

# THE GAZETTE.

LEWISTOWN, PA.  
Wednesday, September 25, 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.

Assembly,

JOHN D. BARR, of Brown.

Associate Judges,

ELIJAH MORRISON, of Wayne,

WILLIAM MCKINNEY, of Reedsville.

Commissioner,

JOHN McDOWELL, Jr., of Armagh.

Treasurer,

ROBERT W. PATTON, of Lewistown.

Auditor,

HEZ. C. VANZANT, of Decatur.

## Notices of New Advertisements.

What wanted at the Lewistown Mill—Shingles, Boards, and sawed Plastering Lath for sale by Graff & Thompson, Milroy—Recruits wanted for James' Brigade—New Stock at Cox's—Orphan's Court Sale.

## The Libeler of the Democrat Once More.

The discharged officeholder down street continues to fret, fume and spit out the pentup malice of his groveling nature, with the ferocity of a caged hyena. Having lately proved himself in his own paper a falsifier of the first water, it is hardly necessary to notice his pusillanimous article of last week so far as relates to us personally. We opine it is something new that we opposed the Mexican war, and equally new that we ever opposed temperance.—We will therefore pass over his demented labors with a piece of advice which he can lay to heart. He comes back to a county in the main Union-loving and true to the country under circumstances which might well make any man of ordinary sense cautious as to what he says or does. Let him refer to the files of the Democrat and he will find that he more than once asserted Secretary Chase was opposed to the removal of officeholders for political opinions, yet Mr. Henry Fryinger was removed. The course too of his paper had more of partisanship than loyalty in it, and if he fancies he escaped the condemnation of many better democrats than he ever was or ever will be, he is widely mistaken. His personal defence of that scoundrel Yancy when nine out of ten of all true-hearted men believed that villain to have been steeped in treason over head and ears—his toadyism to Cobb and other traitors—his publication of many articles, both before and after the war, too well calculated to make his readers cold or callous to a war purely defensive of every right held dear by a free people, are not yet forgotten; and it will be better therefore for him to repent of what he has done in poisoning the minds of voters than in coining falsehoods against one who cares as little for his billingsgate as he does for the barking of a puppy.

The editor of the Democrat says he wasn't going on his knees for a union ticket! As he never favored such a ticket, but opposed it from the start, it is difficult to conceive why he should talk about getting on his knees. Perhaps he has seen the ghost of defeat with his Breckinridge ticket, and got scared into an acknowledgement that he was a little too fast in asking for a member who would give aid and comfort to Jef Davis's crew by opposing the State administration.

The Louisville Democrat has a remarkable faculty of stating a case in a few words: "It is no longer peace that is to be sought in Kentucky, but safety. It is too late to ask for peace. The fiat has gone forth, declaring that Kentucky shall be coerced into the Southern Confederacy; that there never was any other intention. The declaration is accompanied by the act of invasion." Dyspepsia is a difficult disease to cure, but Hoodland's German Bitters will soon overcome it. Read the advertisement in another column.

## The Two Tickets.

The following proceedings of the Union County committee of Union county were copy from the last Lewisburg Chronicle:

At a meeting of the Union Committee of Union county, held at the Buffalo House, Lewisburg, Sept. 17, the following proceedings were had:

Whereas, the friends of the Administration of the National Government, in Union county, have expressed their choice for W. C. LAWSON, Esq., for President Judge, while those of Snyder and Mifflin counties have expressed a like preference for SAMUEL S. WOODS, Esq.; and whereas, we are satisfied that both of these gentlemen are worthy and competent, and are firm friends of the Government in this time of its trial; and whereas, we recognize the great principle that in all questions of mere personal preferences the majority should rule—therefore, we the Union Standing Committee for Union county unanimously consent to and advise the ratification of the nomination of SAMUEL S. WOODS, Esq., for President Judge, and recommend him to the cordial support of all the voters we represent.

C. H. GUDYKUNST, Brady,  
(in place of Mr. Fullmer)  
David Henning, Buffalo,  
Thomas Penny, East Buffalo,  
George E. Sheary, West Buffalo,  
R. V. B. Lincoln, Hartley,  
(in place of Mr. Reed)  
Daniel Shaffer, N. W. Lewisburg,  
Dr. Thomas S. Christ, S. W. Lewisburg,  
Wm. Stees, Limestone,  
John Noll, Kelly,  
Jesse Beaver, Union,  
Frederick Smith, Mifflinburg,  
Samuel Marshall, White Deer,  
(Limestone, Lewis, and New Berlin, not represented.)

After the adjournment of the Committee, the Officers waited upon Wm. C. Lawson, Esq., and informed him of their action. Mr. Lawson stated that he fully endorsed the proceedings of the Committee.

DAVID HENNING, Ch'rd.

Theo. S. Christ, Sec.

This action puts at rest all prospect on the part of the coalitionists—embracing the worst class of Jef Davis' allies in the three counties—to defeat Mr. Woods. Of our candidate for assembly, JOHN D. BARR, it will be sufficient to say that he is one of those quiet and unassuming, but well educated farmers, whose worth is recognized in every community where such are known. Strong in his devotion to the union and its preservation at all hazards—with no ultra party feeling in his nature—he is just such a man as is needed from this county to fill a seat in the Legislature, and we will venture to add that if elected his votes will prove to be such as will sustain our gallant soldiers and the administration in conquering treason. Let those who do not know Mr. Barr inquire of his neighbors in Brown and Union townships, and they will become satisfied that he is even more than we have stated.

But J. Harrison Ross (says the Democrat) was in Mexico! Why so was Jef Davis! and therefore, according to the Democrat, that Prince of Traitors must also be a patriot. His being in Mexico proves nothing at all except that he must have been more of a patriot than he is now. We repeat our assertion that J. H. Ross was one of the most vindictive Breckinridge disorganizers up the river, and that before and since the commencement of the war he has been unsparing in his denunciations of the national and state governments. If uncompromising union men—if our gallant volunteers—desire such a representative, let them elect him and our word for it his vote will be given with that faction which will hold party to be superior to the obligations of patriotism.

ELIJAH MORRISON, Esq., of Wayne township, and WILLIAM MCKINNEY, Esq., of Reedsville, are both well known citizens, whose sobriety, integrity and honesty are guarantees that they will fill the office of Associate Judge for the well being of the people, who are far more interested in these officers than many suppose. In mere law points they have nothing to say, but in the punishment of crime, in granting licenses for the sale of liquor, as well as many other matters, they can override the President Judge, and thus become instruments of evil instead of good.

Our objections to the candidates nominated by the Breckinridge delegates are not controverted by the new ally of whiskey in the Democrat, but an abundance of personal abuse is heaped on the editor of the Gazette. He does not undertake to gain say our assertion that two persons who have for many years been engaged in the sale of liquor, and whose prejudices naturally run in its favor, are such as ought to be nominated and elected to the office of Associate Judge, and thus for five years control the entire license laws—laws the abuses of which at the present day bring more heart-sickness and desolation into families, create more criminal business for our court, and make more paupers for our poorhouses—all the expenses of which have to be footed by the taxpayers—than any other business ever sanctioned by law. Aside from this we have little objection to Mr. Turner as a man, notwithstanding he is about as strenuous a party man as can be found, except perhaps his colleague, Mr. Coplin; and that the objection is a valid one, we think we are safe in saying that Mr. T. himself would not much object to returning

to tavern-keeping any day a good offer would turn up.

This is the third time Mr. Coplin appears before the people of this county for the same office, having been twice defeated already. His "occupation" is so well known that we need hardly say he has been a seller or manufacturer of liquor for many years, and therefore probably thinks a bottle of rye, whether old or new, the palladium of American liberty. He is a devout believer in all the doings of James Buchanan's administration, saluted the New York Day Book as long as it lasted, and considers everybody a Black Republican who don't believe that a slave dealer has more rights than a northern white man. Besides this, the only notable events in his life are his temperance letter to Shaw of the Aurora several years ago, and subsequently his correspondence with John W. Forney of the Philadelphia Press.

R. W. PATTON, late 2d Lieutenant of the Logan Guards, a young man whose industry has secured for him an excellent reputation, is the candidate for county treasurer. No one disputes his ability to fill the post creditably, and it is therefore unnecessary to add anything more, he being besides well known by many prominent citizens, who will attest his worth as a citizen and son. His opponent, Mr. Sample, left farming last year for the purpose of keeping tavern in Lewistown, with probably an eye on the county treasury. The only public experience he has had that we know of was as Collector of Oliver township, and this did not speak well for his promptness.

Col. JOHN McDOWELL, Jr., of Armagh, a cool, sound and judicious farmer, is probably as well fitted for the office of Commissioner as any man in the county.—Those who know him, and most of our citizens do, will bear testimony to his worth as a man of sterling integrity, liberal sentiments, and unquestioned honesty. Of his opponent we know but little. There is one of the name in the region where he resides who sometimes deals in "horses," but whether the same man we cannot say.

For Auditor, Hezekiah C. Vanzant of Decatur has been named. He is an estimable young man, well qualified to fill the office.

Such is a brief review of the tickets before the people—the one for the Union without equivocation; the other nominated by a convention which had no principles whatever to enunciate in this important crisis of our country. The one has stood up firmly against the Southern traitors; the other had no word of condemnation for them, but by impressive silence gave sympathy to the master spirits of the conspiracy. The one does not number among its supporters a single tory or southern sympathizer; the other has for its most active supporters the very New York Day Book men and every tory and southern sympathizer in the county. Can Union-loving citizens hesitate for a moment which to choose?

Touching Incident.—A prominent citizen of Versailles, who recently visited Camp Robinson, in Garrard county, remained on the ground until the hour of retiring for the night. Everything being calm and quiet, he concluded to walk around and see and hear what he could. His ear soon caught the voice of prayer, and, upon nearer approach, he found it proceeded from a tent occupied by Tennesseans. These pious but persecuted men were engaged in solemn prayer to the Almighty, invoking His kind care and the protection of their wives and little ones left behind them in their once happy homes. Although not much given to the melting mood, our worthy friend could not restrain the tear of sympathy. He felt grateful that he was a citizen of Kentucky, and he felt his soul strengthened to battle for her freedom to the last extremity.—Louisville Jour.

"The Life of the Flesh is in the Blood,"—was said by inspiration long before Harvey's discovery of its circulation had brought to light its purposes and uses. Now we know not only that "life is in the blood," but that disease inhabits it also. Many of the disorders that pervade the human frame, have their home in it, thrive and grow in it. The celebrated Dr. J. C. Ayer, of Lowell, has had recourse to this important fact in making a remedy to cure these disorders. His extract of Sarsaparilla purges out the impurities of the blood and induces a healthy action in it that expels disease. This looks reasonable, and it is true, for we know by our own experience, Seldom as we take any medicine, we have nevertheless several times been under obligations to the skill of Dr. Ayer for the relief which his remedies never fail to afford us when we are obliged to have recourse to them.—Catholic, Halifax, N. S.

Southern View of 'Peace Parties'.—The Memphis Avalanche of the 5th instant pronounces the 'Peace' parties in the Federal States as 'arrant humbugs,' and says:

"They may hold their Conventions, whine about peace, and pass their canting resolutions until doomsday, but will never effect a peace on their terms. They may lick the feet of the tyrant if it suits them, but the South will continue to fight him, and against the people whom he governs, until she gets rid of them forever."

## WAR NEWS.

We have had many rumors of battles and skirmishes since our last, but come in such doubtful shape that we refrain from publishing them. One or two naval expeditions are afloat against the Southern coast, of which we shall probably hear in a few days. The principal news is the forced surrender of Col. Mulligan at Lexington, Missouri. Why he was not reinforced may be apparent enough on the spot, but to us at a distance looks strange and unaccountable.

Hudson, Mo., Sept. 23.—The following account of the siege of Lexington is furnished to the St. Louis Republican by Henry Bradburn, one of Col. Mulligan's soldiers, who left Lexington on Saturday morning: The fort was surrendered on Friday afternoon.—The men fought for fifty nine hours without water, and had only three barrels of vinegar to quench their thirst during all that time. There were no springs or wells of water in the camp ground, as has been stated. The supply was from the river, and was cut off after a desperate fight on Wednesday. The camp ground consisted of about ten acres, and was located a short distance from the river. There were breast works entirely around it with the exception of the portion next the river. It was here the hardest fighting took place.

The rebels procured a large number of hemp bales, rolled them in advance, and under their cover gradually succeeded in securing a position in the rear. They then cut off the supply of water, and had the fort completely surrounded. They made but few charges upon the breastworks during the entire siege, their object seemed to be to surround the fort and cut off the supply of water. Having succeeded in this, they awaited until Col. Mulligan was compelled to yield to the foe more terrible than the twenty seven thousand rebels that surrounded him.

As soon as the surrender took place a party took down the flag and trailed it in the dust. An immense amount of gold, supposed to be about a quarter of a million, fell into the possession of the rebels. It was taken from the banks and buried by Col. Mulligan on the camp ground, some time ago. The rebels speedily unearthed it.

Col. Mulligan wept like a child when he found himself compelled to surrender. The morning after the surrender the men were all released on parole and ferried across the river. The officers were retained. The loss of the rebels is not known, but it is thought to be not less than a thousand killed and wounded. Their first attack proved more disastrous to them than a long siege which followed for a day or two previous to the last attack. They were engaged in burying their dead.

QUINCY, Ill., Sept. 23.—A part of Col. Mulligan's command arrived here this evening. The balance amounted to nearly 2,000, are expected to-morrow. Those who have arrived say that the force at Lexington is only about 2,500, including several companies of Home Guards, who are accused of having shown cowardice. The surrender of Lexington was made at 5 o'clock on Friday afternoon.

The flag was hauled down by the Home Guards. Col. Mulligan is spoken of in the highest terms. He displayed great bravery during the action, and when asked to surrender he refused. His sword was taken away by force.

Col. Mulligan and all the commissioned officers are held prisoners by the rebels.

The Reign of Terror in Southeastern Missouri.

We have seen, says the National Intelligencer, a letter from Southeastern Missouri, of a recent date, in which the writer gives a shocking picture of the state of things under the rule of the rebels. The writer speaks of the "crazed acts" of ex-Governor Jackson, and of his declaration of war against the United States, forcing every one to take a position for or against the United States.—The writer steadfastly remained an old line Union Whig. The rebels then attempted to drive out of the State, by mob law, all Union men. The writer refused to obey a written notice to leave, until a rebel force from Arkansas came into the county. He says:

"This force, with tory citizens, committed acts that would shock the most brutal beast. Horses, cattle, sheep, hogs, guns, powder, and in fact every munition of war that could be seized, was taken by them. The terror inspired by the guerrilla parties is indescribable. Some boys were hung until nearly dead and then let down for the purpose of forcing information from them concerning the principles of their parents, and what articles of value were concealed. Other persons ran at sight of the foe, and were chased and shot at by the rebels. Women were dishonored.—Some were dragged by the hair through their own houses, for the purpose of forcing information from them. Others traveled forty miles without shoes, and almost naked, for the purpose of escaping these calamities, and I am credibly informed that others had portions of poison prepared, preferring death before dishonor. Many other outrages were committed, which would excite the abhorrence of the reader.

"There are a great number of Federal troops crowding into this portion of the State, thanks to Gen. Fremont, and I hope and trust the battle field will be transferred to the soil of the rebels."

We have from the St. Louis papers an account of the engagement of the 13th at Booneville, Missouri, between Capt. Eppstein, with one hundred and fifty men, and six hundred of the Confederates. After a hard fight of an hour the enemy expressed their readiness to make terms. They were compelled to withdraw two miles from the city, to promise not to molest any Union people, and to leave the arms of the killed and wounded on the ground. They acceded to these terms and the fight was not renewed. Their leader, Col. Brown, and his son, Capt. Brown, were killed.

The Government has summarily put an end to the intended third adjourned session of the Maryland Legislature. On Tuesday afternoon the city of Frederick was surrounded by detachments of military, and the Government agents arrested the Clerks of both Houses and all the members present who had previously manifested their hostility to the Government. The Clerks and some other parties were released on taking the

oath of allegiance, but the members of the Legislature were brought in custody to the Relay House, and sent to appropriate lodgings.

The news of the reported escape of Jno. C. Breckinridge from Frankfort, to formally join the conspirators, will be received by the public without surprise. He has slowly passed through all the grades of the crime of treason against his country, until finally, if this rumor be true, he is, we suppose, about to reach the culminating point, by either placing himself at the head of a body of troops organized to war against the State and Nation which have showered honors upon him, or by giving all the aid in his power, in a civil capacity, to those who direct the military movements of our enemies. The flimsy veil of neutrality, and the guise of mere political hostility to the Administration, are now entirely thrown aside, and in the contest, which has been narrowed down to a strife between patriots and traitors, he has openly taken his stand where his sympathies naturally lead him—with the foes of his country.

General Anderson's Proclamation.

LOUISVILLE, Sept. 21.—The following patriotic proclamation has just been issued by General Anderson:

"Kentuckians:

"Called by the Legislature of this my native State, I hereby assume command of this department.

"I come to enforce and not to make laws, and God willing, to protect your property and your lives.

"The enemies of the country have dared to invade our soil. Kentucky is in danger. She has vainly striven to keep peace with her neighbors. Our State is now invaded by those who professed to be her friends, but who now seek to conquer her. No true son of Kentucky can longer hesitate as to his duty to his State and country. The invaders must, and God willing will be expelled.

"The leader of the hostile forces who now approaches us, I regret to say a Kentuckian, making war on Kentucky and Kentuckians.

"Let all past differences of opinion be overlooked. Every one who now rallies to the support of our Union and of our State is a friend. Rally, then, my countrymen, around the flag our fathers loved, and which has shielded us so long.

"I call you to arms for self defence and for the protection of all that is dear to a freeman.

"Let us trust in God, and do our duty as did our fathers.

"ROBERT ANDERSON,  
"Brigadier General, U. S. A."  
Letter from Richmond.

RICHMOND, Aug. 21st, 1861.

Dear Father and Mother:—

I presume you have received the letters I wrote you previous to this time. I have nothing new to write as we are in the same position that we were a month since. My health is very good. The weather here is warm, but as I have not been exposed to the sun for 7 weeks I suppose it would be pretty hard on me if I were to turn out. I reckon by now I should have returned home a month since. I have not heard anything of Capt. Hess since I was taken. I am afraid my interests will suffer by continued absence. If you see Hess tell him my mind remains unchanged with regard to the fault of us being captured. I charge it to the officer of the regular Army, who was with us. He sent me word that the cavalry were our own men, and consequently I made no effort to get back to the column, until they were within ten rods of us and commenced firing on us; we then fired and retreated, but being in an open field, forty rods from the road, we managed to get out there, when we were met by another party who headed us off. I had only twelve men with me, while the cavalry were one hundred, not including the party that attacked the Captain's men. There were none of my men hurt. They are all here and all are well. I am very comfortable and am in hopes the Government will do something soon to relieve us. You need not be uneasy about me; the only trouble is the loss of my baggage.

J. B. HUTCHISON.

If Hoodland's Balsamic Cordial will not cure, in the last stages of Consumption, we know from experience that it affords great relief.

All our living ex-postmaster Generals are savagely down on rebellion, namely, C. A. Wickliffe, Cave Johnson, Judge Collamer, Judge Hall, Mr. Holt and Horatio King.

Inhuman Burning of Negroes.—Five negroes, at the instigation of two white men, murdered Mr. Gibson, an overseer in Monroe county, Alabama, on the 24th ult. They were tried before Judge Lynch, who rendered a verdict of burning at the stake, which was put into execution.

The National Army on the Potomac is well supplied with bread. A person who lately visited the army baking establishments says that the troops are supplied daily with about one hundred and fifty thousand loaves of soft, sweet bread, and all of beautiful quality, besides crackers or hard bread in considerable amount. The entire consumption of flour each day, in bread and crackers, is about nine hundred barrels.

## Married.

In Milroy, on the 12th inst., by the Rev. D. S. Truckenmiller, MITCHELL REYDEN to Miss MARY HENRY.

## THE MARKETS.

LEWISTOWN, September 25, 1861.

CORRECTED BY GEORGE RLYMYER.

Butter, good, # lb.	12
Eggs, # dozen	9
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, # lb.,	12
Feathers, # lb.,	50
Country soap per lb., from 5 to 7 cents.	30
Potatoes,	7
Shoulder,	11
Sides,	8
Lard,	00 a 9
Tallow,	00 a 9

CORRECTED BY MARKS & WILLIS.

Wheat, white # bushel,	1 00 to 1 10
red do	1 00
new,	00 a 00
Corn, old,	40
Rye,	40
Oats,	20
Barley,	40 to 45
Cloverseed,	4 00 to 4 45
Timothy,	1 50
Flaxseed,	1 10

Marks & Willis are retailing flour and feed as follows:

Extra Flour, per 100,	2 60
Fine, do	2 40
Superfine, do	2 40
Family, do	2 30
Mill Feed, per hundred,	75
Chopped Oats and Corn per 100,	1 00
Chopped Rye per 100,	1 05
Salt,	1 80
barrels, 280 lbs,	1 80

Until the 15th day of October next, Marks & Willis will deliver coal within the borough limits, at the following rates: No. 2 and 3 white ash Sunbury \$3.50 per ton. White ash Limeburners \$2.85 per ton. Treverton " \$2.50 per ton. Delivered for cash only.

## Philadelphia Market.

Flour.—Extra and extra family \$5.37 1/2 bbl, as in quality. Rye Flour 3 25. Corn meal 2 81 1/2 per bbl. Grain.—Red wheat 120a123a, white 124a 135c. Rye 54a56c for new, 58a60c for old. Corn 56c for yellow. Oats 31a34c. Clover seed \$4 75a5; Timothy 2a2 1/2; Flax seed 1 40a 42 per bu.

## Cattle Market, Sept. 23, 1861.—The receipts of Beef Cattle reached 1,800 head. Sales at \$7a8 25 per head, as in quality.

40 Cows at from 25 to 35 per head, as in quality.

7,000 Sheep at from 64 to 7c per lb net.

1,940 Hogs at from 4 50 to 5 for stilt fed, and 4 75 to 5 per 100 lbs net, for corn fed, as to quality.

## NOTICE TO FARMERS!

### WHEAT WANTED.

THE undersigned having leased the Lewistown Mills, and repaired and refitted the same, is now prepared to pay the HIGHEST CASH PRICES FOR ALL KINDS OF GRAIN,

or to receive on storage, as may be desired. He hopes by diligent and careful attention to business to merit a liberal share of public patronage. All are invited to call and see for themselves. WALTER B. McATEE.

Lewistown, September 25, 1861.

## 100,000

Good Joint and Lap

## SHINGLES.

ALSO

## DRY BOARDS AND SAWED PLASTERING LATH.

for sale by GRAFF & THOMPSON.

Milroy, Sept 25, 1861—6m

## TO ALL WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.

BE it known that Capt. Geo. F. Davenport is authorized to recruit men for a Company for I. W. James' Brigade of Volunteers, to serve 3 years or during the war. As soon as practicable, recruits will be brought to Camp Crossman, near Huntingdon, for drill. When a recruit has taken the necessary oath, his pay will commence, and he will be entitled to rations or 40 cents per diem commutation.

I. F. JAMES, per I. FORNEY.

Young men of education and respectability who are desirous of joining this company, which will go to Camp on or about Oct. 10, full or not full, are requested to address Capt. Geo. F. Davenport, until Oct. 4, at Kishacoquillas, Mifflin county, and after that date at Huntingdon, Huntingdon county. Peculiar advantages are enjoyed by this company. None but respectable young men will be recruited. By authority of I. W. JAMES.

## NEW GOODS.

HAVING just received a large stock of Boots and Shoes, I would invite the attention of my old customers and all others in want of a good article, as I will sell at very low prices, for cash. A good assortment of some made work always on hand. Particular attention paid to customer work. All orders attended to with promptness.

Fifty good workmen wanted on Army and other work, at the old stand on the public square.

Lewistown, Sept. 25, 1861. T. COX.

## ORPHANS' COURT SALE.

THE undersigned, by virtue of an order of the Orphans' Court of Mifflin county, will sell at Public Sale, on the premises, on

Saturday, October 26, 1861,

the following described Real Estate, viz:

A Tract of Land situate in Oliver township, adjoining lands of Samuel Myers on the south and west, George Calbraith and Augustus Wakefield on the east, and John Allen on the north, containing

## 108 ACRES,

more or less. Seventy five acres of this are cleared and in a good state of cultivation, and the rest well timbered. There is a fine young orchard on the property.

A one and a half story frame House is erected thereon, with a new and first-rate Bank Barn with wagon shed and corn crib attached. Also a well of water with a pump, and a stone milk house. A stream of running water flows through the estate. Sale to commence at 1 o'clock p. m.

Terms:—One half cash on confirmation of sale, the balance in two equal annual payments, with interest from day of sale, to be secured by bond and mortgage on the premises.

ELISHA BRATTON, LEVI SWIGART,

Administrators Joint, deod.

Oliver township, Sept. 25, 1861.

## 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

## JUST received and for sale, a large lot of

Clearfield county shavd Lap and Joint SHINGLES, 24 and 26 inches long, best quality, at