



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.

Notices of New Advertisements.

Valuable Farm for sale—Arrival of Confectioneries, &c., at Felix's—Irvin Wallis's Machine Poetry.

The Lewistown Democrat of last week has an article under its editorial head stating that Mr. Lincoln had expressed "the most intense regret that he did not urge the adoption of the Crittenden compromise resolutions by his friends in Congress." There is probably about as much truth in this story as in the thousand and one lies got up and published by such papers as the Buffalo Courier. Mr. Lincoln's words, speeches, and the support given him by the masses of the people, all give the lie to this canard, and we believe at this day, if the Crittenden resolutions were properly understood, they would not command one vote out of ten outside of the slave states. The single fact that they would have entailed slavery forever on all southern territory now in our possession, or hereafter to be acquired, would consign them to oblivion at once.

A Democratic Splinter.

Democracy is generally preached up as being the same everywhere. From a number of choice articles in the last Solingrove Times, the organ of "democracy" in Snyder county, we select the following for the benefit of workingmen generally, who can thus see the company they are in: The Baltimore Workingmen Appeal to the President.

The workmen of Baltimore have sent a delegation to President Lincoln to appeal to him to give them work to keep them from freezing and from starving the coming winter. The President—that old Abe Lincoln—made them an encouraging reply, and told them they should have a fair participation in the Government spoils. Old Abe was elaborate in his good wishes and promises. This was very dignified, and vindicated the honor of a great republic! But last spring when the Commissioners from Seven States came to negotiate with him, he deemed himself entirely too big a gun to deal with so small an affair. It did not have enough of the mob character about it. But let a Fire company, the hack drivers and scoundrels of Baltimore, or any similar delegation, especially if it is composed of Dutch or Irish, come to old dady Lincoln and his bosom swells with benevolence; and if he cannot give them an immediate bite, he is sure to promise them some of the crumbs.

What do the democratic "Dutch and Irish" here think of their democratic brother beyond Black Oak Ridge? Is he all right?

The 11 votes cast in the Simpson Guards for Mr. Slenker for Judge, in consequence of some informalities, were rejected by the Return Judges, of Snyder county. Add them, and Mr. Woods's majority is reduced to 18.

The Lewistown Democrat appends the above to the official return for President Judge, of course with a view of lessening Mr. Woods's majority. Now we have information from an authentic source that no such return was certified to the judges, and consequently they did not reject it. There was a paper professing to be such a return—but bearing the impress of fraud upon its face—which was hawked about in Snyder county for several days, and finally handed (not sent by mail) to the Prothonotary in an unsealed or broken envelop, with names erased on a professed tally list, and others substituted, not even agreeing with the votes reported to have been cast.

"Some informality," truly!

Fact—That the greatest faultfinders with Mr. Lincoln's administration are certain patent democrats and the abolitionists! These two classes of disturbers have always managed to make extremes meet since "Polk, Dallas and the tariff of '42" were their theme.

The Ex-Breckinridge editors in Clinton, Lycoming and Northumberland counties, are distressing themselves about the President Judge of the Union district. The result has distressed a good many in the district as well as these outsiders.

A Patriotic Lady—The Union Guards, Capt. Diller, of Hanover, York county, now stationed at Camp Curtin, were recently made the recipients of fifty gum blankets, the gift of a patriotic lady—an old acquaintance of ours—named Miss Rebecca Billmeyer, of Hanover. This is certainly a highly patriotic and generous gift, and the "boys" doubtless appreciate her generosity to the fullest extent.

The Fruits of Secession.

We extract the following item from a letter to the Boston Journal from a correspondent at Harper's Ferry:

WHAT THE REBELS ARE DOING.

A gentleman direct from Harper's Ferry, who knows a good deal of what is going on in Dixie, says that parties of rebels have visited the dwelling houses in the region near Charleston, and have seized all of the cooking stoves for the use of the army at Manassas. No matter how great the remonstrance or how urgent the needs of the people, they have turned a deaf ear to all. Union men, of course, have been the greatest sufferers. No one can conceive of the suffering and distress in that region. The people have no coffee, tea, sugar—no luxuries of any kind, and are almost destitute of the necessities of life. And now, at the very beginning of winter, they are despoiled of their stoves. The rebels have torn down all the copper gutters from the houses, have dug up miles of lead pipe, and are now seizing all the tin conductors—probably to be used as stove funnels. They have seized all the bed blankets of Union families, also quilts and comforters. The once smiling, peaceful valley of the Shenandoah is a desolation. The spoiling has not been done by the Federal troops, but by the rebels. These are plain facts, unadorned and unembellished. As the Journal readers, by their pleasant firesides, picture to themselves the contrast between their own happy condition and that of the distressed people in the Old Dominion, they will in some sense be able to understand the terrible wickedness of this rebellion, which in its very essence is destructive of every element of peace, prosperity and happiness.

DESOLATION IN MISSOURI.

The Springfield correspondent of the St. Louis News writes:
"From our last night's camping place (near Little York) we discerned seven fires—all around us. The nearest was a farm, where outbuildings, grain stacks, and the houses were all fired at the same time. Friend and foe were treated alike; farm houses, corn fields, fences, in short everything that might be of least use to the Union army—to the army whom they have always ridiculed publicly and feared secretly—is destroyed, and a desert thirty miles wide is separating us from the retreating foe. Where the hand of industry had commenced to make the place its mark of civilization, now only proofs of diabolical barbarity are visible."

The Southern Confederacy, a Georgia paper, in noticing the doings of speculators and advocating the assumption of "military rule" over their products, says:

Before this war commenced bacon could be bought for 10 and 12½¢ per pound. It is now selling at 30¢. Nothing has transpired to increase the cost of making it, and its transportation costs no more. And our Government should have it to feed the soldiers; and their poor families at home should have it at a more reasonable rate; and those engaged in the sale of it should have that much patriotism in them. If they have it not, the law should furnish them with it.

Country jeans could be had for 50¢ per yard before the war; now it is from \$1.25 to \$1.50. The labor of making it, and the material out of which it is made, costs no more now than then; and the soldier should have it to clothe him while he fights for us, at more reasonable rates. Patriotism demands this much at the hands of those who deal in such articles. It may be difficult to frame a law to meet the exigencies of this case; but the necessity is great, and we are in favor of the Legislature making the attempt.

Coffee is selling at 50 to 60¢ per pound; but we say let it sell for whatever people are willing to give for it. It is not an article of prime necessity. It is a luxury; and let those who indulge in it get it as cheap they can. Fine dress goods are luxuries, not necessities; let those who wear them pay what dealers see fit to ask.

The Slidell and Mason Arrest—Mr. Everett's View of the Seizure.

Mr. Everett delivered his address on the "State of the country" before the Middlesex Mechanics' Association, at Lowell, on Tuesday evening. According to the Journal and Courier of that city—

Mr. Everett began by remarking that he had been requested to say a word or two upon an event that reached us within a day or two, the capture of Messrs. Mason and Slidell. Some have apprehended that this act, however desirable in some respects, may yet be considered by the British Government as unauthorized by the law of nations, and therefore likely to bring us into unpleasant relations with that power. This apprehension is entirely groundless. There is no right better recognized by the law of nations than that of the armed vessel of a belligerent power to detain a neutral vessel on the high seas, to ascertain whether on board of that neutral vessel there is anything contraband of war. It is expressly laid down by all the text writers on the law of nations that among the things which are forbidden to be carried by a neutral vessel are ambassadors of either belligerent power.

There have been many cases in which this principle has been laid down and enforced in the English Courts of Admiralty. In the year 1808 an American vessel called the Carolina, on her way from New York to Bordeaux, in France, was captured by a British cruiser, carried into England, tried and condemned before Sir William Scott, afterward Lord Stowell, the highest authority on any question of the law of nations that can be found in Great Britain—condemned because it carried despatches from the Government of one of the French colonies. In giving his opinion on the condemnation of this vessel, Sir William Scott expressly said that the belligerent cruiser was authorized in stopping the ambassador of the enemy on the way to his destination.

You are, many of you, familiar with the case of Mr. Henry Laurens, who was at one time President of the Continental Congress, in the Revolutionary war, who was on his way from Martinique to Holland, on board of a Dutch vessel, at that time a neutral power. This vessel was captured by a British frigate, was transferred to another vessel and sent to England, and there confined in the Tower of London, as traitor, for two years, and it was only after the surrender of Cornwallis at Yorktown he was given up in exchange for the Commander in Chief of the British forces.

You see there is not the slightest ground for apprehension that there is any illegality in this detention of the mail packet, that the detention was perfectly lawful, that the capture was perfectly lawful, their confinement in Fort Warren will be perfectly lawful (cheers) and as they will no doubt be kept there in safety until the restoration of peace—which

we all so much desire—we may, I am sure, cordially wish them a safe and speedy deliverance. (Cheers.)

Defending the Tories.

Some years ago, in the face of the most transparent frauds ever perpetrated, some political mountebanks in the editorial ranks could be found who shielded and defended the Portage Railroad and Canal robbers. At a later period, up to the bombardment of Fort Sumter, when an indignant people told these men it was time to stop, the traitors in Buchanan's cabinet, as well as their infamous treason, was apologized for or openly defended by editors calling themselves democrats. It is no wonder therefore that the Tories in the democratic ranks—and such only we have denounced—should meet with an advocate in some patent democratic Buchanan officeholder. Our "amiable" and "gentlemanly" friend up the river, who we believe like his illustrious prototype portrayed by Cooper has gone through "seven long and bloody wars," without killing aught save a few bait fish, has of course sent his sons and daughters to the war—at least as far as Altoona—or he would not ask us to do what, in his loyalty, he has not done himself. So far as we are personally concerned, we would cheerfully refer to the old Logan Company or to the company of that name now in service, as well as several others from this county, whether we have acted patriotically or not, and challenge our "gentlemanly" cotemporary to make the inquiry. As to the main matter, we repeat what we have more than once said heretofore, show us a tory in the north, or in Pennsylvania, and in nine cases out of ten we will show you, Mr. Hollidaysburg Standard, one of your political friends whom you are defending as democrats. To the masses of the people of all parties we have ever given credit for honesty, but that many who are even now endeavoring to lead the self-styled democracy, are foully corrupt and unpatriotic, we conscientiously believe.

The Board of Relief of Centre county have already expended over \$8000 in aid of the support of soldiers' families, and unless a serious reduction is made the whole fund authorized by law will be exhausted. We hear intimations from various sources that an attempt will be made to have this money refunded to the several counties by the State, on the ground that it will thus equalize the taxation—some counties having furnished a much greater number of soldiers, in proportion to population, than others.

The Grand Review.—The military review near Washington, on Wednesday, comprised over sixty thousand troops. The following is a list of the divisions which participated:

Divisions.	Inf. Reg.	Cav. Reg.	Art. Batt.
McCall's	12	1	2
Heinzelmann's	7	1	2
Smith's	10	1	2
Blenker's	12	1	2
Blenker's	11	1	2
F. J. Porter's	13	2	3
McDowell's	11	1	2
Total	70	8	17

* Mounted Rifles.

To guard against and possible surprise while the divisions were forming, the pickets on the outposts had been considerably strengthened.

This was the largest body of troops ever before reviewed on this Continent. They were all fully equipped, and every man supplied with forty rounds of cartridges. Every division was accompanied by ambulances, so that every branch of the service might be represented.

The general appearance of the troops and their movements elicited the highest commendation from all observers.

In Luzerne county, the army vote not having pleased the patent democracy, the return judges of the latter stripe threw it out. "Aunt Kitty's Tea table," which originally appeared in the Gazette, is published in several of our exchanges. All right.

John Cochran of New York, a prominent democrat, advocates the employment of the colored race to put down the rebellion.

The Bedford Inquirer office is offered for sale. One or two enterprising printers, with some little capital, we think could do well there.

The London News states that a considerable portion of Ireland is again threatened with famine, and in the North the failure of the potatoes is more general and complete than in any previous year since 1846.

A grandson of Count Rochambeau, the commander of our French allies in '76—and a brother of the illustrious British General, Havelock—are among the distinguished foreign-ers who have lately offered their services to the U. S. Government.

Mrs. Mary Cowan died at Cowan's Gap, Fulton County, Pa., on the 23d ult., in the 103d year of her age. The deceased was the oldest person in that County, and perhaps in this portion of the State. She had resided at the Gap over 75 years, and was a widow about 32 years.

The Sunbury American intimates that Northumberland county—with Breckinridge democrats as Associate Judges and Commissioners of the same stripe—pays nothing for the relief of the families of her volunteers! If this is correct, we do not wonder that her "democratic" voters at the last election elected a rank tory to office.

WAR NEWS.

An intelligent deserter from the Tenth Georgia Regiment reached Newport News on the morning of Friday last, and was taken to headquarters at Fortress Monroe, where, upon being interrogated, he made known the location of a number of important Rebel camps on the right bank of the James river.

Acting upon this information, an expedition, consisting of two gunboats, was prepared on Friday, in readiness to proceed at nightfall to the junction of the James and Warwick rivers, about five and one-half miles above Newport-News. The Cambridge led the way and steamed without interruption until reaching the point designated, where the white tents of the enemy could be plainly discerned on a low, wooded triangular piece of land. This was near midnight.

Almost before the Rebel pickets could give the alarm the Rebels were in position, and had opened fire upon the camps, the guns following each other in rapid succession.

No effectual resistance was made by the enemy, and the discharges were continued for more than an hour, at which time the camps appeared nearly deserted. The darkness of the night and the want of sufficient men prevented a landing being effected. Indeed, this was not the object of the expedition, the sole aim being to destroy the camps by an efficient cannonade, and this was successfully accomplished. It is believed that the loss of life on the part of the Rebels was heavy, owing to the suddenness of the attack, and their comparatively defenceless state.

Passengers by the Old Point boat arrived at Baltimore, Nov. 26, say that the Norfolk Day Book has a dispatch from Richmond to the effect that an engagement is going on at Pensacola.

Parties who read the paper say the Niagara and Colorado engaged Fort McTea. It briskly replied, and that the vessels were damaged and had to haul off.

That Pickens was firing on the navy yard. This is the substance of the report.

One version of the affair at Pensacola says that on Friday Fort Pickens opened on the navy yard and Baracoas, and that the Colorado and Niagara participated and had to be hauled off, being very much damaged. All comes through secession sources and must be received with due allowance.

A naval expedition, which has attracted but little attention, has been preparing for the last few weeks, and is probably already on the way to its destination. About fifty old whalers have been purchased at New London, Sag Harbor, Mystic, New Bedford, and other points. They have been loaded with stores, which will assist materially in sinking the craft, and keeping them in their places when they shall have been sunk. The fleet, which was to have sailed on Wednesday, is under the command of Captain John P. Rice, of New London, and the crews under his command are enlisted for three months' service.

The people of Memphis are very much alarmed at the prospect of a formidable expedition being sent down the Mississippi river, and the Appeal declares that "every man in the country should be prepared for the emergency."

The panic caused by the success of our fleet at Beaufort has not yet abated, and the people of the rebel sea board cities are deserting their homes as rapidly as rats leave a sinking ship.

Despatches to General Dix, from Eastern Virginia, announce the capture of three rebel officers, a captain and two lieutenants. Seven cannon were also captured. They are all new and in good order. All traces of disloyalty seem to have disappeared in Accomac and Northampton counties.

The papers publish a telegraphic abstract of the message of Jefferson Davis to the rebel Congress. He makes an elaborate effort to create the false impression that the schemes of the conspirators have been crowned with a great degree of success and that the South is maintaining, with comparative ease, the terrible burdens imposed upon her. His message reads more like the argument of an ingenious lawyer defending a great criminal than the message of a statesman; and he has so grossly perverted facts, and laid down so many false doctrines, that his special pleading can deceive no intelligent reader.

North Carolina Coming Back.—The Provisional State Government for North Carolina, the establishment of which has been contemplated for months, was formally instituted on the 8th inst., by a Convention of Delegates and proxies representing forty-five counties of the State. Ordinances were passed acknowledging the Constitution of the United States, appointing Marble Nash Taylor Provisional Governor of North Carolina, proclaiming the secession act illegal and of no force or effect, and empowering the new Governor to order special elections for Representatives to the Federal Congress.

The Army Beef Contracts have been closed. There are three contracts, each for 4,000 cattle. The first was taken by McQuade, of Pittsburg, Pa., and Wm. T. Hildreth, Harrisburg, Pa., at \$3.98, delivered at Pittsburg, the first delivery to be made on the 30th inst. The second contract was awarded to Jas. Lowther, of Latrobe, and Israel Painter, Greensboro, at \$3.57, delivered at Harrisburg—first delivery 31st December. The third lot was awarded to R. Ruff & Co., of Blairsville, Pennsylvania, at \$3.55, delivered at Harrisburg, York, or Chambersburg—first delivery to be made on the 30th January. The contracting parties are all of Pennsylvania. These lots, with that awarded October 20, to Markle & Johnson, at \$3.43, will complete the call for 16,000 head. The bids ranged from \$3.39 to \$6.

Northampton and Accomac Counties, Va. Early in the approaching session of Congress propositions will be presented and considered in Congress to make that part of Virginia, known as Northampton and Accomac counties, a part of Maryland. Reference to a map of those States will indicate the wisdom of the change, aside from all political considerations. Those counties embrace a delightful section of country, and though the land has been exhausted, there is a fine opening for enterprise in that district, to which attention is already being directed.

Burning of Warsaw.

The burning of the main portion of the town of Warsaw is confirmed. The fire was first discovered about 6 o'clock P. M., on Thursday. All the business portion of the town is in ashes. The troops which were stationed there left about eight o'clock P. M., and are now at Sedalia. A portion of the commissary stores, for which we had no transportation, were burned by order of the commanding officer. It is thought, by the officer in command that the town was fired by the citizens, as a man in citizens' dress was seen coming from the building in which the fire first commenced.

Gen. Halleck has issued a lengthy general order, making the entire affairs of his department conform strictly to the army regulations, and reducing everything to a complete and easily understood system.

Seizure of Forage—A Reconnoissance.

A reconnoitering and foraging party under Gen. Brooks, went out on Tuesday from Gen. Smith's division and took possession of Flint Hill and the surrounding country, by throwing out the pickets in different directions to prevent a surprise, while the forage master gathered and brought away 70 loads of hay, having with him not less than 90 wagons. The only evidence of the presence of the enemy were one regiment of infantry, a squadron of cavalry, and one battery seen from a prominent position between Fairfax Court house and Centerville in a westerly direction, about eight miles beyond our outposts. The party retreated late in the evening, having been altogether successful and met with no casualties whatever. Information was received that the rebels had constructed an artillery road from Flint Hill to Germantown.

The editor of that model democratic paper, the Solingrove Times, wants to go to war as Chaplain to a Snyder county regiment. As he would be a "fish out of water" among Union men, we will give him our recommendation for that post at Fort Lafayette.

Some Threshing.—A farmer having a son in Camp Randall at Madison, Wis., wrote an urgent request to the young man to come home and help do his threshing. Said young man replied:

DEAR FATHER:—I can't go home at present. I should be very glad to help you, but Uncle Sam has got a—d—d sight bigger job of threshing on hand than you have, and I can't see him out of the woods first."

THE MARKETS.

LEWISTOWN, November 27, 1861
CORRECTED BY GEORGE BLYMYER.

Butter, good, per lb.	12
Eggs, per dozen	12
Buckwheat Flour per 100,	2 00
Beeswax, per pound,	25
Wool, washed,	40
unwashed,	25
Dried Cherries, per bushel	1 75
Dried Apples, do	1 00
Beans per bushel,	1 50
Hops, per lb.,	12
Feathers, per lb.,	50
Country soap per lb., from 5 to 7 cents.	
Potatoes,	30
Shoulder,	7
Ham,	11
Sides,	8
Lard,	9
Tallow,	00 a 9

MARKS & WILLIS.

Wheat, white per bushel,	1 15 to 1 20
red	1 15
new,	00 a 00
Corn, old,	45
Rye,	55
Oats,	28
Barley,	45 to 50
Buckwheat,	45
Cloverseed,	4 00 to 0 00
Timothy,	1 50
Flaxseed,	1 10

Marks & Willis are retailing flour and feed as follows:

Extra Flour, per 100,	2 80
Fine, do	2 00
Superfine, do	2 60
Family, do	3 00
Mill Feed, per hundred,	60
Chopped Oats and Corn per 100,	1 10
Chopped Rye per 100,	1 20
Salt,	1 50
barrel, 280 lbs,	2 00

Good apples are in demand.

Philadelphia Market. Flour—Western family \$5 85 per bbl; Western and Penna. superfine 5 50 to 62; extras 5 75 to 87 and extra family 6 25; fancy brands 6 50 to 7, as to quality. Rye flour 4 per bbl. Corn meal 2 87 1/2 for Penna. Grain—Western and Penna. red wheat 123a126c, Delaware 127c; white 135a137c. Rye 70a76c; old corn 63c; new 50a56c. Oats 39a41c. Cloverseed \$1 50a1 75.

Cattle Market, November 25, 1861.—The receipts of Beef Cattle reached 1,700 head. Sales at \$7a8 the 100 lbs net, according to quality.

70 Cows at from 20 to 32 for springers, and 25a40 for fresh.
3,000 Sheep at from 7a7 1/2 per lb net.
5,044 Hugs at from \$4 75 to 5 50 per 100 lbs net, according to quality.

Large Sale of Wool at Boston.

Boston, Nov. 19.—A large sale of wool today by Bingham, Joy & Sandford, attracted about 250 buyers. The bidding was about equally divided between manufacturers and traders, and for the coarser grades, used for army purposes, prices were unusually high; for the finer grades bids were lower than anticipated, although very fair prices were obtained. Three lots of Maine light and clean and tub washed, brought from 50 1/2 to 52c.—New Hampshire and Maine unwashed brought 31 and 40c. respectively, and Ohio extra fleeces and Missouri Nos. 1 and 2, clip 1860, brought 46a48c; and unwashed Missouri 30c. The coarsest fleeces, consisting of grades Nos. 2 and 3, ranged 40 1/2 to 52c., averaging about 51c. Illinois and Wisconsin, for grades Nos. 1 and 2, 45a46c.; New Hampshire fleeces, grades extra 1 and 2, from 44a49 1/2, averaging nearly 45c. for extra. Connecticut river, extra blue, 44a48c., averaging 45c. for washed. For unwashed prices ranged from 32a34c., averaging nearly 34c.—Three lots of Washington county, Penna., consisting of double extra and fancy clips, sold at 50a52c., averaging 51c. Last year part of this fancy clip sold at 70c. The lots ranged from 2,000 to 16,000 lbs., each averaging 10,000.

Bullock & Sons, of Philadelphia, purchased about 80,000 lbs. out of 600,000 lbs. sold.—M. S. Proctor, Boston, bought 75,000 lbs., and D. H. Sparhawk, of Boston, bought 40,000 lbs. Among the other purchasers were Hamilton & Co., Hilsen & Co., John Townsend, and Townsend & Son, and a large number of other manufacturers and dealers.

RETURNED.—We learn from a telegraph that Quartermaster General Hale, who has for some time been lying very ill at his residence in Germantown, from the effects of wounds received by the falling of his horse, while participating in the ceremonies of presenting a flag to Colonel McCarter's regiment at Lebanon, has returned to Harrisburg, having recovered sufficiently to enable him to resume the transaction of business at his office.

ARRIVAL OF Fresh Fruit, Nuts, Fancy Confectioneries,

Toys for the Holidays, &c. AT A. FELIX'S Grocery and Confectionery, which are offered at wholesale and retail. I therefore invite retailers of Lewistown, and of the county to give a call, as they can do as well with me—and in some goods better—than they can do in Philadelphia, as some goods are daily advancing. All kinds of Sugar Toys and Confectioneries, I am manufacturing, and have them fresh for the holidays, which I will sell at Philadelphia wholesale prices to retail dealers. Please give me a call and examine my stock, as I have a splendid assortment of new-style and fancy goods for Christmas presents, as good as was ever kept in Lewistown. A. FELIX, Lewistown, November 27, 1861.

ORPHANS' COURT SALE.

VALUABLE REAL ESTATE. IN pursuance of an order of the Orphan's Court of Mifflin county, I will expose at public sale, on the premises, on

Saturday, December 14, 1861, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, a valuable Farm, situate in Brown township, Mifflin county, adjoining lands of Elizabeth Mitchell on the east, Wm. Cummins on the north, Samuel W. Taylor on the west, and Joseph A. Taylor's heirs and others on the south, containing

105 Acres and 75 Perches, with a neat measure, with a HOUSE, BARN, and other improvements thereon erected, and nearly all of which is cleared and in a high state of cultivation. There will also be sold with the above, a tract of

MOUNTAIN LAND,

containing 20 ACRES, and allowance, adjoining another tract of Elizabeth Mitchell on the east, Freedom Iron Company on the south, Joseph Taylor's heirs on the west, and John Henry on the north.

Terms of Sale.—\$100 when property shall be struck off; \$300 on confirmation of the sale at January Court; the balance of one-fourth of the purchase money to be paid on the 1st of April, 1862, when deed and possession are to be given; the remaining three-fourths to be paid in three equal payments on the 1st of April, 1863, 64, 65, with interest on each from the 1st of April, 1862, to be secured by bond and mortgage on the premises. WILLIAM CUMMINS, Administrator Henry B. Taylor, dec'd. November 27, 1861-3t.

The Red, White and Blue,

Is the Big Coffee Pot Sign!

My friends, I suppose you wish to know, Why the Pottery Machine don't go; But to tell you the truth, since the war, To me her notes seem all to jar.

And only now her invitation, Is to Union men of this Nation; As for the ladies, I know they can Go for the Union to a—man!

And the right kind of a man is he, Who will call at the Tin Shop to see The things that will suit his own dear wife, And add to her comfort through life. And the right sort of woman is she, Who will find a nice man who will be Her dear husband, so good and kind, And'll call at the Coffee Pot Sign.

For there you will find I always keep, Stoves and Tin Ware, (and I'll sell cheap!) And Coal Buckets, too, all very neat, Some sit on their bottoms, some stand on feet. From two dollars and upwards I'll sell, Parlor Gas Burners that will do well; But cash you must know is all the go When prices are so very low.

Many other things I would mention, But I will just call your attention To my lately improved FAT SQUEEZER—Should your wife need one, don't tease her. A short hint like this I think should do— If you heed it not she'll make you flee To J. I. WALLIS, for he's the man, To sell you a Squeezer and a Lard Can.

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.—The undersigned Auditor, appointed by the Orphan's Court of Mifflin county, to distribute and apportion the balance in the hands of John Peachey, surviving executor of the last will and testament of John Dick, late of Menno township, in said county, dec'd., and to amend the legatee of said dec'd., agreeably to said will, taking into consideration advancements made, will attend to the duties of his appointment, at his office in Lewistown, on Tuesday, the 17th day of December, 1861, at 10 o'clock, A. M., when and where all having claims, are required to present them or be barred from coming in for a share of said fund. J. W. SHAW, Auditor. nov20-4t