THE GAZETTE.

LEWISTOWN, PA. Wednesday, December 25, 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

this paragraph comes marked, has expired, and unless re-

we intend no man in feture shall owe us for subscription Those receiving the paper with this paragraph marked, will therefore know that they have come under our rule, f payment is not made within one month thereafter



Flag of the free heart's only home, tars have lit the w

Notices of New Advertisements. Sheriff's Sale and Bridge Notice.

No Paper Next Week.

According to custom, no regular paper will be issued from this office next week. An extra containing such legal advertisements as require publication will be printed, in which will also be given any really important news that may arrive.

The steamer Edinburgh has brought slave oligarchy of the South.

Wm. H. Keim, the present Surveyor General of Pennsylvamia, having been appointed and confirmed a brigadier general in the army, it became the duty of the Governor to fill the vacancy, and the Hon. Henry Souther, late Senator from Elk county, has benn appointed. He is a

The Treasury Report.

The annual report of the Secretary of the Treasury recommends a non extension of the foreign trade, an increase of the can labor, the imposition of taxes on bank the latter amounts to \$150,000,000, would iary committee. add that much to the national resources for present use. The actual and estimated expenditures for the fiscal year 1862 are making a deficit of \$213,904,427 68.

The estimated expenditures for the fiscal the estimated receipts at \$95,800,000, leaving a balance of \$379,531,245 to be sioners from its benefits. provided for. The whole amount required the 1st day of July, 1860, the public debt 1863, \$897,372,802 93.

This debt, Mr. Chase thinks, the coun- House resolution. try could pay in thirty years.

The publishers of the Atlantic Monthly desire public attention especially to an important and interesting feature which has been added to this magazine for the coming ries of contributions from Prof. Louis Agassiz, sed. of Harvard University, the most eminent naturalist in the world. Prof. Agassiz's articles commences with the January number, and will be continued in every number throughout the year. They will be upon the Study of Natural History and kindred topics, and cannot fail to prove a repository of most valnable information, while the well known disting to the general reader.

PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS.

Patterson. The slavery question and the allowing liens to sutlers on soldiers' pay.-

bate referred, with all other resolutions re- ed over until Monday. Judiciary. This vote is a defeat of the abolition element in the House. A bill for the relief of the owners of the British ship Perthshire was passed.

have had sittings at Washington, New eled over six thousand miles and examined two hundred and sixty five witnesses, and spent about \$5,000. The Cataline case they have investigated, but not with any great results. They accuse no one of dishonesty, but pronounce the price of the charter exorbitant, and call Captain Comstock the agent of both parties. They re-Mr. George D. Morgan, of New York city, to all the world. At no period of our history who was appointed Government agent for to our people—at no period has our Govern one day's later news from Europe. It is the purchase of vessels, and deem the amount ment been in a condition to make greater reported that Gen. Scott is the bearer of a of his commission, \$95,000, extremely concessions to preserve it. The two nations proposition from Louis Napoleon to act as large. The purchase of arms by Gen. are united by interests and sympathics—our mercial, social, political, and religious—almediator between our country and England. Fremont, and the placing of \$2,000,000 most as the two arms to one body, and no one The war feeling in that country continues in the hands of the Union Defence comunabated; but, if the rumor that France is mittee by the Secretaries of War and the degree. anxious to prevent the commencement of Treasury are condemned. The dealings of hostilities is true, we shall probably have the Quartermaster's Department at St. no great difficulty in effecting a peaceful Louis, while in charge of Major McKinadjustment of our existing difficulties-un- stry, with the firm of Child, Pratt & Fox, less, as we before said, England desires a at the profit of the latter of \$280,000 quarrel. In that case let their be war- upon \$800,000, receives the severest cen- in the seizure of these rebel emissaries which war to the knife against the arrogant pow- sure. Mr. Van Wyck, Chairman of the er which has raised its arms in favor of the committee, then submitted a series of resolutions requesting the Secretary of the Treasury to decline making any further payments to the parties interested in the chartering of the steamer Cataline, and pay the claims against the Government on the 5,000 carbines purchased by Gen. Fremont at the rate of \$12.50 each, and that the practice of employing irresponsible gentlemen of ability, and well fitted for the persons, having no official connection with the Government, is injurious to the public service and is disapproved of by the House. The consideration of the report was post-

In the Senate on Wednesday Mr Doolittle presented a bill for the collection of greatest naval power in the world; and it is duties, a more absolute reliance on Ameriposes that the Government shall seize notes, tobacco, stills, liquors, legacies, etc., and hold the lands of rebels until redeemand the substitution of United States ed under the provisions of the law. A Treasury notes for the whole system of lo- resolution expelling Trusten Polk, Senator tees upon a comprehending and enduring batters upon a comprehending and enduring batters. cal bank paper, which as the circulation of from Missouri, was referred to the Judic-sis, of course England cannot complain of an

reported against the claim of C. H. Foster as a representative from North Carolina. stated at \$543,406,422 06, and the actual declaring it to be founded on an imposition. and estimated receipts at \$329,501,994 36, The resolution was adopted. The homestead bill was discussed and postponed until the first Tuesday in February next year 1863 are stated at \$475,331,245, and The pension appropriation bill was passed with an amendment excluding disloyal pen-

In the Senate on Thursday Mr. Willey, from loans is thus stated. For the fiscal of Virginia, presented a resolution declaryear 1862, under existing laws, 875,499,- ing that the existing war was forced upon 675; for the fiscal year 1862, under laws the country by the States in rebellion, to be enacted, \$379,531,245 61; making an without provocation, and was designed to aggregate of \$654,980,920 51. The total destroy the Union and Constitution, and may be stated in round numbers at six hun- that its purpose was to disown and repudidred and fifty five millions of dollars. The ate the fundamental principles of republipublic debt is estimated as follows: On can government. He addressed the Senate nearly two hours in support of his resoluwas \$64,769,703 08; on the 1st day of tions, and gave way to a motion to go into July, 1861, \$90,867,828 68; on the 1st executive session. The Senate afterwards day of July 1862, the puplic debt will be discussed the propriety of a recess until \$517,372,802 93; on the 1st day of July, the 6th of January, but finally adjourned without coming to a direct vote on the

boats. A bill to authorise the construction of a street railroad between Washington and Georgetown was passed. The Consular year. They have succeeded in securing a se and Diplomatic appropriation bill was pas-

The Senate on Friday passed resolutions recognizing and applauding the gallantry of Gen. Lyon and the troops under his command at the battle of Springfield. The Judiciary Committee reported back the bill to abolish the Supreme Court and asked to be discharged. Mr. Willey, of constant of the English Admiralty Courts now tinctness and simplicity which mark Prof. Virginia, continued and conclued his speech quoted in defence of the seizure of the Amer-Agassiz's system of instruction will make on the resolution offered by him declaring Times, of the 28th November, says: them not only instructive but deeply interes the origin and purpose of the war. The Senate adjourned until Monday.

The House of Representatives passed a In the Senate on Tuesday a resolution resolution providing for the transmission was adopted calling for copies of the cor- of allotments of pay of volunteers to their respondence between Gen. Scott and Gen. families and friends, and repealing the law conduct of the war were discussed by Sen- Mr. Wickliffe presented resolutions from ators Lane and Carlisle. Messrs. Chandler, the Kentucky Legislature in relation to Johnson of Tennessee and Wade were ap- extending relief to the sufferers from the pointed the Senate committee on the con- famine in Ireland. Mr. Julian offered a duct of the war. The House resolution resolution, which was passed-year 78, providing for a recess until the 6th of Jan- nays 39-instructing the Judiciary Committee to report a bill to forbid the return The House of Representatives passed a of fugitive slaves except where the loyalty resolution authorizing the Provest Court of the claimant was satisfactorily proved. at Alexandria to retain in its custody pro- Mr. Lovejoy offered a resolution requesting psrty belonging to persons engaged in aid- the Committee on the Judiciary to report ing the rebellion. Mr. Elliott's resolution a bill confiscating the property and liberaproposing the emancipation of the slaves ting the slaves of those participating in or of rebels was taken up and after some de- aiding the rebellion. The House adjourn-

lating to the subject, to the committee on General Scott's Letter on the American

Difficulty. My DEAR SIR: You were right in doubt ing the declaration imputed to me -to wit: that the Cabinet at Washington had given orders to seize Messrs. Mason and Slidell even The report of the special committee to under a neutral flag; for I was not even aware that the Government had had that point uninquire into the Government contracts was der consideration. At the time of my leaving presented in the House. The committee New York it was not known that the San Ja cinto had returned to the American seas, and York, Boston, New Bedford, St. Louis, escaped to Cuba for the purpose of re-embark-Cairo, Chicago and Harrisburg; have trav- ing in the Nashville, in pursuit of which ves sel the James Adger and other cruisers had

been despatched. I think I can satisfy you in a few words that you have no serious occasion to feel concerned about our relations with England, if,

In the first place, it is almost superfluous to view at great length the transactions of ship of Great Britain. This must be obvious are united by interests and sympathies-comis so ignorant as not to know that what harms one must harm the other in a corresponding

I am persuaded that the British Government can entertain no doubt upon this point; but if it does, I feel that I may take it upon myself to sav that the President of the United States, when made aware of its existence,

will lose no opportunity of dispelling it. Nor is there anything, I venture to affirm, ought to receive an unfriendly construction from England. Her statesmen will not ques tion the legal right of an American vessel-of war to search any commercial vessel justly suspected of transporting contraband of war That right has never been surrendered by England; it was even guaranteed to her by the Treaty of Paris: and British guns, frown ing down upon nearly every strait and in land sea upon the globe, are conclusive evi dence that she regards this right as one the efficacy of which may be not yet entirely ex tinguished. Of course, there is much that is irritating and vexatious in the exercise of this right under the most favorable circumstances and it is to be hoped the day is not far distant when the maritime States of the world wil agree in placing neutral commerce beyond the reach of such vexations. The United States Government has been striving to this end for more than fifty years; to this end, early in the present century, and in its infan cy as a nation, it embarked in a war with th time court in Europe, for a more liberal rec ognition of the rights of neutrals than any of been disposed to make. But till those rights act for which in all its material bearings her own navel history affords such numerous pre

Whether the captives from the Trent were contraband of war or not, is a question which the two Governments can have no serious difficulty in agreeing upon. If Mr. Seward cannot satisfy Earl Russell that they were, I have no doubt Earl Russell will be able to satisfy Mr. Seward that they were not. If they were as all authorities concur in admitting, agents of the rebellion, it will be difficult to sat sfy impartial minds that they were any less contraband than a file of rebel soldiers or a battery of hostile cannon.

But, even should there be a difference of opinion upon this point, it is very clear that our Government had sufficient grounds for presuming itself in the right to escape the suspicion of having wantonly violated the relations of amity which the two countries profess a desire to preserve and cultivate.

The pretence that we ought to have taken the Trent into port, and had her condemned by a prize court, in order to justify our seiz ure of her passengers, furnishes a very narrow basis on which to fix a serious controversy between two great nations. Stated in other words, an offence would have been less if it had been greater. The wrong done to the British flag would have been mitigated if, instead of seizing the four rebels, we had seized the ship, detained all her passengers for weeks, and confiscated her cargo. I am not surprised that Captain Wilkes took a different view of his duty, and what was due to the friendly relations which subsisted between the two Governments. The renowned com-The House of Representative authorised the construction of twenty iron-clad guna very unpleasant duty as little vexatious as possible to all innocent parties.

If, under these circumstances, England should deem it her duty, in the interest of civilization, to insist upon the restoration of the men taken from under the protection of her flag, it will be from a conviction, without doubt, that the law of nations, in regard to the rights of neutrals, which she has taken the leading part in establishing, requires revision, and with a suitable disposition on her part to establish those rights upon a just, hu-mane, and philosophic basis. Indeed, I am happy to see an intimation in one of the leadcan rebels on board the Trent, the London

So far as the authorities go, the testimony of international law-writers is all one way,

that a belligerent war cruiser has the right to stop and visit and search any merchant ship upon the high seas.

But it must be remembered that these decisions were given under circumstances very different from those which now occur. Steamers in those days did not exist, and mail vessels carrying letters wherein all the nations of the world have immediate interest were unknown. We were fighting for existence, and we did in those days what we should neither do or allow others to do, nor expect ourselves to be allowed to do, in these days.'

If England, as we are here encouraged to hope, is disposed to do her part in stripping war of half its herrors, by accepting the policy long and persistently urged upon her by our Government, and commended by every principle of justice and humanity, she will find no ground, in the visit of the Trent, for controversy with our Government. I am sure the President and people of the United States would be but too happy to let these men go free, unnatural and unpardonable as their offences have been, if by it they could emancipate the commerce of the world .-Greatly as it would be to our disadvantage at this present crisis to surrender any of those maritime privileges of belligerents which, sanctioned by the laws of nations, I feel that I take no responsibility in saying that the United States will be faithful to her tradition al policy upon this subject, and to the spirit of her political institutions.

On the other hand, should England be unprepared to make a corresponding sacrifice; should she feel that she could not yet afford to surrender the advantages which the present maritime code gives to a dominant naval Power, of course she will not put herself in a false position by asking us to do it. In either case, therefore, I do not see how the friendly relations of the two Governments are

in any immediate danger of being disturbed. That the over prompt recognition, as bel-ligerents, of a body of men, however large, so ong as they constituted a manifest minority of the nation, wounded the feelings of my countrymen deeply, I will not affect to deny; that that act, with some of its logical conse quences which have already occurred, has planted in the breasts of many the suspicion that their kindred in England wish them evil rather than good; but the statesmen to whom the political interests of these two great peo ple are confided act upon higher responsibili ties and with better lights, and you may rest as sured that an event so mutually disastrous as a war between England and America cannot occur without some other and graver provoeation than has yet been given by either na WINFIELD SCOTT.

Hotel Westminster, Paris, Dec. 2, 1861. ----, Esq.

WAR NEWS.

A portion of Gen. McCall's division, the Pennsylvania Reserve Regiments, went out on Friday morning on a foraging expedition and reconoissance in the direction of Drainsville. On arriving there they encountered the enemy's force, consisting of four regiments of inf ntry, a battery of six pieces of artillery and Stewart's regiment of cavalry. On our side there were engaged General Ord's Brigade, the First Mounted Rifles, and a battery of four guns. After a sharp fight of an hour and a half the Rebels were completely routed and fled precipitately, leaving behind two caissons, small arms, and a large number of blankets, great coats, &c., On the field were found after their retreat fifty-seven killed and twenty two wounded. Two of the latter died whilst being removed. It is supposed that they also carried off many of their wounded. Some prisoners were taken in addition to the wounded. Our loss was ten killed and fifteen wounded. The expedition returned to the headquarters of Gen. McCall's division at nine o'clock at night. Gen. McCall speaks highly of the behavior of the troops.

Geo. W. Jones, of Iowa, a patent democrat, ate United States Minister to Bogota, was arrested on Friday at New York by order of the Secretary of State and sent to Fort War-

From Missouri we have a confirmation of the successful results of Gen. Pope's operations near Clinton, and also intelligence of a still more important achievement by another portion of his forces. A large camp of Rebels was surrounded near Milford, After a brisk skirmish they surrendered to Col. Davis, who took thirteen hundred prisoners, including three Colonels, seventeen Captains. one thousand stand of arms, the same number of horses, with all their baggage, wagons, tents, supplies, &c. Other minor successes are reported, including the capture of a large quantity of gunpowder. Affairs in Missouri are evidently recovering under Gen. Halleck's vigorous administration.

Late despatches from Missouri confirm and increase the good news from that quarter. Two hundred wagons, laden with supplies for Price's army have been captured .-The number of prisoners now in the custody of the National troops is estimated at two thousand. Numerous bodies of recruits seeking to join Price had been dispersed or captured. This succession of heavy blows would, it was thought, force Price to advance with his main army this side of the Osage river, when a general engagement would take place. An official despatch from Gen. Halleck, received at Washington, confirms the successes of Gen. Pope's expedition.

The steamer Atlantic, arrived at New York, has advices from Port Royal to 17th inst. Gen. Stevens' Brigade, four thousand strong, held possession of Beaufort and the adjoining islands. Gen. Viele's expedition to Fernandina had been abandoned. Gen. Sherman had issued orders that all reporters were to leave Port Royal immediately. Their improper disclosures in reference to the preparations and destination of this now abandoned expedition is probably the cause of this order. Four hundred thousand pounds of cotton had been secured and prepared for shipment. A reconnoisance had been made from Beanfort on to the main land. Gen. Wright's Brigade occupies Tybee Island.

Delicate females will find no better remedy to strengthen their nervous system than Hoofland's German Bitters. Read the advertisement in another column.

Bridge burning in Missouri

ST. CHARLES, Mo., Dec. 21 .- A preconcerted movement was made last night by the Secessionists along the North Missouri Railroad, and the rebels recently returned from Price's army, by which about one hundred miles of the road were nearly destroyed, or at least rendered useless, commencing eight miles south of Hudson .-They burned all the bridges, woodpiles. tanks and ties, tore up the rails for miles, burnt them, and destroyed the telegraph line. This was continued to Warrenton, where the work ceased.

How many were concerned in this villainous work is not yet known, but there is no doubt that it was a preconcerted amd simultaneous movement of the citizens along the road, as no single party could have accomplished so much in one night. Three hundred of the villains are known to have been engaged in the destruction of the bridge and track at Warrenton.

..... David Baughman, formerly of Crotzerville, sole a horse in Jefferson county, sold it to Wm. Schroyer in Selinsgrove, and was taken up.

Amanda Wise, the silly girl who fired Mr. Snyder's barns in Penns tp. (which the Times blamed upon the 'Black Republicans') was by the Court sent to the Penttentiary for

Twenty eight merchants of Brush and Penns Valleys have agreed to restrict all cred. its to six months-and then settlements and

Four boys, ranging in age from ten to ourteen years, were drowned in a pond near the Rolling Mill, in Scranton, on Saturday week, while skating.

The receipts and expenditures of Me-Cormick's reaper, for which an extension of the patent was refused some months ago, show the sales to have amounted (with \$57, 000 worth machines on hand) to \$3,981,455 -the expenditures to \$2,572,204 38-leaving a profit of \$1,409 251 22. Unless McCormick has squandered his means, he ought to be able to live comfortably without re engaging in business.

Married.

On the 12th inst, by the Rev. M. J. Alleman, Col. WM. AGUSTUS SCHREYER, of Milton, and Miss MARY R. daughter of Judge Young, of Hanover, York county.

On the 19th inst., by the Rev. James S. Woods, THOMAS M. UTTLEY to Miss M. REBECCA JUNKIN, both of Lewistown.

THE MARKETS.

LEWISTOWN, December 25, 1861. CORRECTED BY GEORGE BLYMYER. Butter, good, & to. Eggs, p dozen, Buckwheat Flour per 100. eswax, per pound, Wool, washed unwashed, Dried Cherries, per bushel

Dried Apples, Beans per bushel. Feathers, 7 lb., 44 Country soap per lb., from 5 to 7 cents. Potato Shoulder. Sides. Lord. 00 a 8 CORRECTED BY MARKS & WILLIS. Wheat, white B bushel, 1 10 to 0 00 " new,

Corn, old,

Buckwheat.

Oats.

Cloverseed, 4 00 to 0-00 1 50 Flaxseed, 1 10 Marks & Willis are retailing flour and feed s follows: Extra Flour, per 100, 3 00 Fine, do 2 00 Superfine, 2 80 Family, do Mill Fead, per hundred. 60 Chopped Oats and Corn per 100, Chopped Rye per 100, 1 10 Salt, 1 50 " barrels, 280 lbs, 2 00 Good apples are in demand.

45 to 00

Philadelphia Market.

Flour .- \$5 75 to 6 per bbl, according to quality. Rye flour 4 per bbl. Penna. corn meal 3 per bbl.

Grain .- Penna. red wheat 125c, white 135c prime southern. Penna. rye 73a75c. Corn 56a60c for new yellow, 62c for old and new mixed, and 64a65e for old. Oats 40c for Penna., 39c for Delaware. Cloverseed \$4 50 per bushel.

SHERIFF'S SALE. Py virtue of a writ of Alias Test. Vend. Ex., issued by the Court of Common

Pleas of Huntingdon 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 11, 1862, at one o'clock in the afternoon, the following

real estate, to wit:
All the right, title and interest of Andrew Wise in and to a tract of land situate in Granville township, Mifflin county, bounded and described as follows: On the northwest by the Juniata river, northeast by land of William Barger, southeast by land of the heirs of Thomas McCord, deceased, and southwest by George Strunk, containing 37 acres, net measure, all of which is cleared and under cultivation.

C. C. STANBARGER, Sheriff. Sheriff's Office, Lewistown, Dec. 25, 1861.

BRIDGE NOTICE,

THE Stockholders of the Lewistown and Tuscarora Bridge Company will meet at the Toll House, at the bridge, in the Borough of Lewistown, on the second MONDAY, 13th January, 1862, to choose by ballot a President, Six Managers, and a Treasurer, to conduct the business of said company for one year thereafter, WM. RUSSELL, dec25

THE WORLD. 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, to the highest rank in American journalism—to a perfectly secure financial basis, and to a circulation, patronage, and influence which has only been equalled by other jerunals 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 par-ty service, but will help the good and expose the load of all parties. A pure merality and a steadfast adher-ence to

CHRISTIAN PRINCIPLE AND CHRISTIAN TRUTHS

CHRISTIAN PRINCIPLE AND CHRISTIAN TRUTHS

will guard its columns, and guide its jndgment of men and of events. It is the organ of no man, and 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, because in the war for the Union twenty millions of Liberal Institutions, Good Government, Nationality, and Freedom.

The World will oppose all compromises which would barter away the principles for which the war assures the permanence of peace, and will urge the prosecution of the war, with economy but with relentless vigor, till federal property is recovered, and federal authority is re-established from the Chesapeake to the Rio Gande.

Our correspondents are attached to various divisions of the army, will accompany them wherever they go, and by a free use of the telegraph and the mails, present in the columns of the Word

A COMPLETE HISTORY OF THE WAR.

A COMPLETE HISTORY OF THE WAR,

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 AGRI. CULTURE, 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. Syria, China, California, Japan, Egypt and briefly send us.

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

rt. We shall continue the publication of our Ecclesias

tical Record, and give to Religious and Educ Topics and News, and to all New Publications, tions. Discoveries and Works of Art, the sam ful and thorough sympathy and attention.

THE DAILY WORLD.

The Daily World is the most Complete Comm News Paper published in America. United w Courier and Enquirer, and preserving all the co Courier and Enquirer, 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 Reports, together with its reports of all importations. Foreign and Domestic, and of exports and of Foreign and Domestic, and of exports and of Foreign and Domestic ship News, are full, reliable, and give what no business man can do without. Besides these peculiar features, it is unsurpassed in the fullness of its political and miscellaneous news, its correspondence, &c. It is printed on an imperial quarto sheet, larger than any other two cent daily.

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

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

THE SEMI-WEEKLY WORLD.

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

provision reports make a ugus contests one address. Three dollars per annum two copies to one address. Eleven Bollars: five copies to one address. Eleven Bollars. To elergymen, Two 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 matter contained in the daily edition, together with a good original story, or some brilliant production from the best English novelists and periodical writers. In no other weekly paper published in this country are there found such full commercial and market reports and general news intelligence, combined with so much editorial matter and variety of miscellaneous reading, as in the Weekly World.

Matter and variety of miscellaneous reading, as in 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 π 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 fifty 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,

Remittances for The World may be made by draft treasury notes, or bank bills of specie paying bank and, where the attention of the Postmaster is calle to the remittance at the time of mailing the letter, may be made at our risk. Specimen numbers sent to any address upon appli-

NOTICE!

A LL persons knowing themselves indebted to the late firm of KENNEDY & JUN-KIN, 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.

LICENSE APPLICATIONS.

THE following Applications for License will be presented on Friday, January 10, 1862, for consideration of the Court, at January Sessions, of which all persons interested will take notice:

A. M. Ingram, Inn, Decatur, Wm. Swineheart, Inn, Armagh. Isaiah Coplin, Inn.

H. J. WALTERS, Clk. Sess,
December 18, 1861-tc

Estate of Mary Clayton, deceased.

NOTICE is hereby given that letters of administration on the estate of MARY CLAYTON, late of Derry 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 soment.

WM. MITCHELL, dec18-6t Administrator.

STRAY STEER.

YAME to the premises of the subscriber in Oliver township, in September last, a red Heifer with a white face, one year old, which the owner is requested to call for, prove prop erty, pay charges and take it away, or it will e disposed of according to law.
dec18-3t ROBERT HORNING.

STRAY HOGS.

WO stray Barrows came trespassing on premises of the subscriber in Derry township several weeks ago-color white-the one has left ear cut off and right ear slit; the other has a large black spot on the neck. The owner of said hogs is hereby notified to come forward, prove property, pay charges and take them away, or they will be disposed of to pay expenses. WM. PRETTYLEAF, Secretary. Derry township, Dec. 18, 1861-3t*