

# THE GAZETTE.

**Pennsylvania Railroad.**

**Leave Lewistown Station as follows:**  
**WESTWARD.**  
 Through Express, 5:25 a. m., 12:50 a. m.  
 Fast Line, 6:30 a. m., 8:10 " "  
 Mail, 10:45 a. m., 10:20 p. m.  
**THROUGH FREIGHT,** 11:30 p. m., 2:50 a. m.  
**LOCAL FREIGHT,** 6:10 a. m., 8:20 p. m.  
**PASSenger Freight,** 8:30 a. m., 2:45 p. m.  
**Coal Train,** 1:30 p. m., 20 a. m.  
 D. E. ROBERTS, Agent.

**Galbraith's Omnibuses** convey passengers to and from all the trains, taking up or setting them down at all points within the borough limits.

## Extracts from the Report of the Secretary of War.

The following statement presents the entire estimated strength of the army, both volunteers and regulars:

States.	Volunteers.		
	3 months	The war.	Aggrate.
California		4,688	4,688
Connecticut	2,236	12,400	14,636
Delaware	775	5,000	5,775
Illinois	4,941	80,000	84,941
Indiana	4,686	57,332	62,018
Iowa	968	19,800	20,768
Kentucky		15,000	15,000
Maine	768	14,239	15,007
Maryland		7,000	7,000
Massachusetts	3,435	26,760	30,195
Michigan	781	28,550	29,331
Minnesota		4,100	4,100
Missouri	9,356	22,130	31,486
N. Hampshire	779	9,600	10,379
New Jersey	3,068	9,342	12,410
New York	10,188	100,200	110,388
Ohio	10,236	81,205	91,441
Pennsylvania	19,199	94,750	113,949
Rhode Island	1,285	5,808	7,183
Vermont	730	8,000	8,730
Virginia	779	12,000	12,779
Wisconsin	792	14,153	14,945
Kansas		5,000	5,000
Colorado		1,000	1,000
Nebraska		2,500	2,500
Nevada		1,000	1,000
New Mexico		1,000	1,000
Dist. Columbia	2,823	1,000	3,823
	77,875	640,637	718,512

The several arms of the service are estimated as follows:

	Volunteers.	Regulars.	Aggregate.
Infantry	557,208	11,175	568,383
Cavalry	54,654	4,744	59,398
Artillery	20,280	4,308	24,688
Rifles and sharpshooters	8,295		8,295
Engineers		107	107

The appropriations asked for the service of the next fiscal year are computed for a force of 500,000 men. They have been reduced to the lowest possible amount consistent with the public interests, and are based upon a strictly economical administration of the various branches of this department. In organizing our great army, I was effectively aided by the loyal Governors of the different States, and I cheerfully acknowledge the prompt patriotism with which they responded to the call of this Department.

Congress, during its extra session, authorized the army to be increased by the acceptance of a volunteer force of 500,000 men, and made an appropriation of five hundred millions of dollars for its support. A call for the troops was immediately made; but so numerous were the offers that it was found difficult to discriminate in the choice, where the patriotism of the people demanded that there should be no restriction upon enlistments. Every portion of the loyal States desired to swell the army, and every community was anxious that it should be represented in a cause that appealed to the noblest impulses of our people.

So thoroughly aroused was the national heart, that I have no doubt this force would have been swollen to a million, had not the Department felt compelled to restrict it, in the absence of authority from the Representatives of the people to increase the limited number. It will be for Congress to decide whether the army shall be further augmented, with a view to a more speedy termination of the war, or whether it will be confined to the strength already fixed by law. In the latter case, with the object of reducing the volunteer force to 500,000, I propose, with the consent of Congress, to consolidate such of the regiments as may from time to time fall below the regulation standard. The adoption of this measure will decrease the number of officers, and proportionally diminish the expenses of the army.

The conspiracy against the Government extended over an area of 738,144 square miles, possessing a coast line of 3,523 miles, and a shore line of 25,414 miles, with an interior boundary line of 7,031 miles in length. This conspiracy stripped us of arms and munitions, and scattered our navy to the most distant quarters of the globe. The effort to restore the Union, which the Government entered on in April last, was the most gigantic endeavor in the history of civil war. The interval of seven months has been spent in preparation.

The history of this rebellion, in common with all others, for obvious causes, records the first successes in favor of the insurgents. The disaster of Bull Run was but the natural consequence of the premature advance of our brave but undisciplined troops, which the patience of the country demanded. The retreat also of our movements of traitors in our midst enabled the rebels to choose and entrench their position, and by a reinforcement to snatch it from our grasp. This reverse, however, gave no discouragement to our gallant people; they have crowded into our ranks, and although large numbers have been necessarily rejected, a mighty army in invincible array stands eager to precipitate itself upon the foe. The check that we have received upon the Potomac has, therefore, but postponed the campaign for a few months.

The other successes of the rebels, though dearly won, were affairs, with no important or permanent advantages. The possession of Western Virginia, and the occupation of Hatteras and Beaufort have nobly redeemed our transient reverses.

Delaware, Maryland, and Virginia. Wisdom and true statesmanship would dictate that the seat of the National Government, for all time to come, should be placed beyond reasonable danger of capture by an enemy within, as well as from capture by foes without. By agreement between the States named, such as was effected, for similar purposes, by Michigan and Ohio, and by Missouri and Iowa, their boundaries could be so changed as to render the capital more remote than at present from the influence of State Governments which have arrayed themselves in rebellion against the Federal authority. To this end, the limits of Virginia might be so altered as to make her boundaries consist of the Blue Ridge on the east, and Pennsylvania on the north, leaving those on the south and west as at present. By this arrangement, two counties of Maryland (Allegheny and Washington) would be transferred to the jurisdiction of Virginia.—All that portion of Virginia which lies between the Blue Ridge and Chesapeake bay could then be added to Maryland, while that portion of the peninsula between the waters of the Chesapeake and the Atlantic, now jointly held by Maryland and Virginia, could be incorporated into the State of Delaware. A reference to the map will show that these are great natural boundaries, which, for all time to come, would serve to mark the limits of these States.

To make the protection of the capital complete, in consideration of the large accession of territory which Maryland would receive under the arrangement proposed, it would be necessary that that State should consent to modify her Constitution as to limit the basis of her representation to her white population.

In this connection, it would be the part of wisdom to renounce to the District of Columbia that portion of its original limits which by act of Congress was retroceded to the State of Virginia. It is already a grave question, what shall be done with those slaves who are abandoned by their owners on the advance of our troops into Southern territory, as at Beaufort district in South Carolina? The number left within our control at that point is very considerable, and similar cases will probably occur. What shall be done with them? Can we afford to send them forward to their masters, to be by them armed against us, or used in producing supplies to sustain the rebellion? Their labor may be useful to us. Withheld from the enemy it lessens his military resources, and withholding them has no tendency to induce the horrors of insurrection even in the rebel communities. They constitute a military resource, and being such, that they should not be turned over to the enemy is too plain to discuss. Why deprive him of supplies by a blockade, and voluntarily give him men to produce supplies? The disposition to be made of the slaves of rebels after the close of the war can be safely left to the wisdom and patriotism of Congress. The representatives of the people will unquestionably secure to the loyal slaveholders every right to which they are entitled under the Constitution of the country.

## WAR NEWS.

Parson Brownlow has turned up in East Tennessee engaged in operations that prove him to be a veritable "Fighting Parson." According to accounts coming through Rebel sources, Brownlow, with three thousand Unionists under his command engaged a Confederate force at Morristown, East Tennessee, on the 1st of December. The Unionists were completely victorious, the Confederates admitting that their defeat and rout was total. Morristown is on the line of the East Tennessee and Virginia Railroad, about twenty miles east of Knoxville; and directly upon the road to the Cumberland Gap. Millions of hearts will be stirred by this brave deed of Parson Brownlow and his brave mountaineers. An effort upon the part of the Federal forces to push through to his aid seems to be something more than a patriotic duty. Two Tennessee Unionists had been hung for bridge burning.

A telegraph dispatch dated Savannah, December 7th, states that Gen. Butler's expedition arrived on that day at Port Royal.

Nothing is said about Parson Brownlow's victory in East Tennessee or of the Fort Pickens affair.

A despatch from Charleston, dated on the 10th, states that the Southern coast is one sheet of flame and smoke caused by the "patriotic planters burning their cotton." The Memphis papers are keeping up their spirits by reporting fabulous Confederate victories in Missouri. As our information from Missouri is more direct and recent than any that can be had via Memphis, these stories only excite ridicule.

Mr. Faulkner has been released from Fort Warren on a parole to proceed immediately South and procure the release of Mr. Ely, member of Congress. If not successful, he returns to Fort Warren within thirty days.

The Norfolk Day Book publishes Governor Letcher's Message to the Legislature. He urges active operations, and thinks the "banks of the Potomac, the place where "the battle should be fought." The non-possession of Fortress Monroe by the "Confederate States of America" also deeply affects the Governor. We do not learn, however, that the Governor proposes any plan by which the campaign is to be moved into Maryland or the Fortress taken. The steamship Illinois left Old Point on Thursday with the Forty-fifth Pennsylvania Regiment for Port Royal, and the Cosmopolitan was to follow next day with another regiment.

On avowed Secessionists, charging the expense of their board to them, on the ground that, although they have not themselves plundered and driven forth these unfortunate people, they are giving aid and comfort to those who have done so.

The expulsion of John C. Breckinridge from the United States Senate gives great satisfaction to the loyal citizens of Kentucky. Among the aspirants for his seat are James Guthrie, Nat. Wolfe, and Garrett Davis.

Commodore Wilkes on Wednesday was honored with a public reception at the City Hall, New York. The Mayor made a complimentary speech, and about fifteen hundred persons shook his hand. The Commodore has received a complimentary letter from Secretary Welles.

A member of the Arkansas Legislature, accompanied with some thirty or forty companions, has escaped from that State and joined the Union forces under Colonel Phelps. A strong feeling of loyalty still exists in the northern portion of Arkansas, and if a Union army enters into the State many of its citizens would doubtless gladly rally around its standard.

In Tennessee the process of drafting soldiers was commenced in the last week of November. Many fled to avoid this conscription, some of them seeking refuge among the loyal men of the eastern portion of the State.

There are already one hundred and sixty four pieces of cannon at Cairo, none of which are less than 32-pounders, and over one hundred tons of ammunition have arrived, and more is still to arrive. From the great preparations which are being made for the expedition down the Mississippi, we can scarcely consider its success doubtful.

The federal gun-boats belonging to the Potomac flotilla on Monday shelled several rebel batteries, destroying dwellings and a large amount of rebel stores.

Despatches from Missouri report Gen. Price still south of the Osage river with his Rebel troops, and was losing more men by desertion than he has gained by his famous proclamation. Despatches from Virginia report that Price is to be superseded by Major General Heath, of Virginia. Gen. Pope has been assigned to the command of the Federal troops between the Missouri and Osage rivers.

Letters received at Louisville, Ky., from Somerset, in that State, announce that the Federal forces under Gen. Schepf have been compelled to withdraw from this side of Somerset, and that the Rebels, ten thousand strong, have crossed the Cumberland river. It seems more probable that Gen. Schepf has retired for the purpose of catching Zollicoffer in a trap.

A considerable force of rebels with a battery of six field pieces on Saturday made their appearance on the Virginia shore of the Upper Potomac and commenced firing upon the buildings on the Maryland shore and at the dam of the canal. There was only one company of the Thirtieth Massachusetts Regiment on this side without artillery, and the Rebels, emboldened by the little resistance they met with, advanced to the shore of the river. In the meantime another company of the Thirtieth Massachusetts Regiment, armed with Enfield rifles, were brought up, and when the Rebels resumed fire on Saturday morning the riflemen opened on them. The fire was so hot that the Rebel artillery were forced to abandon their guns, leaving them on the river bank until night, when they returned and took them off, our forces being too small to permit them to cross the river and capture the pieces.

The proceedings of Congress on Monday were not of special interest. A number of bills and resolutions were introduced in both Houses, and either referred or postponed for the future action.

## THE MARKETS.

Lewistown, December 11, 1861.  
 CORRECTED BY GEORGE BLYMYER.

Butter, good, ½ lb.	12
Eggs, ½ dozen	14
Buckwheat Flour per 100,	2 00
Beeswax, per pound,	40
Wool, washed,	25
unwashed,	25
Dried Cherries, per bushel	1 75
Dried Apples, do	1 00
Beans per bushel,	1 50
Hops, ½ lb.,	12
Feathers, ½ lb.,	50
Country soap per lb., from 5 to 7 cents.	
Potatoes,	30
Shoulder,	7
Ham,	11
Sides,	8
Lard,	8
Tallow,	00 a 9

CORRECTED BY MARKS & WILLIS.

Wheat, white ½ bushel,	1 12 to 1 18
red " "	1 12
new, " "	00 a 40
Corn, old,	45
Rye,	55
Oats,	28
Barley,	45 to 00
Buckwheat,	45
Flour, 4 00 to 0 00	
Timothy,	1 50
Flaxseed,	1 10

Marks & Willis are retailing flour and feed as follows:

Extra Flour, per 100,	3 00
Fine, do	2 00
Superfine, do	2 80
Family, do	3 25
Mill Feed, per hundred,	60
Chopped Oats and Corn per 100,	1 10
Chopped Rye per 100,	1 20
Salt,	1 50
Barrels, 280 lbs.,	2 00

Good apples are in demand.

**Philadelphia Market.**  
 Flour at from \$5 37½ to 7 per bbl, as to quality. Red Wheat 127 a 130c; white 132 a 136c, as to quality.

JUST received and for sale, a large lot of Clearfield county shovels Lap and Joint SHINGLES, 24 and 26 inches long, best quality, at WM. B. HOFFMAN'S.  
 Lewistown, July 7, 86.

## ARRIVAL OF Fresh Fruit, Nuts, Fancy Confectioneries,

Toys for the Holidays, &c.

A T. 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, situated 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, 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, ad joining 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, 1861-31

## The Red, White and Blue, Is the Big Coffee Pot Sign!

My friends, I suppose you wish to know, Why the Poetry 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 all the best) And Coal Buckets, too, all very neat,  
 Some suit in 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 go  
 To J. L. WALLIS, for he's the man,  
 To sell you a Squeezer and a Lard Can.

## LUMBER.

WILLIAM B. HOFFMAN at his Lumber Yard, Third street, near the Academy, has now on hand an extensive stock of LUMBER of all kinds,

## DOORS, SASH.

40,000

## LAP AND JOINT SHINGLES,

which he offers for sale at low rates on reasonable terms.

## WATER PIPE.

Having been appointed agent for the sale of the Williamsport Company's Tubing for water courses, which is the best and cheapest ever manufactured, he invites attention to the following reasons for its use:

1. It is made of pine and perfectly healthy.
2. It is the cheapest pipe made.
3. It is the easiest laid down.
4. It is not liable to get out of order.
5. It keeps water sweet and pure.
6. Being small, it soon becomes saturated with water.
7. It is durable, lasting from 20 to 30 years.
8. It has a large bore, and is not liable to choke.
9. It can be made larger to bear pressure.
10. Iron will fill with incrustation, or will rust out.
11. The mineral of lead and iron is very unhealthy.
12. Iron and lead, same size, will cost 6 times as much.

## REFERENCES.

H. Fondee, Supt. Cattawissa R. R. Co.  
 J. M. Mackin, Supt. Sunbury and Erie R. R. Co.  
 J. M. Fisher, Supt. Shamokin R. R. Co.  
 Supt. North Central.  
 Hon. J. W. Maynard, Williamsport.  
 Hon. Thomas Hepburn, " "  
 John Fallon, Philadelphia.  
 William Irvin, Pittsburg.  
 Thomas & Harris, Bellefonte.  
 ap18 WM. B. HOFFMAN.

## Cloths, Clothing, Boots, Shoes, &c.

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

## WILLIAM LIND, has now open A NEW STOCK OF Cloths, Cassimeres AND VESTINGS,

which will be made up to order in the neatest and most fashionable styles. ap19

## STOVES, STOVES, STOVES.

For Sale at the Industrial Stove Works,  
 No. 33 N. Second St., Philadelphia.

OPPOSITE Christ Church, the most celebrated Gas Consuming, Cooking and Heating Stoves of the day.

Lehigh, Victor Complete, and all other Cooking and Heating Stoves, all of which are guaranteed to give entire satisfaction. Please give me a call.  
 Oct9-2m WM. C. NEMAN.

## 100,000 Good Joint and Lap SHINGLES.

ALSO DRY BOARDS AND SAWED PLASTERING LATH.

for sale by GRAFF & THOMPSON,  
 Milroy, Sept 25, 1861-6m

## MONEY FOUND.

FOUND, in August last, a sum of money, which the owner can have by giving a description of the same, with other particulars. Apply to SAMUEL K. YODER,  
 Union township, Nov. 23, 1861-3\*

## HIDES WANTED.

THE highest price IN CASH will be paid for all kinds of HIDES, if delivered at John Clarke's Shoe Store, in Lewistown, or at the Tannery, in Decatur township, or the residence of the subscriber, in Dry Valley, nov13-3m WM. MITCHELL & SON.

## New Fall and Winter Goods.

R. F. ELLIS, of the late firm of McCoy & Ellis, has just returned from the city with a choice assortment of

## Dry Goods and Groceries,

selected with care and purchased for cash, which are offered to the public at a small advance on cost. The stock of Dry Goods embraces all descriptions of

## Fall and Winter Goods

suitable for Ladies, Gentlemen and Children, with many new patterns. His

## Groceries

comprise Choice Sugars, Molasses, Java, Rio and Laguna Coffee, superior Teas, &c. Also, Boots and Shoes, Queensware, and all other articles usually found in stores—all which the customers of the late firm and the public in general are invited to examine.

R. F. ELLIS,  
 Country Produce received as usual and the full market price allowed therefor.  
 Lewistown, November 6, 1861.

## AUDITOR'S NOTICE.—The undersigned

Auditor, appointed by the Orphan's Court to distribute the fund in the hands of PETER CLUM, Administrator of Esq. Spriggs, deceased, will attend to the duties of the appointment at the Register's Office, in Lewistown, on Saturday, the 23rd of December, 1861, at 10 o'clock a. m. Those interested are requested to attend.  
 W. P. ELLIOTT,  
 dec4-4\* Auditor.

## Estate of David Harsbarger, deceased.

NOTICE is hereby given that letters of administration on the estate of DAVID HARSBARGER, late of Wayne township, Mifflin 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.  
 DANIEL HARSBARGER,  
 dec4-6t\* Administrator.

## Estate of Eli K. Wagner, deceased.

NOTICE is hereby given that letters of administration on the estate of ELI K. WAGNER, late of Armagh township, Mifflin county, deceased, have been granted to the undersigned, residing in said township. All persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims to present them duly authenticated for settlement.  
 SOLOMON S. WAGNER,  
 nov6-6t Administrator.

## STRAY STEER.

CAME to the premises of the subscriber, about the middle of September, a BLACK STEER, with left ear off, part of the tail white, and a little white on both hind legs. The owner is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges, and take him away, or he will be disposed of according to law.  
 JACOB MILLER,  
 Bratton Township, Nov. 20, 1861-3t\*

## NEW GOODS at the cheap store of John Kennedy & Co.

50 sacks prime Rio Coffee, 50 do Laguna Coffee, at wholesale or retail prices, at ju24 JOHN KENNEDY & Co's.

## FLOUR in the barrel or hundred—Fancy

Extra Family and Superfine Flour for sale by JOHN KENNEDY & Co.  
 5 Tierces of Family Sugar Cured Dried Beef, from Cincinnati, at 12½ cts. per lb, for sale by JOHN KENNEDY & Co.

## A SUPERIOR article of Syrup Molasses

for sale at 50 cents per gallon, at oct23 JOHN KENNEDY & Co's.

## 50 DOZ. XX Scotch Ale, of the purest

quality, for medicinal purposes, at jy10 JOHN KENNEDY & Co's.

## 50 HALF and quarter bbls. Fresh Mackerel, for sale at

jy10 JOHN KENNEDY & Co's.

## ELIXIR PROPYLAMINE The New Remedy for RHEUMATISM.

During the past year we have introduced to the notice of the medical profession of this country the Pure Crystallized Chloride of Propylamine as a REMEDY FOR RHEUMATISM;

and having received from many sources, both from physicians of the highest standing and from patients, the Most Flattering Testimonials of its Real Value

in the treatment of this painful and obstinate disease, we are induced to present it to the public in a form READY FOR IMMEDIATE USE, which we hope will commend itself to those who are suffering with this afflicting complaint, and to the medical practitioner who may feel disposed to test the powers of this valuable remedy.

ELIXIR PROPYLAMINE, in the form above spoken of has recently been extensively experimented with in the

Pennsylvania Hospital, and with marked success (as it will appear from the published accounts