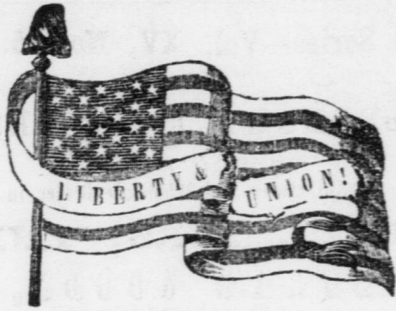


THE GAZETTE.

LEWISTOWN, PA. Wednesday, September 18, 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...

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, ELLIAH 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. Dissolution--Orphan's Court Sale--New Books at James Parker's--Notice of the goods of R. U. Parker & Brother--A Notice from John Allen, Jr.--Two Estate Notices--Lewistown Academy--Notice for pardon of J. Broughton--Old Post Office stamps can now be exchanged for new ones.

Is there a Democratic Party?

For years past a set of political traders have led the people into the most contradictory measures under the popular cry of "democracy," that being the healing salve applied to all who uttered complaint against some new innovation. A tariff with protective features was once the boast of that party, but so soon as southern traitors hatched treason they saw in protection a powerful lever that kept up the prices of northern labor, and they accordingly advocated free trade, and the northern democracy, under the lead of political traders and office hunters, blindly fell into the snare. From the old democratic landmark that this was a country of free institutions, designed to extend the blessings of government to white men, the democracy were gradually led into the infamous dogma that slavery was above the constitution even in free territory! Next they were by degrees being merged into the hell conceived design that secession was a right, and that this government was nothing but a rope of sand; but thousands demurred to this, and the consequence was a disruption of the leaders. Such has been the history, in a few words, of that party. It is worth while, therefore, for all reflecting men at this time to ask themselves whether there is a democratic party now in existence, and what title that which claims the name has to it? Who gave tone and sentiment to it for a number of years past? Was it not the very men who are now at the head of the southern rebellion, the doubly-damned traitors who are even bringing the brutal savages of the west to slay and scalp the free white men, women and children of the north and west? Is this not a sad and solemn truth?

And who are the men that are calling upon you to keep up a "democratic" party organization--not a pure and undefiled new one, but the old rotten and corrupt? Look around and see. Are they not the same men who defended every act of the traitors in Buchanan's cabinet up to the day of their expulsion from office; the same men, some of whom advocated a recognition of the rebels, while others to the present day denounce the war begun by those outcasts, call it a d--d outrage to send troops against them, or soldiers fools for fighting for the flag of our country? Are they not the same men who circulated that traitorous sheet, the New York Day Book, or endorsed its villainous sentiments? Yes, these are the men with whom honest and patriotic democrats are called upon to hold fellowship--to keep up a party organization--and to vote for as democrats?

These are pertinent questions for patriotic men to consider, and we therefore again say, honest democrats look around you, and see whose company you are in.

The Rev. D. Shoaff. The extent to which men can be misled in the highest moral obligations is daily evidenced, and in politics it is no better. We have a case before us now--that of a minister in the Methodist Church, always a violent democrat--whom public opinion has driven away from his charge at York, Pa., to an infamy from which he will never recover. Mr. Shoaff (the name of the preacher) was simply re-monstrated with for not praying for the President, &c., from which a difficulty arose in the church, leading last week to the publication by one of the principal members of a statement, understood to be endorsed by the official board, holding him up in his true light. After referring to various particulars of his conduct the statement goes on to say:

"On Friday evening, September 6, 1861, at the official meeting, the following conversation occurred between Rev. Shoaff and that body. Rev. Shoaff stated his position in substance with reference to his remaining among us, by saying, 'If I stay I will do in the future just as I have done heretofore, but you, brethren, must come up to your duty in every department.' The reply of one of the brethren will do ours, sustain the Government, pray for those in authority, according to the XIII. Romans and 2d chapter of first Timothy." To this he replied, 'I did pray for those in authority.' The answer to this was, 'yes, you did pray for those in authority North and South.' To which, first vaguely, afterwards determinedly he said, that 'JEFFERSON DAVIS WAS AS MUCH IN AUTHORITY AS ABRAHAM LINCOLN.'

Can this community doubt his position on this momentous issue? Perhaps he will make the plea that recognizing the Southern rebellion does not involve any moral guilt against the Government? We contend that it does. The man that sympathizes with any great crime is morally guilty before God. Nor is it always the incendiary of crime who conceals the plan. History proves that the deepest and most desperate revolutions were brewed by those who made professions of love of country, but, who loved the enemies of their country more. Hence, the man that sympathizes with Jefferson Davis' rebellion, is morally just as much of a rebel as is the chief of this 'sum of all villainies.'

Mr. Shoaff is we believe a native of Juniata county, and this is not the first time he has made a "sheep" of himself in politics. The next conference ought promptly to expel this and every other sympathizer with treason.

How Pardon is Obtained.

A few weeks ago the Democrat copied a paragraph from the York Pennsylvanian, prefaced with the assertion that the people of "York county are greatly excited over the recent act of Gov. Curtin, by which a convicted criminal went scot free, and the county was punished to the tune of nearly \$1000 of costs." We are not the apologists for any governor for exercising the pardoning power too freely, but to show how these things are done by the pretended democracy and afterwards made food for political capital, we publish the following extract from the pardon referred to:

"And Whereas, application has been made to me for the pardon of the said David Ahl and in that behalf Andrew Anderson one of the Traverse Jury has represented that he believed at the time of the trial, that the verdict rendered was against the evidence, and that he was overruled and induced by others on the Jury to yield the verdict of guilty, and that he considers the said David Ahl a deeply injured man, and George Anstine and Michael Kurtz, two others of the Jurymen, have further represented that they were under the misapprehension of the case and recommend that he be pardoned.

"And Whereas, there has been laid before me a written communication from the Hon. William Strong, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania, in which he says to the persons therein addressed, that under the circumstances of the case he shall always believe the said David Ahl is innocent.

"And Whereas, many credible and influential citizens of said County and vicinity, amongst whom are H. G. Bussey, William J. Shearer, J. B. Bratton, E. Cornman, and J. W. D. Gillelen, Esquires, together with Hon. J. B. Bratton, H. S. E. D. Crawford, Kennedy L. Blood, H. M. Mott, and W. H. Welsh, and John Manifold and Daniel Reiff, Representatives in the State Legislature, have declared their belief in the innocence of the said David Ahl, and have earnestly solicited that Executive clemency shall be extended to him.

From this it must be apparent that if the Governor was deceived and through deception wrong done to York county, the patent democracy as usual were at the bottom of it, as any one can see by looking at the list of names recited, that of the Senator from this district, among others, figuring in the transaction.

By a letter of the President to Gen. Fremont, he has directed him to modify the provisions of the important proclamation he recently issued, so as to conform to the act of Congress which only makes those slaves free who have been employed in hostile service against the Government.

Terrible Accident in Philadelphia. Fifteen Ballet Girls Injured--Five Burnt to Death--Several others Fatally Burned.

A dreadful affair occurred last Saturday night at Wheatley's Continental Theatre, on Walnut street above Eighth. The performance was a fairy scene, and whilst the ballet girls were in the green room, the dress of one of them caught fire, and the flames soon communicated to the dresses of the rest. Fifteen were more or less injured, some fatally. The greatest alarm prevailed, but the flames did not communicate to the body of the theatre, and the audience dispersed quietly. Among the ladies burnt were Zelia and Hannah Gale, and Miss Forbes. Six had died up to midnight on Sunday, and four others were rapidly failing.

WAR NEWS.

From Washington and the South.

A Federal force under Colonel Stevens, of the 7th New York Regiment, consisting of several detached companies, with a company of cavalry and Griffin's battery, started at seven o'clock, one morning of last week, and proceeded as far as Lewinsville, seven miles from the Chain Bridge. They had accomplished the purpose of their reconnaissance and were returning when the Confederates appeared in force and attempted to cut them off. They opened with their battery, and were repulsed by Griffin's guns. The Confederates refusing to come out of the woods in which they were partly concealed, a thirty-two pounder was put in operation against them, the shell from which soon silenced their battery. Their cavalry was then dispersed with shells and the Federal force returned to the Chain Bridge, the Confederates making no attempt to follow, though they were in much larger force. Of the Federals six were killed, seven wounded, and three are supposed to have been taken prisoners. The loss of the Confederates is believed to have been much heavier.

Attack on Col. Geary's Pickets.

The following official dispatch was received at Gen. McClellan's headquarters on Monday: DANNSBURG, Md., Sept. 15. This afternoon at half-past 3 o'clock about four hundred and fifty rebels attacked the extreme right of my pickets about three miles above this place, opposite Patchard's mills. The affair was a spirited one, lasting about two hours. The enemy were driven from every house and breastwork they occupied, eight or ten rebels are said to be killed and a number wounded. Our loss is only one killed.

Our victory is complete, and the troops behaved most admirably. Our cannon were efficiently served and rendered good service in the action. [Signed] J. W. GEARY, Col. 28th regiment Pennsylvania Reserves.

From Western Virginia.

General Rosecrans has won another victory in Western Virginia, over Gen. Floyd's column. The fight took place on Tuesday last week at Cornifax Ferry, near Summersville, on the west side of Gauley river. Gen. Rosecrans found the Confederates strongly entrenched in a commanding position. His advance, under Gen. Benham, attacked and drove them within their defenses. A furious fight was kept up for some hours, the national troops succeeding in silencing two of the enemy's guns. The coming of night forced a suspension of hostilities, and our troops laid on their arms near the enemy's position, ready to renew the conflict in the morning.

In the morning, however, the scouts reported that Floyd had fled with his force during the night, first sinking the boats and destroying the temporary bridge by which he had crossed the Gauley river to occupy his position. So hurried was his flight that he abandoned his camp equipage, wagons, horses, large quantities of ammunition and fifty head of cattle. Gen. Floyd's personal baggage, with that of his officers, was also captured, and twenty-five Federal prisoners retaken. The Federal loss was fifteen killed and seventy wounded. The Confederate loss is not known, as they carried off their dead and wounded, but is believed to have been serious. The high water in the river prevented immediate pursuit by the national troops. The officers and men alike distinguished themselves by their bravery.

Bush Fighting in the Mountains.

The Wheeling Intelligencer of Friday gives the following account of military operations in Roane and Spencer counties: Gentlemen who arrived yesterday from Roane county report that they have recently had very exciting times in Roane and Wirt counties. Major Slemmer, of Rosecrans' staff, was sent down to Spencer with a force sufficient to clean out the Secesh of that vicinity. Unfortunately the coming of Slemmer was ascertained by the rebels, and they managed to escape from the vicinity of Spencer. The latter part of last week, however, Slemmer encountered a considerable force of secessionists at Big Bnd, in Wirt county, about ten miles from Burning Springs, and after skirmishing with them for two days, caused them to beat a retreat with a loss of fifteen killed. Lieut. McClosky, of the Union company from Ritchie county, was shot in the abdomen, and after lingering about twenty-four hours, died. The Union forces then burned the house of Peter Seigarth, a prominent secession leader, and also the house of another rebel whose name we did not learn. Both the houses were fortified. Two rebels who had taken the oath of allegiance, and were caught with arms in their hands, were taken out and shot. Two more men, caught under similar circumstances, were to have been shot the next day. Major Slemmer in marching through Roane county found eight dead men in an obscure thicket. It was not known whether the bodies were those of Union men or rebels. The Major is satisfied that the rebels have signal rockets, by which they warn one another of the approach of his force. They also have a signal like the hooting of an owl, which is very advantageously used. By these and similar means they are enabled to elude the pursuit of Slemmer's command and scatter into small bodies.

The military authorities at Parkersburg are tightening the lines upon the rebels, and have inaugurated vigorous means to crush out rebellion in that part of the country. No man is permitted to leave the town without a pass, and without first taking the oath of allegiance. Guards are placed upon all the roads leading from the town. Major Slemmer has taken possession of the town of Spencer, in Roane county, and made it his headquarters. Fourteen or fifteen prisoners were brought up from Grafton last evening and sent on to Columbus, Ohio. They are principally those captured at and near Rich Mountain, and have been in the hospital at Grafton, since that affair, many of them having received bad wounds from which they have not yet recovered.

From the Upper Kanawha.

CAMP TWENTY MILE CREEK, (Ten miles above Gauley, Gauley river,) September 1, 1861. We belong to the 12th regiment, now in Western Virginia. Our two companies, H

and B, were detained at this point by Major Hines for scouting purposes. We were separated from our regiment ten miles above Charleston, Va., and marched double quick time to Gauley Bridge.

After resting some ten or twelve hours at Gauley, we were marched to the relief of the 11th regiment, who were some thirteen miles out on the Lewisburg turnpike. When we reached the 11th, we found them in ambush, awaiting the coming of the cavalry of Col. Thompson.

Our two companies marched on that night up a steep mountain--one of the darkest nights I ever saw. We had to have candles in our front and rear to keep our men from rolling down the mountain side.

After reaching the summit we marched the circuitous route of the mountain, which brought us to the turnpike road some mile or mile and a half above the 11th regiment, just at daylight. When the fog cleared up we found that we had about two hundred and fifty cavalry of the enemy between us and the 11th regiment.

There was a thicket of bushes close by the road, where we ambushed ourselves until the enemy should come up. Soon they came riding along, cracking jokes about the damned Yankees, and how they would give them--when they came round the bend of the road, when one hundred and twenty Enfield rifles sent their deadly messengers among them. I do wish you could have seen them--some threw up their hands for mercy, while others fell from their horses, and laid flat in the road, to make us believe they were dead, while many a poor fellow was dead in reality.

All of them threw away their arms. The road for a mile and a half was lined with men, horses, saddles, hats, blankets, guns, pistols, swords, &c. We completely annihilated Thompson's Cavalry regiment--Cor. Cincinnati Commercial.

CINCINNATI, Sept. 16.

A special dispatch from Cannix Ferry, dated the 14th, states that Gen. Lee resumed the attack along our whole line yesterday at Cheat Mountain. After a long contest, Gen. Reynolds fairly repulsed him, with considerable rebel loss and little or no loss on our side, owing to the fact that our troops fought behind entrenchments.

ELKWATER, Va., Sept. 16.--The body of Col. John A. Washington was sent over to the enemy under a flag of truce. While on the way it was met by a similar flag, coming from the enemy for the purpose of obtaining information as to his condition.

On the 12th instant a detachment of three hundred men, from the 14th Indiana and 24th and 25th Ohio regiments, dispersed three Tennessee regiments, under Gen. Anderson, on the west side of Cheat Mountain, completely routing them, killing eighty and obtaining most of their equipments. Our loss was eight killed.

The enemy made an advance on Elkwater on the same day, with a force supposed to be 15,000, but they were driven back by detachments from the 15th Indiana, 3d and 6th Ohio regiments, and shells from Loomis' battery. They have retired some eight or ten miles distant.

A strong force of Arkansas, Tennessee and Virginia troops also threatened the east side of Cheat Mountain, but we have not yet had a general engagement with them. A shell from one of Loomis' guns, thrown two miles into the enemy's camp, killed ten and wounded four of them.

The 13th Indiana regiment had a severe skirmish with superior numbers of the enemy on the 12th, and killed ten or twelve of them, with but trifling loss.

As the enemy advanced on Elkwater, their column was handsomely checked by a detachment of the Seventeenth Indiana Regiment.

From Missouri, Kentucky, &c.

Governor Magoffin, of Kentucky, has demonstrated his entire disloyalty by vetoing the resolution of the Senate directing the withdrawal of the Confederate troops from the State. Both Houses of the Legislature immediately passed the resolution by the necessary two-thirds vote. The resolution requires the Governor to issue the proclamation directing the Federal troops to withdraw. If the Governor refuses to issue the proclamation he will no doubt be removed from office. A bill has also been introduced into the Legislature declaring it felony to aid the war by enlisting troops for the Confederates, or inducing any one to do so, or by joining or parading with any company with the intention to join the Confederates. The invasion of Kentucky by any citizen as a Confederate soldier is punished by death. This act is to go into effect in ten days, and will not be applicable to those who return to their allegiance within sixty days. The latter was also vetoed by the traitorous scoundrel, but passed both Houses in the constitutional way.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 12.--The following despatch was received to-night at Headquarters of the Army:

St. Louis, Sept. 12.

To Col. E. D. Townsend, Assistant Adjutant General. A despatch from General Pope received today from Hennewell (on the North Missouri Railroad) states that he made a night march on the rebels, under General Green, last Sunday, who however got notice of his approach, but he was successful in causing the dispersion of the 3,000 rebel force, who left behind them much of their baggage, provisions and forage, as also the public property seized at Shelbourne.

Gen. Pope's infantry were too much fatigued to pursue them. The horsemen, however, followed in pursuit ten or fifteen miles, until the enemy was completely scattered and dispersed.

The railroad east of Brookfield is now open, and no more secession camps will be made within twenty miles.

Gen. Grant telegraphs to me that the first gun is in position in Fort Holt, Kentucky. (Signed) J. C. FREMONT, Major-General Commanding.

Protost Marshal McKinstry of St. Louis, has issued the following proclamation: "The Major-General commanding the Western Department having satisfactory evidence that Thomas L. Smead, of the city and county of St. Louis and State of Missouri, has been taking active part with the enemies of the United States in the present insurrectionary movement against the Government, and the Military Commission, now in session at the Arsenal in this city, having reported the facts to these headquarters as the result of deliberation, the Major-General commanding has executed and ordered to be published the following deeds of manumission: Here follows two deeds, declaring, by the authority of law and power invested in the Commanding General, Frank Lewis and Hiram Reed,

heretofore held to service or labor by the said Thomas L. Smead, to be free, and forever discharged from the bond of servitude, giving them full right and authority to have, use, and control their own labor or service as to them may seem proper, without any accountability whatever to said Thomas L. Smead, or any one to claim by, through or under him."

St. Louis, Sept. 16.--On Monday night last, while a Government steamer (name unknown) was conveying a number of prisoners from Lexington to Fort Leavenworth for their better security, she broke her rudder when between Mill and Kansas City, and was obliged to land. Shortly after reaching shore a company of Jackson county secessionists seized the boat, released the prisoners, and secured some forty Federal soldiers as captives.

The Judgeship.

The paper loudest in support of Mr. Slenker for President Judge of this district is the Selinsgrove Times, a rank toy paper which, so long as the Day Book was published, tried to make itself a second edition of that execrable sheet. The next on the list is the Lewisburg Argus, a sickly concern published semi-occasionally, semi-monthly, and semi-annually, just as wanted by political demagogues. And last we have the Lewistown Democrat, which is a sort of for him and a sort of not. Taken at best, this is a pretty kettle in which to boil out a Union man! Now, we have a few questions to ask, and would like to see fair answers given to them:

1st. Was not Mr. Slenker a delegate to the Harrisburg "Peace" Convention last winter?

2d. Was not a Union meeting held in Lewisburg last spring, at which Mr. Slenker was called upon for a speech and declined on the ground that he was not prepared to speak on the subject?

3d. Did not Mr. Slenker express very different sentiments since the commencement of this war, previous to his 4th of July address at Middleburg?

4th. Is not Mr. S. regarded at his own home as an ultra politician, who sided with the extreme wing of the southern sympathy alias Breckinridge party?

On all these points we have some information, and therefore ask an answer.

Col. John McDowell Jr.

We already have an inkling of what the Democrat meant by dropping discussion respecting the candidates, all kinds of stories being secretly circulated against Col. John McDowell, the Union candidate for Commissioner. He is however so well known, and as a business man respected and appreciated, that it is not necessary to refute such idle slanders. The taxpayers know him, and know that in his hands the interests of all concerned will be safe, both in the Poor House and at the Commissioners' office. Look out for horse jockeys.

The Arrests at Baltimore.

BALTIMORE, Sept. 14.--The American today gives the following list of persons arrested yesterday by the acting Police Marshal: George William Brown, Mayor of Baltimore; Ross Winans, Baltimore, Delegate in the Legislature; Henry M. Warfield, do.; Dr. J. Hanson Thomas, do.; T. Parkin South, do.; Henry M. Murfit, do.; Severn Teackle Wallis, do.; Charles M. Pitts, do.; William G. Harrison, do.; Lawrence Sangston, do.; Thomas W. Hall editor of the South newspaper; Frank Key Howard, one of the editors and proprietors of the Exchange newspaper; Henry May, member of Congress from Baltimore city; Dr. A. A. Lynch, State Senator; Leonard G. Quinlan, Baltimore delegate; Mr. Dennison, do.

In addition to these, it was rumored that Benj. C. Howard, reporter of the United States Supreme Court, and the nominee of the "peace party" for Governor of the State, and John C. Bruno, of the House of Delegates, had also been arrested, but we learn that the report with regard to Gen. Howard has no foundation.

BALTIMORE, Sept. 16.--The police are arresting the secession members of the Legislature as fast as they reach this city, on their way to Frederick, so that there will be no quorum to-morrow, nearly three fourths of the members of both houses being secessionists, and it is presumed that they will be all arrested.

POST OFFICE, Lewistown, Pa.--Persons

having stamps of the old issue are requested to call and exchange them for the new ones recently issued, before Wednesday, the 25th day of September. SAMUEL COMFORT, P. M. Lewistown, Sept. 18, 1861.

Orphans' Court Sale.

In pursuance of an order issued by the Orphans' Court of Mifflin county, will be exposed to sale by public vendue or outcry, on the premises, on

Saturday, October 19, 1861, at 1 o'clock p. m., the following Real Estate, to wit:

A Lot of Ground with a House thereon erected, containing forty-one and seven-tenths perches, situate in the village of Milroy, Armagh township, and described as follows: Beginning on land late W. Reed, thence north 50 deg., west 7 perches, to stones, thence by land C. Barlow north 86 deg., east 55 perches to turnpike road; thence along said road south 54 deg., east 75 perches to stones, thence by land late Jas. Thompson south 41 deg., west 6 perches to place of beginning. Terms will be made known on the day of sale.

JAMES THOMPSON, CRAWFORD SWITZER, Administrators David Switzer, dec'd. sep18

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.

DURING THE WAR, SPECIAL NOTICE.

At the Oak Front, East Market Street, Lewistown, Pa.

I HAVE returned from Philadelphia with a large assortment of FALL AND WINTER GOODS, which I will sell at a small profit for CASH, or produce, or marketing of all kinds. sep18 JAMES PARKER.

NEW FALL GOODS.

My assortment of Goods are of the best quality and the newest styles, and by attention to customers I hope to be able to supply the wants of the community at large. Call and see and examine for yourselves. sep18 JAMES PARKER.

LADIES' DRESS GOODS.

Every description--Prints, Ginghams, Delaines, Black and Colored, Black and White, and Second Mourning Calicos, Broche, Osmanle and Paris Lustres, Ombra Cashmeres, Gray Plaids, China Madonas, Alpaca Plaids, Black and Colored Dress Silks, and all kinds of Dress Goods, Flannels, Tickings, Nankens, Crapes, Linens, Brilliant and Bleached and Unbleached muslins, Shawls, Balmain Skirts, Hooped Skirts, all prices, Shaker Bonnets, Cloth Cloaks, new style, Bonnet Ribbons, Dress Trimmings, &c. Cash buyers will find it to their advantage to call and examine the Stock. (sep18) JAMES PARKER.

Cloths, Clothing, Boots, Shoes, &c.

A GOOD assortment of Cloths, Cassimeres, Tweed Vests, Pants, Woolen Shirts and Drawers, Linen and Cotton Striped Shirts, Red and Gray Woolen Shirts, Boots, Shoes, Hats and Caps for men and boys. sep18 JAMES PARKER.

Carpets, Groceries, &c.

Woolen, Linen and Cotton Carpets--cheap--Queensware, Hardware, Glassware and Earthenware, with a good stock of Groceries, as cheap as our neighbors. Please call and see for yourselves. sep18 JAMES PARKER.

NOTICE.

ALL persons knowing themselves indebted to the late firm of R. U. Parker & Brother are requested to have their accounts paid by the first of November, after which time they will be left for collection. Attend to this notice without delay and save costs, as their books must be settled. JAMES PARKER. Lewistown, September 18, 1861.

NOTICE.

WHEREAS, my wife Margaret Jane, having left my bed and board without any just cause, all persons are hereby warned against harboring or entrusting her, as I will not be responsible for any debt or debts contracted by her from and after this date. JOHN ALLEN JR. Oliver township, Sept. 18, 1861-3*

DISSOLUTION.

THE partnership heretofore existing between John Fitzgerald and D. G. Lantz, under the firm of Fitzgerald & Lantz was dissolved on Saturday, September 14, 1861, by mutual consent. The accounts of said firm will be left with John Fitzgerald for settlement, at their old stand, where he will continue the mercantile business. Thankful for past favors he solicits a continuation of a share of public patronage. JOHN FITZGERALD, D. G. LANTZ. Allentown, September 18, 1861-3*

Estate of Ann C. Hazlett, deceased.

NOTICE is hereby given that letters of administration on the estate of ANN C. HAZLETT, late of Brown township, Mifflin county, deceased, have been granted to the undersigned, residing in said township. All persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims to present them duly authenticated for settlement. JOHN D. BARR, sep18* Administrator.

Estate of Catharine Stoy, deceased.

NOTICE is hereby given that letters of Administration, with the will annexed, on the estate of Catharine Stoy, late of the borough of Lewistown, Mifflin county, dec'd, have been granted to JOHN HAMILTON and JOS. G. STOY. All persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment, and all having claims to present to JOHN HAMILTON, residing in Lewistown, duly authenticated for settlement. Lewistown, Sept. 18-61

LEWISTOWN ACADEMY.

THE Fall Session of this Academy will commence on MONDAY, September 24. Miss S. E. Van Duzer will continue to have charge of the department of Music. Miss F. J. Eldridge will give instructions in Painting and Drawing. Miss E. Warren, who is so well known in this community as a thorough disciplinarian and excellent teacher, has returned to Lewistown and connected herself with this Institution. Misses Warren and Eldridge will jointly manage the affairs of the school in my absence, under my supervision, and should my absence be long continued, A. Smith, County Superintendent, will act in my place, and superintend the general interests of the School. Mrs. Smith will have the entire management of the Preparatory Department. Terms of Tuition, \$3.25, \$4.75, and \$6.25 per quarter, according to the grade of studies. For further information apply to M. J. SMITH, Prin. Lewistown, August 21, 1861.

NOTICE is hereby given to the District

Attorney in and for Mifflin county, and to all others whom it may concern, that application has been made to his Excellency, the Governor of Pennsylvania for the pardon of Joseph Broughton, now in the eastern penitentiary, under sentence of the Court of Quarter Sessions of this (Mifflin) county, being convicted for the larceny of a bloom, the property of Marks & Willis, of the value of \$4.50 or thereabouts. JOSEPH ALEXANDER, Atty. for J. Broughton. Sept. 13, 1861. The above notice has been served upon me. T. M. UTLEY, Dist. Atty. for Mifflin county. September 13, 1861. sep18-24*