THE GAZETTE.

LEWISTOWN, PA. Wednesday, December 4, 1861.

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



Flag of the free heart's only home, By 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 ith freedom's soil beneath our feet.
And freedom's banner streaming o'er us.

President's Message.

We had intended to furnish our readers with the President's Message in to day's paper, but the detention of the mail train prevented us from receiving a copy until several lours after is was due

The Message briefly refers to foreign affairs-represents the condition of the finances as gratifying-recommends the organization of the militia on a uniform basis-and a more efficient organization of

A reorganization of the Supreme Court is desirable, there being now three vacancies on the bench

A general revision of the laws is recommended. Congress is asked to devise a plan temporally for the administration of justice in all such parts of the insurgent States and Territories as may be under the control of this government, whether by a voluntary return to allegiance and order, or by the power of our arms.

He proposes to colonize contraband slaves, as well as others who may be emancipated or taken at a valuation in some proper territory to be set apart for that pur-

"In considering the policy to be adopted for suppressing the insurrection, I have been anxious and careful that the inevitable conflict for this purpose shall not degenerate into a violent and remorseless revolutionary struggle. I have, therefore, in every case thought it proper to keep the integrity of the Union prominent, as the primary object of the contest on our part, leaving all questions which are not of vital military importance to the wise deliberation of the Legislatur

"The Union must be preserved, and ence all indispensible means may be em-We should not be in haste to demine that radical and extreme measures, which may reach the loyal as well as the

disloyal, are indispensable. "The inaugural address at the beginning of the Administration, and the message to Congress at the late special session, were both mainly devoted to the domestic controversy out of which the insurrection and consequent war have sprung. Nothing more occurs to add or subtract to or from the principles or general purposes stated and expressed in that document. The last ray of hope for preserving the Union peaceably expired, and the assault upon Fort Sumter, and a general review of what has occurred since may not be unprofitable."

"It continues to develop that the insur rection is largely, if not exclusively, a war upon the first principles of popular government-the rights of the people. Conclusive evidence of this is found in the most grave and maturely considered public documents, as well as in the general tone of the insurgents. In these documents we find the acknowledgment of the existing right of suffrage, and the denial to the people of all right to participate in the section of public officers, except the Legislature, boldly advocated, with labored argaments, to prove that large control of the people in Government is the source of all

" Monarchy itself is sometimes hinted at as a possible refuge from the power of the people."

"In my present position I could scarce-ly be justified were I to omit raising a warning voice against this approach of returning despotism.

The message closes with an allusion to me. labor and capital, placing the former first in the structure of our government.

Maryland still has nests of tories who will not stop their foul work until they taste bemp. An eastern shore judge a few weeks persons who had furnished the United States authorities with information; and last week the most devoted disciple of Jef Davis or the Rev. Dr. Bullock, Pastor of the Presbyterian church, Baltimore, refused to hold services on thanksgiving day. Major Elbow thinks he must be a h-l of a preacher.

Der Dr. George H. Rumbaugh, formerly of Mexico, Juniata county, (we learn from the St. Louis Democrat of the 8th inst.,) was taken prisoner at Lexington, Mo., with Col. Molligan's troops, and was exchanged by virtue of the agreement made at Neosho, Mo., 26th October, 1861, providing for the exchange of the Union prisoners taken at Lexington and the rebels taken at Camp Jackson. Dr. R. had been acting as Captain, and was exchanged as such.

By an order of the Post Office Department, demand Treasury notes are receivable in payment of postage.

Locofoco Intrigues. Notwithstanding the terrible war in

which our country is involved, the old leav-

en of locofocoism-the same which bowed down in humble adoration to the " nigger calf" set up by the hellhounds who surrounded and controlled the administration of James Buchanan; the same which, in the name of democracy, scattered our army and navy, despoiled our national armories, and robbed our mints-is again rearing its head in its old guise, and seeking to acquire power and office at any sacrifice. A few months ago this hydra-headed faction, shrinking from public vengeance, was tame as a sucking lamb. Their speeches and harangues were full of "union"they knew no party-and in their humility even acknowledged that the infamous rebellion got up by Davis, Yaney, Cobb. Floyd, Thompson, and other lights of patent democracy, was not the result of abolitionism, or of the success of the Republican party, but a deep-laid scheme, in process of incubation during the past thirty years. To this heart wrung acknowledge ment the Holts, the Dickinsons, the Dixs. and other honest leaders who felt themselves the dupes of the southern conspirators, still adhere; but not so the syco phantic editors and political trimmers who think they see success in future public debt and consequent taxation-measures unpopular with unreflecting men no matter how just or necessary. In the meantime many of these men wormed themselves into the confidence of the General and State administrations, and under the plea of "no party" obtained all grades of military offies from General down to anything that would pay, and now it is no uncommon boast to hear some Breckinridger proclaim that the vast military organization of the government is in the hands of "Breckinridge democrats!" For our part, we seldom inquired or cared what the politics of this or that man was, so that he possessed qualifications for military office, until we heard this boast proclaimed; and we must confess that our faith has been somewhat shaken in reviewing the military as well as some other appointments made both by the National as well as our State Government The old Pennsylvania State robbers-the 'union-savers" of 1856-with a horde of orators" of that period who at times were so intoxicated as to defer their "union' harangues to another day-one of whom even recently, if common rumor is correct, denounced the raising of a company "to fight Lincoln's war" a "d-d foolish thing"-now strut round with epaulettes on their shoulders, ordering Pennsylvaia's brave and true rank and file hither and thither! If Governor Curtin will send some special and trustworthy agents to gath er up facts respecting a number of officers who unfortunately have received appoint ments at his hands, he will find just such characters as we have designated the recipients of his favors-men who are either speculating on the wants and necessiies of the poor soldier, or spending their time in disgraceful scenes of drunkenness. Justice to the brave and patriotic soldiers demands that these evils should be stern- ply the demand for its coal. ly rebuked. To come back, however, to our original

purpose of noting the doings of the politi- paper in Erie. cal trimmers in this State, we refer to the late demonstration made by Chas. J. Biddle, Col. of one of the Philadelphia Regiments. He was in the service in June last, and in answer to a nomination for Congress replied as follows:

"CAMP MASON AND DIXON'S LINE, Beyond Centreville, via Bedford, Pa., "Jane 29, 1861.

"Hon. A. V. Parsons: The nomination takes me wholly by surprise. I thank you all for this great and unsolicited honor. am. I trust, a true son of Pennsylvania, ready to serve her when, and where, and how she pleases. My present position is most con-genial to me; but I will not place my own preference in opposition to the people's wish. If elected, I will serve as soon as I can quit the tented field without dishonor. Philadelphia would not expect me sooner. I will give o partizan pledges. I will try to do my duty in whatever sphere it may please God to place me. Charles J. Biddle."

On the strength of this declaration-patriotic enough on its face-this man was elected to Congress just as Mr. May was at Baltimore-but no sooner does he think his way is clear than he comes out in a ago instructed the grand jury to indict all tirade of abuse of the republican party, the war, and the administration, worthy of

any other traitor. Under such leaders, the patent democratic editors are taking their cue, and acting accordingly. As long as they acknowledged the southern traitors as their masters in politics, they religiously followed the southern cry of "abolition," which was the speech made by Secretary Cameron at the the length, breadth, and strength of their dinner party lately given by Col. Forney in argument. For a time it was dropped, but monor of Mr. Prentice. The entire article in is again finding favor. In the meantime the traitors south have found another word for our patriotic soldiers: they call them "Hessians:" and in order that northern late "brethren" in the south, the term is stood that they will be reiterated in his an-

ocratic prints-see Lewistown Democrat of

In this, as in other matters, tastes of course differ; but for our part we suppose most folks would rather be called anything our soldiers are called by rebels and traitors, than the most honied word in use among the latter as applied to themselves.

PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS.

The first session of the Thirty-seventh Congress commenced at Washington on Monday. A quorum was present both in the House and Senate, and as both had previously organized, they at once proceeded to business. A joint committee was appointed to wait on the President, but the Message was not transmitted. It is uuderstood that the Message is more than usually brief. In both Houses the confiscation of slaves was introduced by resolutions. In the Senate notice was given of a resolution to abolish the distinction between the regular and volunteer army. The House adopted resolutions declaring that as Colonels Corcoran and Wood had been placed in confinement as felons by the rebel authorities, and ordered to be treated "as prisoners convicted of infamous crimes, that the President be therefore requested to order John Slidell and James M. Mason to the same character of prison and treatment. A resolution of inquiry in relation to the disastrous result of the battle of Ball's Bluff was passed.

Two more States have been added to the Southern Confederacy! Jefferson Davis announces to the Southern Congress that treaties have been made between this Government and the States of Missouri and Kentucky, by which they become part of the Southern Confederacy. These last accessions to the rebel cause are among the most extraordinary that have yet been made. A cabal of traitors in the lower part of Kentucky, after having been beaten by the loyal people of that State, time and again, with overwhelming shame-after having been driven from their homes by the loval citizens around them-have sembled as a mass convention in an obcure county court house, and, assisted by such men as John C. Breckinridge and Henry Burnett, have passed what they call Declaration of Independence, asserting themselves to be a separate government, nd apply to Jefferson Davis for admission into the Southern Confederacy. In Misouri the case is almost parallel. In both these States, says the Press, the rebels have but doubtful footing, and control but a small portion of the territory. They are neither authorities in fact, nor authorities in name. They possess no power, nor is their jurisdiction recognized. How fearfully degraded and shameless must a government be which can resort to such means Davis might as well claim to be master of Massachusetts or Pennsylvania.

The Broad Top Railroad is now run to its full capacity, and is still unable to sup

The proprietors of the Erie Dispatch have commenced the experiment of a daily

The State of Maine has 9,729 men in the field, 2,050 infantry in incomplete regiments, and one regiment of cavalry number ing 2,110.

Gen. Fremont was waited upon at the Astor House, by a number of distinguished gentlemen of New York on Friday. He declined to countenance anything in the nature of a public demonstration, for the present.

Col. Croghan, who was killed in the Rebel army during Floyd's retreat from Kanawha, was a son of Gen. Croghan, who defended Fort Stephenson, and was once the owner of the Mammoth Cave, in Kentkcky.

The Union soldiers of Cheat Mountain, Virginia, having built a little mountain city for their winter quarters. It is composed of log huts, properly roofed, and chinks well filled with mud.

The ladies of Rhode Island are preparing to send to each volonteer from that State a Christmas gift of a pair of socks and mit tens, the name of each soldier, with that of the company to which he belongs, to be attached to the articles.

The Government contract for four hundred and fifty thousand yards of sky-blue army cloth has been awarded at \$1.021; three hundred thousand yards double width at \$2. and a hundred thousand yards dark blue do. at \$2.70 per yard, to Messrs. Bullock & Co... of Philadelphia.

A letter has been received from Geo. D. Prentice, Esq., dated New York, Nov. 26th, stating that he had nothing to do with the article in the Louisville Journal concerning the Journal was a misrepresentation of the speech, sent by some person without the knowledge of Mr. Prentice. Secretary Cameron's opinions upon the subject are the same as those expressed in his instructions to Genpatent democrats may not be behind their erals Butler and Sherman, and it is underalso finding its way into sundry patent dem- nual report to the President.

WAR NEWS.

The military movements in the West are assuming great importance. According to the Cincinnati Inquirer, twentyfive thousand troops left Carondolet, Missouri, on the 24th ultimo, for Cairo. The same day eight thousand troops passed down the Ohio for Louisville. General Thomas' Brigade, also about eight thousand strong, is to move to Elizabethtown, in the vicinity of Louisville, where is the great rendezvous for the troops and stores intended undoubtedly for a movement against Nashville. Twenty-five thousand troops will soon be on their way from Western Virginia to Louisville, and the Nashville division will then number nearly one hundred thousand men. The Louisville fications. Democrat of Friday contains some significant in imations relative to this Nashville movement. It says: "Our readers may as well prepare to hear, before the close of this month, news as stirring as that from the great fleet, and this time the news will be of more interest to us, because of its nearness. Kentucky will, to a great extent, end the war, so far as the land forces are concerned."

Advices from Missouri say that the Rebel army, some 15,000 strong, since the evacuation of Springfield, was moving in three divisions. The right wing, 6,000 strong, under McBride, is resting at Stockton. The left, under Rains, 4,000 men, rested near Nevado, and the centre, under Price, 5,000 men, was at or near Monte-Price intended to march into Kansas and operate there. General Lane was at Fort Scott with 5,000 men, but Price intended to evade him McCulloch had been ordered to follow Price but refused, and was going into winter quarters in Arkan-

In Missouri the country between Lexington and Independence is said to be deserted, the men having gone off with the Rebel army. Jennison's Kansas men were laying waste the country in Jackson coun-

Some anxiety having been expressed lest the Nashville, last heard from at Southampton, just after having done a deed of shameless piracy, should molest the ship Arago, and perchance capture General Scott and Mr. Thurlow Weed, the New York Tribune calls to mind the fact that the Arago carries four rifled cannon of long range, has a number of small arms. and can be defended by a crew of 100 men. The Nashville will not be too ready to attack such an antagonist

Another valuable prize arrived at the Brooklyn Navy Yard on Sunday, which was captured after a three hours' chase, on the 25th ult., by the steamer Pengin, while heading for Edisto Island, near Charleston, S. C. She proved to be the schooner Alto strengthen its power, and give prestige biou, from Nassau, New Providence, ladeu its authority! Missouri and Kentucky with a cargo worth \$100,000, consisting members of the Confederacy? Jefferson of salt, oil, tin, fruit, and also the suspicious articles of arms, ammunition, saddles and cavalry equipments. When brought to by the Penguin's guns she reported herself bound for New York, from Nassau, with fruit and salt; but upon searching her the additional cargo of contraband of batteries, the rebel steamers Time and Nelwar was found on board. The officers turn

> out to be citizens of Savannah. Later advices have been received at New York from Port Royal. Tatnall's attack on the Federal gunboats at Tybee Island was a farce. He merely fired a few shots and then ran under the protection of Fort Pulaski. Beaufort was to be taken possession of on the 29th by five thousand of our troops. An expedition was preparing, supposed to be for Fernandina, Florida .-Five thousand troops were to go under the convoy of the Wabash and a number of men-of-war.

> The transport steamships Illinois and Ericsson, arrived at New York from Port Royal, bring intelligence of unusual interest from the Southern coast. A portion of the fleet had taken unopposed possession of Tybee Island at the mouth of the Savannah .-The position is one of great strategetic importance with the view to future operations against Savannah, whilst it immediately closes the outlet to the sea from that port, the ship channel running within six hundred yards of the island. Tybee Island and the Southern extremity of Hilton Head Island. are on the opposite sides of the mouth of Savannah river. At Braddock's Point, the extremity of Hilton Head Island, the Confederates had constructed a fort which they abandoned when the Part Royal forts were captured. This fort has now been garrisoned by our forces and the guns placed in a serviceable condition. Immediately adjoining Tyhee Island is Cockspur Island, upon which stands Fort Pulaski, a strong casemated work which fell into the possession of the Rebels when Georgia seceded. Com. Dupont inferms the Navy Department that the possession of Tybee Island gives them a positon within easy shelling distance of Fort Pulaski. From Port Royal we learn that the troops are all in good health and spirits. The dismounted guns have been replaced in Fort Walker, the works themselves have been strengthened and repaired, and new works are on foot, two thousand men being employ-

ed on them; a long warf is also building .-Many bodies of slain Rebels have been dis covered, some buried in the sand by the discharge of shells, and some hidden in the woods. The boasted battery of five guns from Charleston was also found in the woods, two of the pieces having been spiked. Arrangements were in progress at Port Royal to despatch a joint naval and military expedition to some point on the Southern coast.

Adjutant General Thomas has sent instruc tions to Gen. Sherman, at Port Royal, to seize all the cotton, corn, rice, and crops of various sorts, within his reach; to use what is neces sary and of value for the subsistence of his troops, and to send the cotton to New York. there to be sold for the benefit of the Government. Gen. Sherman is also directed to take the services of negroes, not only to aid in gathering the crops, but also in making forti-

Attack on the 28th Pennsylvania.

Some excitement was occasioned at Sandy Hook, Md., on Friday afternoon by the rebels throwing about thirty shells at the quarters of some companies of the 28th regiment, under the command of Major Hector Typdale, at Harper's Ferry. Major Tyndale tried the effect of the long range Enfields on them, but the distance, being 2000 yards, was too great. Although some of the firing of the rebels was fair, nobody was hurt. Our men were well deployed, and ready for a closer range, which the rebels would not give

NEW YORK, Dec. 2. The steamer McClellan has arrived from Tybee Island and Hilton Head. She carried Gen Sherman and staff to Tybee Island. where a reconnoisance was made during which four shells from Fort Pulaski burst near the party. No damage was done however. On the return with the Gen. to Hilton Head the McClellan passed the gun boat Florida with Com. Dupont on board bound to the Savannah river. The Florida returned the same evening. The McClellan left Hilton Head on Thursday night, and brings mails and despatches from Gen. Sherman and Com. Dupont. The health of the troops was perfect. No news from other points. LEAVENWORTH, Nov. 30

The train on the Platt County Railroad was seized yesterday on its arrival at Weston, by the guerrillas under Sergeant Gordon, and the U. S. express company's freight appro priated. All the money in charge of the express was saved. The mail matter was not taken. Gordon had previously robbed the stores of several Union men of Weston. No more trains will be run on that road till this gang is dispersed.

Maj. R M. Hough, A. D. C. to Gen. Hun ter, in command of four companies of the first Missouri cavalry, as an escort to a large train from Sedalia, arrived yesterday. The command had an engagement with the rebels at Black Walnut creek, Johnston county. killed eight cavalry, wounded seventeen and took five prisoners. Five federals including Major Hough, were injured. None severely. Weather cold and ice running in the river.

LOUISVILLE, Dec. 2 .- The southern papers to the 28th ult. have been received. They contain scattering accounts of the Fort Pickens affair, from which it appeared that the bombardment commenced on Thursday the 21st, and continued with occasional intermission, night and day till the evening of the 24th, when Col. Brown ceased firing.

The rebels did not respond until after Fort Pickens opened fire

The fire from the fort and the outside Santa Rose island batteries, were directed against Fort Barraneas, and the other rebel mo, and the navy yard, while the federal vessels engaged Fort McRae.

The rebels admit that they lost sixteen killed and wounded in the bombardment. Also, that considerable damage was done to Fort McRae, including the caving in of the powder magazine. The navy yard and town of Warrington were partially destroy-

The rebels appear to have acted strictly on the defensive.

The stories about the disabling of the United States steamers Colorado and Niagara appear to be unfounded.

The rebel steamers Time and Nelmo were somewhat damaged, but succeeded in getting out of the reach of Col. Brown's

Col. Brown received no reinforcements. Official Report of Col. Bayard.

CAMP PIERPONT, Va., Nov. 27, 1861. Sir-In obedience to orders, I started from this camp yesterday, at 9 o'clock in the evening, for the purpose of marching to Draines-ville. We reached positions above and behind Drainesville shortly after 5 in the morning, after a tedious and toilsome march Maj. Borrows advanced on the town by the northern pike, which leads to it, with two companies of the regiment, while I, with the other eight, gained the rear of the town and advanced by the Leesburg pike. There were but two picketsmen in the town. These were cavalry men belonging to Col. Stuart's Virginia Horse, and were captured with their horses and arms, by Capt. Stadelmann's company B. I arrested six of the citizens of Drainesville, who are known to be secessionists of the bitterest stamp. Their names are as follows: John T. Day, M. D., Draines ville; R. H. Gannel, Great Falls, Va; Jno. T. D. Bell, C. W. Coleman, Drainesville; W. B. May, M. D., J. B. Fair. Upon my return, some miles from Drainesville, a fire wa opened upon the head of the column from a thick pine wood. Assistant Surgeon Alexan der was seriously wounded, and private Joel Houghtaling, I fear, mortally wounded, and I had my horse killed. Surgeon Staunton received a ball in his overcoat, and his horse was shot twice. The woods was instantly surrounded, and the carbineers dismounted We killed two and captured four, one of

whom is shot twice and not expected to live. I captured two good horses, five shot guns, one Hall's rifle, and two pistols. The names of the prisoners are as follows: W. D. Farley, First Lieut. South Caroline Cort. on Gen. Bonham's Star Cornene, Lieut. Beventh South Carolina Volunteers; P. W. Carper, Seventh South Caroline Volunteers; F. Hilderbrand, A. M. Witt Thirteenth Virginia Cavalry, taken at Drain ville on picket; Thomas Coleman, citizen Drainesville, dangerously wounded killed or captured all we saw. the report without speaking of the spli manner in which both men and office haved. The fine manner in which Ma Jones, Byrnes, Second Lieut. Fifth Caval and Borrows acted cannot be too highly a preciated. All acted well, and I cannot publicl / express my admiration for their ly admirable behaviour,

Very respectfully. GEO. D. BAYARD.
Col. 1st Penna. Regiment Cavalry. Cul. H. I. Biddle, Assistant Adjt. Gen. Gen. McCall transmits Col. Bayard's re port in the following words:

HEADQUARTERS McCall's DIVISION, General S. Williams, A. A. G.: Genera -I have the honor to transmit here with the report of Col. G. D. Bayard, Fire

Regiment Cavalry, Pennsylvania Reserve. a very successful expedition made during t ast twenty four hours in the direction Drainesville, where I had ascertained that a picket force of the enemy was stationed.—
The men who were sent by the Col. for am bulances reported to me a strong force oppo ed to the Col., whereupon I put th Brigade of Division under arms, Kirnes's Battery, was marching to his su port when we met the Col's, command return ing. The troops all evinced the most praise worthy alacrity on the occasion.

GEORGE A. McCALL. Brig. Gen. Com'g. Division. Col. Kerrigen of New York, it is said has been condemned to be shot for treason.

The court martial which originally tried and convicted Lanaghan for the murder of Major Lewis, of the Forty-sixth Pennsylvania Regiment, was reconvened last week to recon sider that case. It appears that the firs court was convened by the Commander of this Division, whereas it was requisite that i should have been convened by the Comma der-in-Chief

Lanaghan's manner was thoughtful, firm but resigned; which, in fact, has been the ever since his imprisonment. When called upon to plead, he replied "Guilty;" for," he said. "I committed the deed, and am willing to suffer for it, although I had no desire to take his nor any man's life." The aggerate his offence, but had stated one or two incidents connected with the affair of which the prisoner had no recollection; but as l had previously been partially intoxicated and had but an indefinite conception of the whole transaction, it was possible nothing had been misstated or modified. He spoke with much feeling of the officers of the Provos Guard, enumerating by name Major Stone Captain Wenrick, Lieutenants Agustine and Voorhes, and Adjutant Patch. prisoners, too, he said, had respected his con dition, and through the canvas of his tent he had often heard expressed fervent hopes for his welfare and his escape from the extrempenalty of the law; but he had no hopes of the latter. The sentence of death had bee or would be pronounced against him, and he was, through the consolation of religion, rea dy to expiate his crime. He thought grea forbearance was exhibited towards him that he was not killed on the spot when he shot the Major, and for this he was thankful.

He said: On the opening of this war he had left his home in good health and with a warm heart, to aid in preserving the Govern ment and the Union. He served three months and re enlisted for the war, and up to the time of the act f r which he expected to suf fer he had no other object to accomplish, and no hostility against any one save the enemi of his country. He was crazed, he said when he fired the fatal shot

TEACHERS' CONVENTION

HE 6th Annual meeting of the Teachers Association will be held in the Presby-terian Church, at Milroy, commencing on

Thursday, December 26, 1861, at I o'clock p. m., and continuing until noon of Saturday, December 28.
Prof SAMUEL P. BATES, DEPUTY STATE

Superintendent, has been invited, and is expected to pe present. His knowledge and skill in the department of physical education, and his ability, both as a writer and lecturer. warrants us in expecting a rich treat, should he favor us with his presence.

The exercises will be conducted in the fol-

lowing order: Thursday afternoon-Organization, remarks by President, and a discussion.

Evening-A discussion, essays, orations, and reading of a manuscript paper, for which teachers are requested to prepare contribu-

Friday-Prof. Bates, it is expected, will occupy the principal part of the day, but there will also be drills, experiences, and discussions.

Evening-Probably a lecture by Prof. B., essays, orations, and a manuscript paper. Saturday morning—Experiences, and renarks by County Superintendent.

Every teacher in the county is urged to be present at this meeting, and to be prepared to contribute to the interest and profit of the Gentlemen will be boarded at low rates as

the different hotels, and the ladies entertain ed by the citizens of the village.

gariewolk bas J. K. HARTZLER,

and assistant MARY MCCORD.

WM. S. WILSON. Milroy, December 4, 1861.

Estate of David Harshbarger, deceased. NOTICE is hereby given that letters of administration on the estate of DAVID HARSHBARGER, late of Wayne township, Millin county, deceased have been granted to the undersigned, residing in said township. All persons indebted to said estate are requested to settle immediately, and those having claims to present them duly authenticated for settlement.

cated for settlement.

DANIEL HARSHBARGER, dec4-6t* YORANAA NI Administrator

A UDITOR'S NOTICE.—The undersigned Auditor, appointed by the Orphans' Court to distribute the fund in the hands of PETER CLUM, Administrator of Forgritta Notter, deceased, will attend to the duties of the appointment at the Register's Office, in Lewistown, on Saturday, the 28th of December, 1861, at 10 o'clock a. m. Those interes ted are requested to attend. W. P. ELLIOTT,

dec4-44* JOURNEYMAN printer desires a situ-A stion. Address G. A. S., Lewistown,