kind of "Democracy" does the Democrat mean, as there happen to be several kinds just now? For instance, there is the Douglas Democracy,

bold and honest in its support of our gallant armies and the administration in their efforts to put down the Southern traitors; there is the Breckinridge Democracy, too many of whose stay-at-home members are either lukewarm in supporting the war, advocating secession sentiments, or taking every occasion to denounce it as a humbug, &c. To which class does this ticket belong? No resolutions were adopted by the self-styled democratic convention—no ratification meeting was held to lay down even an equivocal platform—and we must therefore judge them by their past conduct. Let us see what that was. J. Harrison Ross, the nominee for Assembly, was an ultra Breckinridge man, and what his sentiments were since the commencement of this war, the streets of McVeytown can testify, as well as every Douglas democrat in that region. Need any one be told what course others pursued since Mr. Lincoln took the oath of office. If they gave the war measures of the administration even a lukewarm support, we hope some of their friends will be able to point out when and where they did so. Have not some of them frequently been most bitter in their denunciation of the administration, charging all these troubles on the election of Mr. Lincoln, notwithstanding every honest man now acknowledges that the present rebellion is but carrying out the infamous project commenced under Gen. Jackson in 1832, but which he then put down with an iron hand before they were able to strike a blow. Have not others at least indirectly advised men not to enlist as soldiers, and gave other evidence by their acts that the support of the National and State Government was a secondary consideration to the interests of party. Such is their record, and such the platform on which they stand, and if that is democracy, we may well despair of our country and its institutions. We say then that it is not a political question, and in support of our opinion we adduce an extract from a speech made last week in New York by that sterling patriot and honest democrat, Hon. Joseph Holt, of Kentucky. Will any one pretend to say, after reading the following, that he would support any man for office under the position laid down by the Lewistown Democrat in its article delineating a Union ticket?

Fellow citizens, (said Mr. Holt) if I might be permitted to utter a word upon such a subject, I would earnestly counsel forbearance and patience in reference to those charged with the administration of our Government. Before criticising their conduct we should remember that we may not see all the field of action, and may not be in a condition justly to appreciate the difficulties to be overcome. No man can doubt the honesty and loyalty of the President of the United States [imense applause, waving of hats, and cries of No], or his determination to suppress this rebellion. To him, under the Constitution, the popular voice has committed absolutely the fate of this Republic. His hands are emphatically your hands, and in weakening him, you weaken yourselves and you weaken the struggling country that we are all striving to save. He is, too, at this moment overwhelmed with a mountain of responsibility and toil such as ever rested on no public man in our history, and he is fully entitled to all the support and all the consolation which a generous and warm-hearted patriotism can give him. Amid all the discouragements that surround us, I have still an unflinching faith in human progress and in the capacity of man for self-government. I believe all the blood which the true lovers of our race have shed upon more than a thousand battle fields has been fruit, and that fruit is the Republic of the United States. It came forth upon the world like the morning sun from its chamber, and its pathway has been the pathway of light and glory, and it has poured its blessings upon its people in brimming fullness, as rivers from their waters to the sea. I cannot admit to my bosom the crushing doubt of that class built up by that traitorous sheet the New York Day Book, and there is good reason to believe that at least one was instrumental in circulating that infamous publication.

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feel themselves possessed of that right which no human despotism can control—the right of self-preservation. Even so, amid the heavy current of this national tragedy, I, a humble citizen of this distracted country, have ventured to lift up the voice of counsel and entreaty in your hearing, and to thank you most kindly for your attention.

There is another question connected with this so-called democratic ticket worthy of public consideration. One half of it is composed of tavern and ex-tavern keepers! Now the simple fact that a man is or was engaged in the sale of liquor may not be sufficient in the opinion of many to ostracise him from all office, yet there are some which ought not to be held by such persons. How would it sound to have a President Judge from among that class? And does it sound any better for the associates? Yet here are two candidates on this so-called democratic ticket who have spent a great part of their lives since arriving at manhood in the sale of liquor; and these are the men whom the Democrat would set up as controlling judges on the greatest moral question before the American people, and of all others of most interest to fathers, to mothers, to wives, to brethren and sisters. All men will imbibe more or less of prejudice for a vocation they have followed, and out of which they have realized money; and but few cases have ever come to our knowledge where men engaged in the sale of liquor have stood up and acknowledged that in taking his money they have wronged either the unfortunate inebriate or the helpless family who suffered through his degradation. No, in ninety nine cases out of a hundred they have stilled conscience by the excuse that if they did not take it somebody else would. We say therefore that neither Mr. Turner nor Mr. Coplin, even setting aside all other objections, are nominations fit to be made, or proper persons to be elected, as associate judges of this county.

The next on the list is Mr. Sample, who has been nominated for Treasurer. This office has been generally conceded to the borough, and it must be a consoling reflection to those who have for years endeavored to climb the ladder, to find that one who came to town last year and set up a tavern sign, has sampled them for all time to come. Mr. S's experience in public business, so far as we know, has been confined to the collectorship of Oliver township; and if it will take him (should he be elected) as long to redeem county orders as it has to settle up his duplicate, the holders may well pray for relief of some kind.

The Seat of War. From all that we can gather it is evident that mighty preparations are being made both at Washington and St. Louis to take the field against the Southern traitors. At the former place there must be at least 150,000 troops, and at the latter perhaps one-half that number, whom Fremont will soon have under proper drill. A few more blows at the Southern coast, like the Hatteras affair, will show the traitors as well as those whom they have betrayed, what war is, and perhaps bring them to their senses. When news does come, we think it will be stirring.

The Mobile Tribune of the 2d inst. states that whilst the Confederates were employed in attempting to raise the dry dock they were fired upon from Fort Pickens, first with blank cartridge, and then with shot and shell, forcing the men to leave. The Tribune calls this "an outrageous act of war." The Confederates, it will be recollected, some time ago floated the dry dock with the intention of sinking it in the channel. It became unmanageable and drifted over toward Fort Pickens. Col. Brown then gave them notice that if they attempted to move the dry dock he would fire upon them, and has now done as good as his word.

From Hatteras Inlet, via Old Point, we have important news. The steam gunboats Monticello and Harriet Lane had arrived, leaving at the Inlet the Pawnee and Susquehanna. The Susquehanna ran down to Ocracoke Inlet and found that the Confederates had abandoned their strongly fortified forts at that point, and carried away the guns. The occupation of the coast of that portion of North Carolina by the Government has developed quite a readiness to abandon the secession cause. The white flag is everywhere displayed, and numbers were coming into Fort Hatteras and taking the oath of allegiance.

Paducah, Kentucky, Occupied by United States Troops—A Proclamation from Gen. Grant. CAIRO, September 6.—General Grant, with two regiments of infantry and a company of light artillery, in two gunboats, took possession of Paducah, Kentucky.

He found secession flags flying in different parts of the town, in expectation of greeting the arrival of the southern army, which was reported to be 3,800 strong, and only sixteen miles distant. The loyal citizens tore down the secession flags on the arrival of our troops. General Grant took possession of the telegraph office, railroad depot, and the Marine Hospital. He found large quantities of complete rations, leather, etc., for the southern army.

The General issued the following proclamation: "I have come among you not as your enemy, but as your friend and fellow citizen; not to injure and annoy you, but to respect, defend and enforce the rights of all loyal citizens. The enemy is in rebellion against our common Government. He has taken possession of and planted his guns upon the soil of Kentucky, and fired upon our flag. Col-

bus and Hickman are in his hands, and he is moving upon your city. I am here to defend you against this enemy. To assist to maintain the authority and security of your Government. I have nothing to do with opinions, and shall deal only with armed rebellion, its aiders and abettors. You can pursue your usual avocations without fear. The strong arm of the Government is here to protect its friends and to punish only its enemies wherever manifest. When you are able to defend yourselves and maintain the authority of your Government and protect the loyal citizens, I shall withdraw the forces under my command. W. S. GRANT, Brigadier General Commanding."

A Sleepy Sentinel. The name of the private sentenced to be shot on Monday, for having been found guilty of sleeping on his post, is William Scott, of Company K, Third Vermont Volunteers. He has been pardoned.

Advance of Gen. Rosecrans—Battle Expected. PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 9.—The New York Herald has a despatch dated Camp Smith, Va., September 8, which says: Gen. Rosecrans left his previous camp yesterday, and swept over the mountain in full force. The Rebels are reported as being strongly posted a few miles ahead. Their advance pickets were fired upon four miles ahead of our position this morning. There will be a fight soon. All the inhabitants of the region are frightened and running away.

A letter from Gen. Banks' division reports that the Confederates keep up a constant firing across the river, and at times make demonstrations as if they designed crossing. On Friday there was heavy cannonading at Edwards' Ferry, beyond which, on the road leading to Leesburg, they are throwing up defensive works.

The Confederates appear to have completed their works on Munson's Hill, which are not of a very formidable character. On Monday they opened fire from a masked battery upon the National pickets, but did not succeed in inflicting any injury. The fire was returned by the sharpshooters and two of the Confederates killed. With this exception all was quiet along the lines.

The Navy Department has official information from Hatteras Inlet. Commodore Rowan, of the Pawnee, states that ten regiments have been recalled from Virginia by the North Carolina authorities.

Desperate Fight Between Scouting Parties. HARRISBURG, Missouri, September 4.—Corporal Dix, of the Third Ohio Regiment, while out scouting with five men at Kirksville, last week, was surrounded in a farm house while at dinner, by a party of twenty-five secessionists, who demanded a surrender. He refused, when the secessionists made an attack, and a severe fight ensued, but the Federalists maintained their position in the house, driving their assailants from the ground with the loss of seven killed and four wounded. Corporal Dix was killed, but none of the other Federalists were hurt.

\$2,000 Wanted.

THE undersigned has been authorized by the Commissioners of Millin county to borrow any sum up to \$2,000, at six per cent. interest, for the use of the Relief Board, as it is desirable not to draw on the county treasury so as to embarrass the redemption of county orders. Sums of \$50 and upwards will be taken, and as the object is both patriotic and benevolent, it is hoped a ready response will be given by those who wish well to the soldier who has left the comforts and endearments of home—humble though it be—to fight the battles of his country. GEORGE FRYSDINGER, sep11 Secretary of Relief Board.

Kishacoquillas Nursery.

THE subscriber is prepared to furnish a good assortment of Fruit Trees for the fall and spring trade of 1861 & 62, comprising APPLE, PEAR, PEACH, &c. Grape Vines and Strawberry Plants, at low prices, all of which he will warrant to give satisfaction to all who may favor him with a call. HENRY STEELY, 4 miles above Belleville, on back road. September 11, 1861—1y 6m

Headquarters, Pennsylvania Militia, Quartermaster's Department, HARRISBURG, Sept. 10, 1861.

PENNSYLVANIA needs Blankets and Stockings for her 20,000 brave soldiers in arms to support the Government.

Every factory capable of making Blankets, even to a single loom, should at once be put in operation. Liberal contracts will be given to all such.

Blankets should be wool grey, 7 feet long by 5 ft. 6 in. wide, and weigh full 5 pounds, with letters P. V., in black, 4 inches long, in the centre of each blanket.

Stockings will be needed the coming winter—half-hose or socks, good sizes, one-fourth pound each. Let every mother, wife and sister knit one or more pairs.

Let associations be formed in each county, with a treasurer at the county seat, with whom the stockings can be deposited and forwarded to the military store at Harrisburg. The United States contract price, twenty-five cents per pair, will be paid to each county treasurer, and thus a fund can be raised to supply the wants of volunteer families, to which every patriotic woman in the State can contribute her share. R. C. HALE, Quartermaster General, P. M. September 11, 1861.

ATTENTION TEACHERS!

A public examination of teachers who have failed to attend the regular examinations, will be held in Lewistown, SATURDAY, September 14, beginning at 9 a. m. All who propose teaching and are not yet examined should be present, as no other examinations will be made for a few weeks owing to my absence. A. SMITH, Co. Supt. Lewistown, September 11, 1861.

Notice to Farmers and Others.

THE Directors of the Poor have now five or six strong healthy boys at the Poor House, from 5 to 12 years of age, who will be apprenticed to suitable masters. For further information apply to JOSEPH BROWER, Steward. sep11-4t

ESTATE OF MARY DEVINNEY, deceased. NOTICE is hereby given that letters of Administration on the Estate of MARY DEVINNEY, late of the borough of Lewistown, deceased, have been granted to the undersigned, residing in said borough. All persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims to present them duly authenticated for settlement. JACOB MUTTERSBOUGH, sep11-5t Administrator.

Remarks of Mr. Slenker.

AT the Great Union Celebration held in Middleburg, on the 4th day of July last, on motion of Judge Middlewarth.

Resolved, That the Committee of Arrangements be requested to obtain copies of the addresses for publication. The following extract of an address delivered by Isaac Slenker, Esq., was handed to us with the request that it be published.

"We have seen how our ancestors established this government, by a successful revolution against foreign oppression, and how his rights have since been vindicated against the encroachments of both England and Mexico. But the problem now is, shall we be able to protect ourselves as a nation, against ourselves?"

"It is an old adage, and no less true than ancient, that 'the worst enemies a man can have are those of his own household.' Internal dissensions, whether in the family or the body politic, are always of more difficult disposition than hostility from without.

Our country, hitherto so gloriously happy and prosperous, is now in this unhappy predicament. No foreign foe invades our shores. Health and plenty have smiled upon our land. But the troubles in which we are now involved, are the very worst that we have experienced since we have been a nation, such as we had never suffered ourselves, even in imagination, to anticipate. We are in the midst of a rebellion against our government, and the blood of our citizens has already been shed in civil strife. We shall be compelled to test the strength of our government in order to see whether the commemoration of this day shall be perpetuated to future generations or not. It therefore behooves every patriot, who participates in the celebration of this day, seriously to consider the nature of our government, its origin, its progress, the blessings we have enjoyed under it, and above all to be actuated by an indomitable resolution to preserve it against our domestic, as it has been against our foreign enemies. In a word, I would have every one filled with the spirit of '76, and to feel all the significance of the event we commemorate.

As to the causes which have brought about this rebellion different opinions have been entertained, and therefore I shall say nothing about them on this occasion. It is sufficient for me to know, that is no part of our present inquiry. Whatever opinion we may have entertained heretofore, the moment the first gun was fired on Fort Sumter, we were bound to forsake them as the incidents of a past issue. New duties and obligations immediately devolved upon us. We had passed the Rubicon, and we were obliged to leave all political and partisan predilection on the other side. Patriotism will not permit us now, while our country is in this fearful crisis, to inquire who is a Democrat or who is a Republican. It is the duty of both Democrat and Republican, to divest himself of all political and partisan feeling, and to act in the character and with the feelings of a patriot.

To illustrate, let me suppose that yonder house was discovered to be on fire. The flames were just bursting out of one part of the roof. By prompt and energetic exertions it was possible to extinguish the fire; or, at all events, to arrest its progress so as to save the adjoining buildings. Suppose now also that at this particular juncture I should come along, and all voices should importune me to help to extinguish the fire.—But I would say, "no, I cannot help to put out the fire until I first know how it originated—whether it was the work of an incendiary or the result of an accident." Now what would you think of my conduct in the premises? Would I not justly expose myself to the censure and contempt of all good men? Would the reverse of all this not be my duty? First, to do all I could to help to put out the fire, and afterwards, if I had the curiosity, to inquire how it originated?

Just so in the present situation of our government: we have not time now to settle among ourselves the question as to the causes that have led to this unhappy war. That is a matter that we have discussed and quarrelled about for a long series of years without coming to any conclusion in which all could agree. A part of our country is in actual rebellion against the government. Eleven States of our hitherto happy Union have seceded from us and declared their independence. They have ignored this very day as the anniversary of our common country.—They have insulted and trampled in the dust that glorious flag which has been so long the emblem of national greatness, and substituted in its stead the meretricious badge of a pseudo government. They have not only done this, but they have marched a large and hostile army to the very suburbs, as it were, of our National Capital. No other alternative, therefore, is left us but to unite heart and hand to repel the aggression and put down rebellion, whatever may be the sacrifice.

Whatever grievances the Southern States may have had previous to this secession, it is very clear to my mind that secession is not their remedy. If they had a right to secede under the Constitution, then the formation and adoption of that instrument was a vain expedient, and the men who composed the convention that framed it must either not have understood the relative position of the States, or they were ignorant of the force and meaning of the language in which they expressed the result of their labors. If the Constitution means what the secessionists contend it does, it is a dead letter, and has failed to accomplish the object which suggested the call of the convention. It has left the States in precisely the same situation, with reference to a common object, that they were in after the treaty of peace in 1783.

At the close of the revolution, during which the States had been kept together by necessity for their common defense, the Union was continued under what was called the "Articles of Confederation." This instrument was partially adopted on the 15th November, 1777, and finally by all the States on the 1st March, 1781. The Congress of the Confederation soon found, however, that their form of government utterly failed to meet the wants of the Union,—that, to make it efficient, it was necessary to obtain from the States an increase of power, as an element of the general government. This state of affairs led to the call of the convention which formed our present Constitution.

It will be observed, that in the very preamble of this Constitution, it is distinguished from the Articles of Confederation; and to show that the "people" required something more than a mere "confederation" of States. The necessity of a change in their government was felt by the people; the project of effecting a change originated with the people; and the provisions of the new Constitution were adopted to meet the wants of the people. Hence the preamble reads thus: "We the People of the United States in order to form a more perfect Union, establish justice, insure domestic tranquility, provide for the common defense, promote the general welfare, and secure the blessings of liberty to ourselves and our posterity, do ordain and establish this Constitution for the United States of America."

But the powers that were wanting to form a more perfect Union," &c., are particularly enumerated in the 8th section of the 1st Article of the Constitution. [Here that section was read.] Now from the slightest consideration of these powers, it must be clear to any unprejudiced mind, that, from their very nature, they were such that they never could be exercised in harmony by the States. From the diversity of climate and productions, as well as the geographical position of the States, in a commercial point of view, it was very evident, that the interests of the States could scarcely ever be subordinated, in carrying out these powers. This very idea gave birth to the project of nullification and secession in 1833, and has characterized the movements of the party favoring it, from that time until its culmination in the present secession and rebellion.

Now it is to be observed, that the government inaugurated by the seceding States is styled "The Confederate States of America." It is precisely the same in terms as the "Articles of Confederation." The interests of the people of the several States comprising the Confederacy, have no other common bond of union but that which arises from necessity. Remove that necessity and it will be just like the government under the old Articles of Confederation: It is nothing better than a "rope of sand." If any one State has the right to secede, they all have it, and consequently they can be kept together no longer than their interests are identical. It would give birth to a brood of petty tyrants, who would be continually at war with one another until the whole country would become consolidated and unmitigated despotism.

It was a state of this kind that the Father of our country had in view, who in his well addressed said, "It is indeed little more than a name where the Government is feeble to withstand the enterprise of factious men to confine each member of society within the limits prescribed by law, and to maintain all in the secure and tranquil enjoyment of the rights of person and property."

General Jackson, in his famous nullification message also uses language like this: "No one believes that any right exists in a single State to involve all the others in their countless other evils, contrary to engagements solemnly made. Every one must see that the other States, in self-defense, must oppose it at all hazards."

So I say: This secession must be repudiated, and the rebellion that has grown out of it must be put down "at all hazards." We must test the question, whether there is sufficient power vested in our government to preserve its existence for the benefit of future generations, against the Hydra-headed monster of secession, that has reared its gorilla head to swallow the liberties handed down to us by our forefathers."

TREES! TREES!

THE undersigned invite attention to their large and well grown stock of Fruit and Ornamental Trees.

APPLES, PEARS, PEACHES, PLUMS, CHERRIES, APRICOTS AND NECTARINES. Standard for the Orchard, and Dwarf for the Garden. ENGLISH WALNUTS, SPANISH CHESTNUTS, HAZELNUTS, &c., RASPBERRIES, STRAWBERRIES, CURRANTS, AND GOOSE-BERRIES, in Great Variety. Grapes of Choice Kinds. ASPARAGUS, RHUBARB, &c., &c. A so, a fine stock of well formed, bushy EVERGREENS, suitable for the Cemetery and Lawn.

DECIDUOUS TREES

for street planting, and a general assortment of Ornamental Trees and Flowering Shrubs, Cakes of Choice Varieties, Clematis, Bedding Plants, &c. Our stock is remarkably thrifty and fine, and we offer it at prices to suit the times. Catalogues mailed to all applicants. Address EDWARD J. EVANS & Co., Central Nurseries, York, Pa. September 5, 1861-3m.

TO THE PUBLIC.

THE administrator of Francis N. Smith, having given notice that he was infringing said Smith's patent in the manufacture of Robb's Corn Sheller—a proceeding calculated to injure me in my business—I submit the following facts to those who are using, or desirous of purchasing them. On the 16th June, 1843, a patent was granted to said Smith, and extended from June 1, 1857, for seven years, in which he makes the following claim: "What I claim as my invention and desire to secure by Letters Patent is the arrangement of the inclined cone, and the toothed cylinder, as described, and in combination therewith the angular piece (a) the whole being constructed and operating as above described."

On the 25th December, 1855, a patent was issued to James Robb, to the description of which is annexed the following claim: "Having fully described my improvement in corn shellers and cleaners, what I claim as my invention and desire to secure by Letters Patent is the cone or casing G, in combination with the hove G, fender board or arrester H, and cylinder B, for the purpose of directing a blast and separating or cleaning the corn and cob substantially in the manner described. In testimony whereof I have hereunto signed my name before two subscribing witnesses."

Under this patent I have been manufacturing one of the best machines in use, and will readily be perceived that there is a similarity whatever in the claims each made, and must have been so regarded by the patent office, or no patent would have issued. Persons interested can see a full description of my machines, as certified by the patent office, calling on me, a perusal of which I think will satisfy any one that I am not infringing Smith's nor any other patent.

If Mr. Smith's administrator, instead of endeavoring to scare away my customers, were to institute suit against me, it would be to the purpose; or let him come forward and satisfy me that I am infringing, and I will my word I will cease manufacturing it, as I have no desire to live off another man's property. In the meantime I invite farmers and others to call at my machine shop, north end of Valley street, examine the papers and see THE BEST Corn Sheller in market, and guarantee they will not be disturbed in the use of it. SAMUEL B. HAINES, Lewistown, September 11, 1861.