

# THE GAZETTE.

LEWISTOWN, PA.  
Wednesday, December 18, 1861.

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

Papers sent out of the County must be paid for in advance.

The subscription of those out of this county to whom we intend to mail in future shall be as for subscribers. Those receiving the paper with this paragraph marked, will therefore know that they have come under our rule, and if payment is not made within one month thereafter we shall discontinue all such.

We have also set a limit in Mifflin county, beyond which we intend no man in future shall owe us for subscription. Those receiving the paper with this paragraph marked, will therefore know that they have come under our rule, and if payment is not made within one month thereafter we shall discontinue all such.



Flag of the free heart's only home,  
By aye! hands to valor given,  
They stars have lit the world's dome,  
And all thy hues were born in heaven;  
Forever float that standard clear!  
Where breathes the free but falls before us  
With freedom's soul beneath our feet,  
And Freedom's banner streaming o'er us.

## Reported Rupture with England.

The mail steamer Europa has arrived at Halifax, after having been detained twenty-four hours at Queenstown, to take aboard a Queen's messenger with special despatches for Lord Lyons. The intelligence received by this steamer is of the highest importance. Its substance is to this effect:

After the Ministers had held a private caucus at Lord Palmerston's office in London, they proceeded to Windsor Castle where a special Cabinet Council was held, Queen Victoria presiding. Here it was determined to demand from President Lincoln ample "reparation" for the imputed indignity shown to the British flag by Captain Wilkes—to obtain satisfaction, by immediately liberating Messrs. Mason and Slidell, and restoring them to the protection of the Union Jack; and further, that the American should make a suitable apology to the British nation. It is intimated that the despatches to Lord Lyons contain instructions for demanding this humiliating conduct from the American Government.

It is added that, in view of hostilities, the exportation of nitre and other ingredients in the manufacture of gunpowder has been prohibited by England—that the land and sea forces of Canada are to be very greatly increased—and that, to please Lancashire, the blockade is to be rendered a nullity by British ships of war. It is threatened that the demands to be made by Lord Lyons are to be enforced by a British fleet in the Potomac, and that the iron-cased war monster, the Warrior, is specially to head this expedition.

It is right to add that some of the liberal London journals think this intelligence premature and exaggerated; but the Observer, a semi-official Sunday paper, as well as the Times, publishes these statements.

Unless England desires a quarrel with the United States, we do not place implicit faith in the above. It may be that the pampered minions of despotism in England with a royal family afflicted with hereditary insanity, may fancy the time has come to overthrow republican institutions in the new world; but if so, this war may be the prelude to her own destruction, and the next ten years witness her own humiliation as one of the great powers of the earth. The wily Napoleon has already led her on to wars which have largely increased her public debt, and lessened her once boasted influence on the continent until hardly a second rate kingdom asks the advice of British statesmen. In the meantime he is strengthening his navy, teaching the use of arms to every able-bodied man in France, and then, when fit for his prey, WATER-LOO WILL BE AVENGED!

The effect of this news in the North will be to unite public sentiment more firmly than ever, and create a stern determination not only to punish the authors of the wicked rebellion here, but to strike a blow at Great Britain that will in the end be more severely felt than the transient loss of cotton, viz., to eschew the purchase of all British goods hereafter. The ancient hate against that country—once so general, even in our recollection—will be revived in a tenfold degree, because in this case there is hardly the shadow of a pretext for a war.

In the meantime, in view of this new difficulty, we trust our armies at Washington, on the Mississippi, and on the seaboard, will at once strike blow upon blow until victory crowns our banners, or defeat compels us to acknowledge that we cannot subdue the traitors South.

Prospectus of The World—Sheriff sales—Kennedy & Junkin—License, Estate, and Stray notices.

## Patent Democracy and Rebel Slavery.

The patent democratic newspapers of the most and adjoining States are certainly the most anomalous things ever seen in print. For years they have been contending that by the constitution slaves are as much property as horses, mules or cows; and yet now, when a Senator or a member of the House of Representatives proposes an act of Congress confiscating this property (in the hands of rebels only) a thousand objections spring up. One wants an assurance about every other week that this war is not waged for the purpose of exterminating slavery; another thinks it monstrous that the general government should interfere with slavery in any way; a third sees the "nigger in the woodpile" in all that transpires; a fourth laments that they should be set free; a fifth already sees the entire north overrun with contrabands—but not a single one suggests any plausible plan for their future. A leading principle in war is to do as much harm to your enemy as possible, with the least sacrifice of life and means on your part. If this can best be done through slavery, it appears to us it must be a poor patriotism that would hesitate to strike rebels with it. It is their most valuable property, and unlike lands, which may be regenerated, once gone is lost altogether. The acts referred to simply propose to liberate the slaves of rebels, and in case loyal men should also suffer through it, to compensate them for their losses. The United States Government cannot descend so low as to become an auctioneer for selling the slaves of rebels; but by liberating and colonizing them—as recommended by the President—it at once performs a christian act and strikes a severe blow at the foundation of this wicked and causeless rebellion.

## A Nut for Southern Sympathizers.

Mr. Salsbury, of Delaware, is one of those patent democrats who would obtain peace at the sacrifice of our country as a whole, and lately offered resolutions in the Senate for that purpose. To show how such projects are relished by the Southern traitors—and particularly for the information of cringing spaniels here who still talk about "Southern Rights"—we publish the following, by which they can see in what estimation they are held by their brethren:

## A Peace Commission from Yankeedom.

From the *Norfolk Day Book*, Dec. 9.  
We see by the proceedings of the Federal Congress that, in the Senate, on the 4th inst. Mr. Salsbury offered a joint resolution that Millard Fillmore, Franklin Pierce, Roger B. Taney, Edward Everett, George M. Dallas, Thomas M. Ewing, Horace Binney, Reverdy Johnson, John J. Crittenden, Geo. E. Pugh, and Richard W. Thompson, be appointed commissioners on the part of Congress to confer with the commission appointed by the "so-called Confederate States," for the preservation of the Union and the maintenance of the Constitution.

We conceive that this is a pretty bright idea on the part of the Yankees; but we are at a loss to fully appreciate the compliment of their call on us to maintain an instrument (the Constitution) that they have long since smashed into smithereens, unless it is that there is a party among them that still believe in the superior statesmanship of our Southern leaders, and they wish to get them to fix it up again for their special benefit, seeing its destruction has enabled the Autocrat to trample rather severely upon their liberties.

We would recommend to those "Constitution" cobblers the peculiar virtue of "Spalding's glue" for their purpose, with the assurance that they will find quite as much virtue in that article as they would likely find in the combined wisdom of all the statesmen in the world for the repair and preservation of an instrument that has been so badly rent as what was once the "Constitution of the United States." As for their Union, we would remind them that it is an excellent Union for them, being composed of such respectable, God-forsaken scoundrels as were never baked together in one parcel since the world has been a world. It is now a perfect dog at dog conglomeration of negro-thieves and pirates; and, as they have got rid of the honest people of the South, they are now at liberty to "go it with a rush."

May be they would like a cessation of hostilities for a time—during the palaver of the commissioners, as another resolution proposed in order to get an opportunity to accomplish some object they have in view. But possibly our people have had enough of such postures in the Crittenden compromise schemes, which were afterwards proved to be but means used to gain time on their part.

If they desire peace they have but to withdraw their troops from our soil, and let us alone, and until they do this we should peremptorily scorn any proposition emanating from them.

We wonder if these poor, miserable, degraded, negro-stealing wretches do really think to gammon the people of the South still further? What under heavens should we want with a union with them? To share the debts caused by their folly? To share alike with them the contempt of the world? For surely we can conceive of nothing else we should gain by any future alliance with them.

The following, from a Tennessee paper, shows how near the savage state the Southern rebels are getting:

"Hang 'em."

[From the *Memphis Avalanche* of the 24.]  
"Hang 'em," yes hang them, every one. Every East Tennessean found recreant to the will and interest of the State of Tennessee, and known to be actively conniving with its enemies, should be hung, and loquacious—When the citizens of a State have, by an overwhelming majority at the ballot box, determined on its foreign policy, and by that policy have been necessitated to arms for the defence of their homes and firesides, every resident on the soil of that State who lends or gives aid to the invader deserves as little mercy on earth as Belshazzar will give them in his empire. Wherever the cobra-like head

of treason is lifted it should be stricken off, and that quickly, for its poisonous saliva is contagious as the airs of Maramma. "Hang 'em, Hang 'em," every one.

## PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS.

In the Senate on Tuesday, after the morning hour, during which a number of resolutions and petitions were presented, the death of Senator Bingham, of Michigan, was announced. Resolutions appropriate to the occasion were adopted and eulogies pronounced, and the Senate then adjourned.

In the House of Representatives a resolution was adopted requesting the Attorney General to furnish his opinion in reference to the proper measures to be instituted for the re-occupation of that portion of the District lying within the State of Virginia. The Senate resolution appointing a joint committee to inquire into the conduct of the existing war was received and concurred in. The committee on public lands reported a homestead bill, and also a bill granting a bounty to soldiers. The Judiciary committee were discharged from the further consideration of the Baltimore Police Commissioners. The death of Senator Bingham, of Michigan, was announced and the usual resolutions passed.

In the Senate on Wednesday Mr. Powell presented the resolutions of the Legislature of Kentucky recommending Congress to adopt measures for the relief of the famishing in Ireland. On motion of Mr. Wilson the committee on military affairs were instructed to report to the Senate on the reduction of the expenses of the army. The bill to promote the efficiency of the navy was reported back with amendments, and made the special order for next day. Mr. Wilson introduced a bill to increase the number of Cadets at West Point. The death of Senator Baker, of Oregon, was announced, appropriate eulogies pronounced, resolutions of regret passed, and the Senate adjourned.

The House of Representatives adopted a resolution recognizing the eminent and patriotic services of General Lyon, and authorizing the regiments which participated in the battle of Springfield to have the word "Springfield" emblazoned in gold on their regimental colors. Mr. Lovejoy's resolution directing General Halleck to modify his order prohibiting fugitive slaves from coming within his lines, was taken up and after some debate, tabled by a vote of 78 to 64. The death of Senator Baker was announced and the usual resolutions passed.

In the Senate on Thursday Mr. Trumbull submitted a resolution of inquiry in relation to arrests made in the loyal States by order of the Secretary of State. Mr. Sumner submitted a resolution looking to the revision of the public statutes of the United States. Mr. Wilson submitted a resolution of inquiry in relation to the sale of articles by army sutlers. The bill declaring the seat of Waldo P. Johnson vacant on account of treason was referred to the Judiciary Committee. The bill to promote the efficiency of the Navy was amended, by retiring officers after forty-five years of service, and adopted. A bill for organizing Courts Martial in the Army was reported and passed. Adjourned until Monday.

In the House of Representatives a bill was reported from the Military Committee authorizing the acceptance of volunteers in the State of Kentucky for the defence of that State. After some eloquent explanatory remarks from Messrs. Wickliffe and Maynard it was postponed until Monday next. The resolution declaring the emancipation of the slaves of Rebels a military necessity and right was taken up, but pending its discussion the House adjourned until Monday.

In the Senate on Monday Mr. Wilkinson introduced a resolution asserting that Jesse D. Bright, Senator from Illinois, had manifested evidences of disloyalty and declaring his seat vacant. Mr. Bright protested against the resolution, and it was referred. Mr. Trumbull's resolution inquiring whether the Secretary of State had caused the arrest and imprisonment of persons in the loyal States, and under what law such arrests were made, was taken up and caused considerable debate. Senators Wilson and Hale, in the course of their remarks, said some hard things of the inaction of the Army. The resolution was referred.

In the House Mr. Conway, of Kansas, and Mr. Fouke, of Illinois, indulged in some disgraceful personalities. The bill striking the names of Rebel pensioners from the pension list was passed. Mr. Vallandigham offered a resolution declaring it to be the sense of the House that the Government should sustain the act of Capt. Wilkes against the menaces of England. The House, yeas 106, nays 16, referred the resolution. The bill to raise an additional military force to defend the borders of Kentucky was after some debate passed. The House provided for an adjournment over the holidays to 6th of January.

## Confagration at Charleston, S. C.

The news of the great confagration at Charleston is fully confirmed. We have received information of it, not only from those who arrived at Fortress Monroe under a flag of truce, and from the despatches in the Richmond papers, but the captain of the United States transport Illinois, on his way north from Port Royal, saw, at 10 o'clock on the night of the 12th inst., when he was about six miles distant from Charleston harbor, that a tremendous fire was raging in that doomed city. The buildings destroyed were located in one of the most important portions of the town, and were nearly all constructed of very inflammable material, few or none of them being built of brick or stone.

There are different reports in regard to the origin of the fire, but it is quite probable that it was the work of a negro incendiary; and although it is scarcely possible that, while such a strong military organization of the whites exists, a slave insurrection would break out, yet it cannot be doubted that hopes of freedom are cherished by many of the slaves, and that they will make desperate efforts to realize them. No matter what may have been the origin of the fire, the people who commenced the rebellion and rejoiced over the fall of Fort Sumter, must now be in a fearfully distressed condition, and if it be indeed true that to the misery caused by the confagration, the terrible horrors of a slave insurrection are added, their condition must be inconceivably deplorable.

The N. Y. Herald of Sunday, in commenting upon the late fire at Charleston, truly says:

It is worthy of remark that Institute Hall, where the Democratic Convention was held, which split the party, and split the nation; the theatre, to which the Secessionists retired to hold a separate convention; St. Andrew's Hall, where the Mozart festival figured; the Charleston Hotel, and the Mills House, where the warring factions respectively held their headquarters; Hibernian Hall, where the secession ordinance was passed; the cannon and ammunition foundries, the treason shops of the Mercury and Courier, and the headquarters of Governor Pickens, have been all laid in ashes. Does it not look like a retribution of Providence, and an omen and a type of the future destruction of the rebellion?

The Charleston Courier of the 13th gives a list of between 200 and 300 sufferers, and says that the loss is estimated at from five to seven million of dollars.

The Charleston Mercury says that five hundred and seventy six buildings were burned.

Completed—The Branch Railroad from Crosson to Ebsenburg.

Not completed—The Branch road to Reedsville.

Colored laborers are advertised for in Hamilton, Canada, to enter the service of the Australian Cotton Association, in New South Wales. Passage paid, wages eighty four dollars per annum and full rations are the inducements offered.

Hon. Garrett Davis was on Tuesday elected United States Senator from Kentucky for the remainder of Breckinridge's term—He received 84 votes in the Legislature to 12 votes for his opponents.

New Discoveries.—A pair of spectacles to suit the eyes of potatoes. The club with which an idea struck the poet. A stick to measure narrow escapes. The hook and line with which an angle caught a cold.

Prentice's letter disavowing the article in the Louisville Journal respecting the administration policy on slaves, was addressed to Col. Thomas A. Scott, Assistant Secretary of War. The Lewistown Democrat knew there was no such letter, yet it has turned up.

The Democrat, with its usual perversion, says the Gazette advocated gas in the court house on account of its cheapness. We did no such thing. We said that if court was held for a single evening, it would save the interest of the cost of the fixtures—and thus prove a saving to the county.

We would respectfully inform the valiant fighting editor of the Democrat that we wrote precisely what we meant in our article alluding to the loofoco press following the course of the Southern Jacobins, and if he chooses to put the construction on it he does we cannot help it. No one else we have heard of read it in that way; he, however, can please himself.

What the "Louisville Journal" Says:—We do not believe that in this age of cheap publications any work can be more reasonable than the terms of the SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN at \$2 per annum, with the twenty-five per cent. discount for clubs of ten. It forms a yearly volume of 322 pages quarto, with an immense number of original engravings of patented machines, valuable inventions, and objects of scientific interest. There is not an industrial pursuit which does not receive a share of its attention. It contains the highest authority in the mechanic arts and sciences. It is a publication more valuable to the farmer, the miller, the engineer, the iron founder, the mechanic, or the manufacturer. We have never known a number without learning something of value before, and obtaining valuable information for the benefit of our readers. The publishers, Messrs. Munn & Co., of 37 Park Row, New York, have done us the honor to send us a copy of their palatial establishment which is a museum of inventive genius, collected from the entire world. If any of our friends away off in the country do not know the value of this work, we will take an opportunity to call on them, and we will be sure to confirm the truth of our recommendation.

We fully endorse the above, and would recommend our readers to take Prentice's advice, and subscribe for the paper. A new volume commences on the 1st of January, and it being a valuable work of reference containing, as it does, the only official list of patent claims published in the country, every number should be preserved. The paper is published every Saturday, by the well known patent agents, Messrs. MUNN & CO., who have conducted the paper during the past sixteen years.

In addition to furnishing specimen copies of the paper gratis, the publishers will send a pamphlet of advice to inventors, free of charge. Address, MUNN & CO., 36 Park Row.

The New York Mercury offers two copies of that paper in exchange for country papers on inserting its advertisement five times with an editorial notice. This would make the account stand as follows: Advertisement \$7.50; editorial notice \$1.00; copy of Gazette \$1.00—total \$9.50. Deduct cost of two copies of Mercury \$4.00—loss \$4.50!

## Died.

At Locke's Mills, on the 22d ult., JOHN WILLIAM, son of Oliver P. and Isabella Smith, aged 14 years and 5 months.

In this place, on the 4th inst., JOSEPH HENRY STONER, aged 31 years.

## Married.

On the 11th inst., at the residence of the bride's father, by Rev. J. S. McMurray, WILLIAM A. McKEE, of Nittany Hall, to Miss BECKIE, daughter of Thomas Fritz, near McVeytown.

On the 14th inst., by the same, ANDREW J. WOLFKILL, to Miss RACHEL I. CRAWFORD, both of Mifflin county.

At Marietta, on the 19th ult., by Rev. A. B. Grosh, JAMES SELHEIMER, of Altoona, to Miss EMMA MONTGOMERY, both formerly of this place.

In Lake City, Minnesota, on the 14th ult., by Rev. W. Speer, W. E. REED, of that city, to Miss CAMILLA HART, of this place.

On the 5th inst., by the Elder Reuben Myers, JNO. A. RUSI to Miss ADALINE ELIOTT, both of Mifflin county.

At the residence of Rev. Mr. Smith, in Dry Valley, on the 26th November, ARTHUR WOODS, to Miss ELIZABETH DAVIS, both of Derry township.

On the 8th inst., by H. D. Fisher, Esq., JOHN OLVIT to Miss ELIZABETH AU RAND, both of Monroe township, Snyder co.

## THE MARKETS.

LEWISTOWN, December 18, 1861.  
CORRECTED BY GEORGE BLECHER.

Butter, good, per lb.	12
Eggs, per dozen.	14
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 50
Beans per bushel,	1 50
Hops, per lb.,	12
Feathers, per lb.,	50
Corn soap per lb., from 5 to 7 cents.	30
Shoulder,	7
Ham,	11
Sides,	8
Lard,	8
Tallow,	00 a 9

## CORRECTED BY MARKS & WILLIS.

Wheat, white per bushel,	1 20 to 0 00
red	1 15
new,	00 a 40
Corn, old,	45
Rye,	55
Oats,	28
Barley,	45 to 00
Buckwheat,	40 to 05
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,	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.—\$5 75 to 7 per bbl. as to quality.—Rye flour 4: c. r. meal 2 87 1/2 per bbl.  
Grain.—Red wheat 130-132c, wh to 135a  
40c. Rye 76c; yellow corn 65a57c; new 54a57c as to condition. Oats 40a41c.  
Cattle Market, December 18, 1861.—The receipts of Beef Cattle reached 1,400 head. Sales at \$7a8 25 the 100 lbs net, as to quality. 72 Cows at from 18 to 45 per head. 3,000 Sheep at from 7 to 8c per lb. net. 9,356 Hogs at from \$4 50 to 5 the 100 lbs net, as to quality.

## SHERIFF'S SALES.

BY virtue of sundry writs of ven. ex. B and vice issued by the Court of Common Pleas of Mifflin county and to me directed, will be exposed to sale, by public vendue or outcry, at the Court House in the Borough of Lewistown, on

Saturday, January 4, 1862,  
at one o'clock in the afternoon, the following real estate, to wit:

All the right, title and interest of Rebecca H. Ramler and of John Cummer in a tract of land situate in Bratton township, Mifflin county, containing 70 acres, more or less, about 40 acres of which are cleared, with a log house, log barn, and other improvements thereon erected, bounded on the east by lands of Daniel Miller, north by the Juniata river, west by Peter Rhodes, and south by Yoder and others.

Also,  
All that certain piece of land and island lying and being situate in the Juniata river, in Wayne township, Mifflin county, opposite lands of Christian Hanawalt, Smith and others on the north, and the lands of William Johns and others on the south, containing about 19 acres, more or less, about two miles below Drakes Ferry, being the same land which was recovered in ejectment at the suit of the defendant against William Johns, as the property of John M. Davidson.

Also,  
All the interest of Thomas Reed in that tract of land situate in Derry township, Mifflin county, bounded on the north by lands of Valentine Stoner and heirs of Thomas Stoner, east by William Bell and Zeno Fees, on the south by heirs of John Williams and Peter Townsend, and on the west by heirs of Valentine Stoner, being lately the property of Henry Long, containing about 460 acres, more or less, with a two story stone Dwelling House, Bank Barn, Log Barn and two other Dwelling Houses thereon erected, a good part of which is cleared or under cultivation. Seized, taken in execution and to be sold as the property of Thomas Reed.

C. C. STANBARGER, Sheriff.  
Sheriff's Office, Lewistown, Dec. 18, 1861

A JOURNEYMAN printer desires a situation. Address G. A. S., Lewistown.

# THE WORLD.

AN INDEPENDENT

DAILY AND WEEKLY WORLD.

FOR

National Circulation and Family Reading.

THE WORLD has been in existence for little more than a year. It has attained, in a short period, the highest rank in American journalism—a position of secure financial basis, and to a circulation, patronage and influence which has only been equaled by other journals after the labor of many years.

For the coming year no labor or expense will be spared to make the World what it aims to be—

THE BEST NEWSPAPER IN AMERICA.

IN POLITICS THE WORLD IS INDEPENDENT, but NEVER NEUTRAL. It will never lend itself to party service, but will help the good and expose the bad of all parties. A pure morality and a steadfast adherence to

CHRISTIAN PRINCIPLE AND CHRISTIAN TRUTHS

will guard its columns, and guide its judgment of men and of events. It is the organ of no man, and of no set of men. It is NATIONAL—always on the side of THE UNION, THE CONSTITUTION, AND THE LAWS.

In the future, as it has in the past, it will give to the Administration a hearty and vigorous support, but cause in the war for the Union twenty millions of people have confided to its hands their battles for liberal institutions, Good Government, Nationality, and Freedom.

The World will oppose all compromises which would barter away the principles for which the war is waged. The personal and pecuniary interests of no presentation of the war, with economy but without less vigor, till federal property is recovered, and federal authority is re-established from the Chesapeake to the Rio Grande.

Our correspondents are attached to various districts of the army, will accompany them wherever they go, and will be free to use the telegraph and the mails, present in the columns of the World.

A COMPLETE HISTORY OF THE WAR, from day to day and from month to month.

In the Weekly and Semi-Weekly editions of the World, especially large space will be given to AGRICULTURE, and to all the departments of Manufacturing and Mechanical Industry.

To our Foreign Correspondence of course less space will be given in the coming year, but the latest and most important news from London, Paris, Turin, Rome, Vienna, Calcutta and other cities in Europe and South America, our correspondents will promptly and briefly send us.

Our news will be found in the World, in every department of human activity, Political, Agricultural, and Commercial, as well as in Literature, Science, and Art.

We shall continue the publication of our Ecclesiastical Record, and give to Religious and Educational Topics and News, and to all New Publications, Inventions, Discoveries, and other matters of the same nature and thorough sympathy and attention.

## THE DAILY WORLD.

The Daily World is the most Complete Commercial News Paper published in America. United with the Courier and Engineer, and preserving all the commercial news and other distinctive features of that journal, it has become the principal advertising medium of the New York Auctioneers, Shipping Merchants, and business men generally. Its Commercial and Market news, together with its reports on all important foreign and domestic affairs, and of exports, and of Foreign and Domestic Ship News, are full, reliable, and give what no business man can do without. Besides the regular features, it is distinguished by the fullness of its political and miscellaneous news, its correspondence, &c. It is printed on an imperial quarto sheet, and is sold for five cents per copy.

No Sunday edition is printed, and a vigilant watch will be kept over its columns, excluding everything unfit for family reading.

Terms per annum: Six Dollars; Four copies to one address, Three Dollars; To Clergymen, Five Dollars. Five Dollars per copy. For a club of ten copies, an extra copy will be sent for one year.

For a club of twenty copies, a copy of the Daily for one year. For a club of fifty copies, the Daily, Weekly, and Semi-Weekly will be sent for one year.

## THE SEMI-WEEKLY WORLD.

The Semi-Weekly World is a large quarto sheet, same size as the Daily, containing all the news, correspondence, miscellany, and editorials, commercial and market news, and always a good original story, or some brilliant production from the best English and foreign writers. Its cattle market and provision reports make it highly valuable to every farmer.

Three dollars per annum; two copies to one address, Five Dollars; five copies to one address, Eleven Dollars. To Clergymen, Ten Dollars per year. Single copies, three cents. Published Tuesdays and Fridays.

Ten copies, \$20. For a club of ten copies, an extra copy will be sent for one year.

For a club of twenty copies, a copy of the Daily for one year. For a club of fifty copies, the Daily, Weekly, and Semi-Weekly will be sent for one year.

## THE WEEKLY WORLD.

The Weekly World contains all the editorials and the most important of all the news matters contained in the daily edition, together with a good original story, or some brilliant production from the best English and foreign writers. It is published in a large and elegant weekly paper published in this country are three found, such full commercial and market reports and general news intelligence, combined with so much editorial matter and variety of miscellaneous reading as the Weekly World.

Price Two Dollars a year; four copies to one address, five Dollars; twenty copies, twenty Dollars; Clergymen can receive the Weekly, single copy, at one dollar per year. Single copies, five cents. Published on Thursdays.

For a club of ten copies, an extra copy will be sent for one year. For a club of twenty copies, the Semi-Weekly will be sent for one year. For a club of fifty copies, the Daily will be sent for one year. For a club of one hundred copies, the Daily, Weekly and Semi-Weekly will be sent for one year.

Remittances for The World may be made by drafts, treasury notes, or bank bills of specie paying banks, and where no attention of the Postmaster is called to the remittance at the time of mailing the letter, it may be made at our risk.

Specimen numbers sent to any address upon application.

## THE WORLD.

No. 35 Park Row, New York.

## NOTICE!

ALL persons knowing themselves indebted to the late firm of KENNEDY & JUNKIN, by Note or Book Account, will please call on or before

April 1st, 1862,

and settle the same. By so doing

COSTS WILL BE SAVED,

as after that time the accounts will be left in the hands of an Attorney for collection.

R. H. JUNKIN,

Surviving Partner of the late firm of KENNEDY & JUNKIN.

Lewistown, December 18, 1861.