

THE GAZETTE.

LEWISTOWN, PA. Wednesday, January 29, 1862.

\$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 this paper comes marked, has expired, and unless renewed will be discontinued.

We have also set a limit in Middle county, beyond which we intend to send no more papers, unless we are notified to the contrary.



Flag of the free heart's only home. By angel hands to valor given. Thy stars have lit the war-time flame. And all thy hues were born in heaven: For ever float that standard aloft! Where freedom's foe but falls before us. With freedom's soul beneath our feet. And freedom's banner streaming o'er us.

Getting up the Cry of Extravagance.

The Lewistown Democrat, as well as most papers of that stamp, are now weekly engaged in crying out "fraud," "extravagance," &c. against the present administration. That in the extraordinary emergency in which Buchanan's administration left our government—with one-half of all the departments, including the heads of bureaus, sympathizing with or working for the traitors—it would be no wonder if frauds had been committed, but certainly not to the extent charged.

"I take this occasion to repeat the statement that I have never made a contract since I took charge of the War Department, for any purpose whatever, having always interpreted the laws of Congress to intend that the heads of bureaus, all of them able and experienced officers of the regular army, shall make all contracts for supplies for the branches for the service severally under their charge."

In times like the present, it would be far better for all concerned to deal cautiously in making charges of fraud and extravagance against those in power, because the accompanying circumstances are not always known. For instance, a contract to furnish oats, corn, flour, &c. at a given point, at double the selling price here, might appear extravagant, yet who would have undertaken to furnish certain supplies at Washington, after the battle of Manassas, even at those rates? As matters now stand contractors may any day be interrupted in their transportation on the Baltimore and Washington railroad, and with the Potomac nearly blockaded, it would require transportation by wagons over the worst kinds of roads.

We accord to Secretary Welles upright-ness of conduct and genuine patriotism, and while it would have looked better had Mr. Morgan taken less, yet no one can well blame him for charging what usage in private mercantile transactions authorized him legally to take. We append a synopsis of Mr. Welles' defence:

Proceeding to treat the subject in detail, the document refers to the difficulties which beset it at the first; the purchase of ships by naval officers proved a failure; these men had no talent for making bargains, and they were cheated. Finding it necessary to take a mercantile agent, the question arose whether to employ several or only one. In the opinion of the Secretary, the appointment of several would multiply his responsibility and divide theirs. So he settled upon one. When he looked about for the proper person, his eye fell on Mr. Morgan; he knew, that the relationship existing between them furnished ground for invidious remark; but he knew, he says, that Mr. Morgan would be the best man for the work, and he was willing to sacrifice himself for the sake of the cause. The agent being appointed, the work was to be

commenced. Here Mr. Welles calls attention to the fact that the time was short, the necessity pressing. There could be no advertising, no sealed proposals—none of the ordinary machinery in such cases made and provided. The work must be done directly by the agent, and between himself and the various owners of ships. Accordingly, Mr. Morgan began his work. Mr. Welles is of the opinion that his agent has been the direct means of saving the government much expense; that the purchases have been invariably made with discretion; and that, although the compensation has been very great, yet the amount of operations was large, and a moderate commission in single instances would make a large aggregate. The paper then embodies a long communication from Mr. Morgan himself to the chairman of the House Committee on Naval Affairs, wherein he takes substantially the same views of the same case as that of the Secretary himself. Then follows a narrative of some length, describing the peculiarities of sundry purchases, and a passage in favor of buying according to mercantile usage. Another paragraph reports the effect that he had never known by experience anything of the business of ship buying; and puts forth some testimonials as to his ability and honesty. With these the document draws to a close.

PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS.

In the Senate on the 21st, the discussion of the resolution for the expulsion of Mr. Bright, of Indiana, attracted great attention. Mr. Sumner addressed the Senate in favor of his expulsion with great bitterness. Mr. Lane, of Indiana, followed, declaring his intention also to vote for expulsion unless some stronger grounds of defence were offered. Mr. Bright responded and defended himself against the charge of treason, and the Senate adjourned before coming to a vote on the resolution.

In the House Mr. Colfax's bill requiring postage to be paid on all newspapers carried by express agents and railroads outside of the mail was laid on the table.

The Senate was engaged on the 22d principally in the further discussion of the resolution for the expulsion of Mr. Bright, of Indiana, on the ground of disloyalty to the Government. Mr. Davis, of Kentucky, addressed the Senate in favor of the resolution, contending that the whole course of Mr. Bright had been in sympathy with the South. Before coming to a vote an adjournment was moved and carried.

The Committee of the House of Representatives on the Conduct of the War have determined to propose secret sessions when they may be desired by the President on measures relating to the war, requiring that they shall deliberate and come to a conclusion thereon before adjournment, he incidentally remarked:

"I take this occasion to repeat the statement that I have never made a contract since I took charge of the War Department, for any purpose whatever, having always interpreted the laws of Congress to intend that the heads of bureaus, all of them able and experienced officers of the regular army, shall make all contracts for supplies for the branches for the service severally under their charge."

In the House a bill was passed authorizing the President to appoint lighthouse inspectors during and for one year after the continuance of the rebellion. The Naval Appropriation bill was reported to the House, and the Military Academy bill discussed in Committee of the Whole.

In the Senate on the 24th, the credentials of Hon. Robert Wilson were presented as Senator from Missouri. Objections to his loyalty were made by Mr. Wilkinson, but were withdrawn on explanations being made that fully relieved Mr. Wilson from all suspicion, and he was sworn in. Mr. Sherman introduced a bill establishing two new bureaus in the Navy Department, one for detail and equipment and the other for engineering and machinery. The bill reorganizing the circuits of the United States District Court was passed. By the bill North Carolina is added to the circuit heretofore consisting of Delaware, Maryland and Virginia. The consideration of the case of Senator Bright, of Indiana, was resumed.

The House of Representatives was occupied nearly all day in the discussion of the Senate bill making appropriations for the Consular service. After acting on various amendments the bill was reported back.—Adjourned on Monday.

In the House on Monday Mr. Colfax introduced a bill to render more uniform the postage upon printed matter. The bill making appropriations for the West Point Academy was passed and the Legislative, Judicial and Executive Appropriation bill taken up.

In the Senate Mr. Wade introduced a bill for the more effectual suppression of the slave trade. He also called up the resolution previously submitted by himself providing that when any member of either House shall state that the President desires immediate action upon any matter pertaining to the rebellion, the Senate or House, as the case may be, shall go into secret

session, with speeches limited to five minutes, and shall consider no other subject until such measure shall be disposed of, was discussed during the morning hour.—The case of Mr. Bright, Senator from Indiana, was further discussed, but no vote was taken.

Our Legislature, with the folly which has characterized it for several years, is spending its time in talking about the corruptions of its predecessor, just as the next will about this. Experience has shown that these after-investigating proceedings seldom result in any benefit to the State, indeed they often cost more than the subject is worth. Let the Legislature discard all party or monopolizing business, make a sensible revision of the revenue laws, provide for any emergency likely to arise, and adjourn; and, our word for it, the people will give them more credit than if they pass a thousand acts and put through a dozen investigations.

The Trent affair has been ended by the concession which Mr. Seward made, and the expected trouble has been stayed off—for the present. The British Ministry, we learn, are content, perforce, with Mr. Seward's return of Mason and Slidell, though they had not, at last advices, been able to digest the terms of Mr. Seward's letter.

WAR NEWS.

From the Burnside Expedition. The most important intelligence since our last, is the receipt of some news from the Burnside expedition, which met with several disasters in the storms of the past two weeks. One account makes out the loss of several vessels, but the official despatches do not confirm the news. We annex the latest:

WASHINGTON, Jan. 28.—A special messenger, with despatches from General Burnside, reached Washington this morning. They are dated "Head-Quarters Department North Carolina, Hatteras Inlet, Jan. 26th."

The messenger left Hatteras on Sunday. General Burnside states: "We left our anchorage at Annapolis on Thursday the 9th, and after a protracted passage, owing to dense fogs, arrived at Fortress Monroe."

Saturday, Jan. 10.—morning.—We proceeded at once to sea, but owing to fogs on Sunday and Sunday night our progress was very slow.

Monday, Jan. 13th.—Weather cleared with heavy wind and rough sea, which caused our vessels to labor very heavily, and some were obliged to cut loose from the vessels they were towing. Most of them, however, passed over the bar and anchored inside the Harbor about noon, on 15th just in time to escape the severe gale of Monday night and Tuesday. The propeller City of New York, ran on to the bar at the entrance to the harbor, and going to the severe weather and want of small boats, we could render her no assistance. She was laden with stores and was lost.

The General also says he had been led to suppose that he would find experienced pilots at Hatteras, but had great difficulty in accomplishing his wish for want of proper accommodation.

He adds, he would commence that day to build a wharf for landing supplies. The men were cheerful and patient, and he would proceed with confidence. An accident occurred in an effort to relieve the steamer New York by which a boat was swamped, and the lives of Col. Allen, 9th New Jersey, his surgeon and the mate of the boat were also lost.

After the arrival of the expedition at Hatteras the enemy made their appearance in one or two vessels on a reconnoitring expedition. Our boats gave chase and drove them back.

The transports and vessels grounded will be got off by aid of the tugboats. Only one, the New York, was lost, and no lives, the three above referred to excepted.

Our latest advices from the South show that the rebel organs are now compelled to admit that they met with a terrible disaster at Mill Spring, and they acknowledge they are in danger of having their communications with the southeast cut off by Gen. Burnside, and their communications with the southwest cut off by our forces in Kentucky.

Despatches from Kansas City state that a body of Texans marched on Fort Craig on the 4th, but on reaching within thirty miles of that post, retreated without making an attack. The scouts from the fort had been called in, and a serious battle was anticipated. Governor Connelly had called out the whole militia force. Colonel Canby, who commands at the fort, has 1,000 regulars and 1,500 volunteers and militia under him. Great excitement prevails at Santa Fe, and martial law had been proclaimed in the district.

The Quincy (Florida) Dispatch of the 8th inst. says the British steamer Gladiator, which recently ran the Federal blockade, is safely moored in a Florida port. Her cargo of arms is valued at two millions of dollars.

The Pensacola Observer of the 9th says that about one dozen slaves recently escaped to Fort Pickens.

The Marshall (Texas) Republican of the 14th inst. learns of large mortality among the Texas troops on the Potomac.

Two companies of cavalry made a reconnaissance from Lexington, Missouri, on the 16th inst., and succeeded in capturing several notorious Rebel desperadoes, together with a large lot of horses, mules, wagons, and commissary stores, which had been taken from

Col. Mulligan's command, and considerable quantity of boots and shoes which the Rebels took from the steamer Sunshine. Colonel Dietzler, in command at Lexington, has ordered the arrest of a large number of wealthy and influential Secessionists, whom he holds responsible for the conduct of their hirelings in assassinating his men.

Official Accounts of the Victory.

The following despatch was received at Washington on Wednesday evening:

LOUISVILLE, Jan. 22, 1862.

To Major General McClellan, Commanding the United States Army.

The following has just been received from Gen. Thomas:

The rout of the enemy was complete. After succeeding in getting two pieces of artillery across the river, and upwards of fifty wagons, he abandoned the rest with all the ammunition in the depot at Mill Spring.—They then threw away their arms, and dispersed through mountain by ways in the direction of Monticello, but are so completely demoralized that I do not believe they will make a stand short of Tennessee.

The property captured on this side of the river is of great value, amounting to eight six pounders and two Parrott guns, with caissons filled with ammunition; about one hundred four horse wagons, and upwards of twelve hundred horses and mules; several boxes of arms, which have never been opened and from five hundred to one thousand muskets, (mostly flint locks, but in good order;) subsistence stores enough to serve the entire command for three days, and a large amount of hospital stores.

"As soon as I receive the report of the brigade commanders, I will furnish a detailed report of the battle. Our loss was thirty-nine killed, and one hundred and twenty seven wounded. Among the wounded were Colonel McCook, of the Ninth Ohio, commanding a brigade, and his aid, Lieutenant Bart, of the Eighteenth United States Infantry. The loss of the rebels was: Zollicoffer and one hundred and fourteen others killed and buried, one hundred and sixteen wounded, and forty five taken prisoners, (not wounded,) five of whom are surgeons, and including Lieutenant Colonel Carter, of the Seventeenth Tennessee Regiment."

General Thomas.

D. C. BULL, Brigadier General commanding.

Gen. Halleck on Negro Catching.

By the following order to Gen. Asboth, it will be seen that Gen. Halleck is determined that the soldiers of his department shall keep within the Constitution and laws, instead of transcending them to turn themselves into negro catchers. The general is resolved that his soldiers shall devote themselves to the duties of soldiers, and leave the negro police business where the law has placed it, and to those who have a taste for it, and who have undertaken that duty:

[Order No. 3.]

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF MISSOURI, ST. LOUIS, Dec. 26, 1861.

GENERAL:—It would seem, from the report of Major Waring to you (referred to these headquarters), that he had, in compliance with your instructions, delivered to Capt. Holland a fugitive in his camp, claimed by Capt. H. as the property of his father-in-law. This is contrary to General Order No. 3.—The object of those orders is to prevent any person in the army from acting in the capacity of negro catcher or negro stealer. The relation between the slave and his master is not a matter to be determined by military officers, except in the single case provided for by Congress. This matter, in all other cases must be decided by the civil authorities. An object in keeping fugitives out of our camps is to keep clear of all such questions. Master, or pretended masters, must establish the rights of property to the negroes as best they may, without our assistance or interference. Order No. 3 does not apply to the authorized private servants of officers, nor to us groes employed by proper authority in camps; it applies only to "fugitive slaves." The prohibition to admit them within their lines does not prevent the exercise of all proper offices of humanity, in giving them food and clothing outside, where such offices are necessary to prevent suffering.

Very respectfully your obedient servant, H. W. HALLECK, Major General, Gen. Asboth, St. Louis, Mo.

At a festival on some occasion among the soldiers in Missouri, one of them from Adrian offered the following extravagant sentiment, which is printed in a Missouri paper: "Jeff Davis.—May he be set adrift in an open boat, without compass or rudder; may that boat and contents be swallowed by a shark, and the shark swallowed by a whale, the whale in the devil's belly, and the devil in hell, the door locked and key lost; and further may he be chained in the southwest corner of hell, and a northeast wind blow ashes in his eyes to all eternity."

The demoted street preacher, Kirkland, while searching in the Sixth Ward, not long since, for a crack of gold, which he believed to have been buried in a certain locality, became exercised at the suggestion made to him that the owner of the property where the prize might be found was entitled to it, and consulted the Mayor upon this important point. The argument he urged against the right of the property owner was that "the earth is the Lord's, and the fullness thereof." Pittsburgh Dispatch.

Married.

In Williamsport, on the 12th inst., by Rev. R. Hinkle, GEORGE C. STRUNK, Esq., of Mifflin county, and Miss MARY M. SCHOLL, of Williamsport.

At Locke's Mills, on the 9th inst., by the Rev. J. W. White, J. STEWART HAMILIN, to Miss M. M. HOUSER, all of Kishacoquillas Valley.

On the 26th Dec. 1861, at the residence of John Morrison, in Newton Hamilton, by the Rev. James H. McGarragh, AMOS MURPHY of Blair county, to Mrs. JANE PLOTNER of Mifflin county.

Died.

In Derry township, on the 17th inst., Hon. SAMUEL ALEXANDER, aged 77 years.

At Reedsville, on the 22d inst., Mrs. MARY SMITH, aged about 45 years.

In Union township, at the residence of Henders-n Macley, Miss MARY HAGERTY, aged about 73 years.

In Brown township, CATHARINE, daughter of Gideon and Hannah Yoder, aged 39 years, 3 months and 4 days.

At Milroy, on the 25th inst., Capt. JABOB LINTHURST, aged about 45 years.

To Consumptives.—The Advertiser, having been restored to health in a few weeks, by a very simple remedy, after having suffered several years with a severe lung affection, and that dread disease Consumption—is anxious to make known to his fellow sufferers the means of cure. To all who desire to be cured, he will send a copy of the prescription used (free of charge), with the directions for preparing and using the same, which will find a cure in every case. The only object of the advertiser in sending the prescription is to benefit the afflicted, and spread information which he conceives to be invaluable, and he hopes every sufferer will try his remedy, as it will cost them nothing, and may prove a blessing. Parties wishing the prescription will please address Rev. EDWARD A. WILSON, Williamsburgh, Jan 29—2m Kings County, New York.

THE MARKETS.

LEWISTOWN, January 29, 1862.

CORRECTED BY GEORGE BENTLEY.

Table with 2 columns: Item and Price. Includes Butter, Eggs, Buckwheat Flour, Beans, Dried Apples, Corn, Rye, Oats, Barley, Cloverseed, Timothy, Flaxseed, Wheat, and various other commodities.

MARKS & WILLIS are retailing flour and feed as follows:

Table with 2 columns: Item and Price. Includes Extra Flour, Fine, Superfine, Family, Mill Feed, Chopped Oats, Chopped Rye, Salt, and Barrels.

Philadelphia Market.

Table with 2 columns: Item and Price. Includes Flour, Rye flour, Grain, and various other commodities.

Lewistown Mills.

NEW FIRM.

THE undersigned having entered into a partnership for the purpose of carrying on the above Mills, are now prepared to pay HIGHEST CASH PRICES FOR WHEAT, AND ALL KINDS OF GRAIN, or receive it on storage, at the option of those having it for the market.

WM. B. McATEE, WALTER B. McATEE.

DISSOLUTION.

THE partnership heretofore existing between the undersigned, in the Baking Business, was dissolved by mutual consent on the 27th instant. The accounts are left in the hands of Conrad Ullrich, Jr., who is fully authorized to settle the same. CONRAD ULLRICH, JR., FREDERICK NEIBERT.

WANTED.

30 MORE MEN for Col. Sigle's Regiment now forming at Camp Curtin, \$13 per month, comfortable quarters, good clothing, rations, fuel and \$100 bounty will be given to all acceptable recruits. Pay to commence and subsistence furnished immediately after enrolling name. For further particulars inquire of E. W. EISENBERG 1st Lieut., Recruiting Office, at Red Lion Hotel, Lewistown, Penna.

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.

The undersigned, appointed Auditor by the Court of Common Pleas of Mifflin county, to distribute the balance in the hands of Sheriff Stambaugh, arising from the sale of the Real Estate of Thomas Reed, will attend to the duties of his appointment, at his office, in Lewistown, on TUESDAY the 4th day of March, 1862, at 10 o'clock A. M., when and where all persons having claims are required to present them or be debarred from coming in for a share of said fund. J. W. SHAW, Auditor.

The Phila. Eclectic Company's Preparation.

The Best Tonic Article and Hair-Invigorator in the market, IS THE FLORAL HAIR TONIC, PREPARED by the Philadelphia Eclectic Company. In cases of baldness, where the roots are not absolutely dead, it is sure to bring forth a beautiful crop of hair in from six to twelve weeks, and no remedy in the world can do more. When the hair is inclined to turn gray, or fall out, this tonic will speedily restore it to vigor and preserve its original color; at the same time remove all dandruff, scurf, &c., and keep the head delightfully cool. It is a purely vegetable preparation, richly perfumed, eminently healthy to the scalp, (which can be said of very few hair stuffs offered) and most delightful in effect. Price 25 cents.

Sold in Lewistown by Chas. Rits, Mrs. Margaret E. Irwin, and others, and in the county by Mary T. Brahm, J. & T. S. Kohler, and Hoar & McNabb. jan15-6m

PUBLIC SALE.

THE subscriber, intending to remove to the West, will sell at public sale, on the farm of Henry Ort, in Derry township, on Friday, February 14, 1862, his entire Stock and Farming Utensils, consisting of HORSES, COWS, HOGS and YOUNG CATTLE, Wagons, Plows, Harrows, Grass Drill, REAPER, THRESHING MACHINE, &c. Also, 60 1/2 acres of Wheat in the ground, Household and Kitchen Furniture, and other things too numerous to mention. Sale to commence at 9 o'clock a. m., when terms will be made known. jan21-3t HENRY HAVICE.

NOTICE.

THE public are hereby notified that I purchased at constable's sale on the 11th inst., the following property of Jacob Wertz, of Derry township, viz: About 25 acres grain in the ground 2 grey mares 1 wagon 2 cows which I have loaned during my will and pleasure to said Jacob Wertz, and therefore caution all persons not to interfere with said property. T. G. BELL, Derry township, Jan. 15, 1862-3t

STRAY BULL.

CAME to the premises of the subscriber in Granville township, a dark red BULL, (mostly) about 3 years old, the owner of which is requested to call, prove property, pay charges, and take him away, or he will be sold according to law. JOHN BLOUGHT, Granville township, Jan. 15, 1862-3t

LOST!

ON Christmas evening, in Market street, Lewistown, between the Black Bear Hotel and the bank of the Juniata River, a FITCH FUR CAPE, or Victrola. The finder will be liberally rewarded by leaving the same at this office. Lewistown, January 8, 1862*

BARGAINS!

DRY GOODS AT COST.

THE undersigned, being about to close out his choice and well assorted stock of Goods on hand, invites attention of persons desirous of purchasing to the advantage thus afforded in these times, when economy becomes a necessity, as well as a duty. The entire stock of Dry Goods & Queensware is therefore for sale at cost and carriage, offering inducements which are nowhere else offered. The stock embraces Cloths, Cassimeres, Vestings for Gentlemen's wear, Silk, Woollen and Cotton Goods for Ladies' wear. He has Muslins, Gloves, Hosiery, Trimmings, and a great variety of other articles usually kept for sale. To any one desiring to go into the business at a well established stand, with a permanent and substantial class of patrons, he would dispose of the entire stock, at a price and upon terms that would prove an object. No better opportunity for a safe and paying investment can be found. R. H. JUNKIN, Surviving Partner of Kennedy & Junkin, Lewistown, Jan. 15, 1862.

Dividend and Election.

THE stockholders of the Lewistown Water Company are hereby notified that a Dividend of three per cent. on the capital stock has been declared for the past six months, payable on demand at the office of Treasurer. Also, that an election for six Managers of said company will be held at the office of John W. Shaw, Esq., on Monday, 3d February, between the hours of 2 and 4 p. m. WM. RUSSELL, Treasurer. jan 8-tc

Estate of James McClintick, deceased.

NOTICE is hereby given that letters of administration on the estate of JAMES McCLINTICK, late of Union township, Mifflin county, deceased, have been granted to the undersigned, the first named residing in Brown, and the latter in Union township. All persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims to present them duly authenticated for settlement. ROBERT BARR, CATHARINE McCLINTICK, Admrs. jan8*

Estate of John Rager, deceased.

NOTICE is hereby given that letters of administration on the estate of JOHN RAGER, late of Derry township, Mifflin county, deceased, have been granted to the undersigned, residing in the borough of Lewistown. All persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims to present them duly authenticated for settlement. C. HOOVER, Adm. jan8

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.

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FOR SALE.

A GREAT BARGAIN.

THE undersigned offers for sale her entire stock of GROCERIES, FANCY ARTICLES, CONFECTIONERIES, Ice Cream and Oyster Saloon Fixtures, Furniture, &c., on such accommodating terms as cannot fail to prove beneficial to the purchaser, as she will not require any payment for at least six months. The stand is a good one, with a well established business, and presents unusual inducements for any one possessed of a small capital. For further particulars apply to MATILDA WERTZ. Lewistown, Jan. 8, 1862-3t