

THE GAZETTE.

LEWISTOWN, PA.
Wednesday, February 5, 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 paragraph comes marked, has expired, and unless renewed will be discontinued.

We have also set a limit in this country, 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 angel hands to valor given.
They were here in the world's dawn.
And all they have done in heaven:
Forever float that standard sheet!
Where breathes the foe but falls before us,
With Freedom's banner streaming to our aid.

That democratic tory secession paper, the Selingsgrove Times, undertakes to comment on our article against a high duty on coffee, in the following secession style, well besprinkled with capital letters:

Why is me! Mr. Gazette, did not you use to be a high tariff man? If a democrat had written the above, it would doubtless have been denounced as treason against the Government by the Gazette itself and all the rest of the woolly tribe. Please stop your clamor against the Government or we shall have to send you to Fort Lafayette. You must sustain the acts of the Government, Mr. Gazette, like a good, loyal and patriotic citizen? And if the Democrats of Mifflin county refuse to buy Lincoln coffee, you patriotic and loyal Republican citizens of Mifflin should purchase a double portion now and give the half to the poor. Come now, be patriotic and loyal! Be loyal! "Only be loyal and you shall be saved!" Republicans we know won't do such a thing; but if democrats will persist in saying that wheat or rye coffee is just as good or better than Lincoln coffee, we say let them be stopped. Such talk is treason; it ain't loyal anyhow!

It would we think be difficult for any one else outside of a lunatic asylum to put together a more complete jargon of nonsense than the above. Our amiable secession friend it seems cannot comprehend that the doctrine of protection advocates high duties on articles our mechanics and laboring men can manufacture, or our agriculturists grow, and low duties, or none at all, on such articles of luxury or necessity as we cannot make or raise. Nor is there anything disloyal in differing in opinion with the powers that be on such a question, because it has nothing to do with the rebellion. Congress thinks a high duty on coffee will produce most revenue; we are among those who believe that a lower duty would have produced more, and gave our reasons therefor. And having said this much, we will add what is our opinion of disloyalty, or to call it by a more proper name, *Toryism*. When we hear a man, either through writing or speaking, call this an abolition war, we are very apt to think that man thinks more of party than he does of his country. When, in the same way, we see a newspaper editor so lost to all patriotism as to say the southern outthroat leaders were justifiable in commencing a war to put down and destroy the best government on earth, we opine that such editor would rather hold an office under Jef Davis in hell, than be a private citizen under President Lincoln in heaven. When, again, we see an editor constantly declaiming against every public measure adopted to preserve our institutions—creating distrust in the public mind, so far as his influence may go, by deprecating taxation, crying out hard times for the poor, and endeavoring to prejudice his readers into a belief that this was caused by Mr. Lincoln's administration, and not by the Southern conspirators, we cannot help thinking, there goes a *Tory at heart*, who is only waiting for an opportunity to be a TRAITOR.

Mr. Opdyke, Mayor of New York, and a recognized authority in financial matters, has written a letter to the Secretary of the Treasury on the financial affairs of the country.—Mr. Opdyke is in favor of an immediate issue of one hundred and fifty millions of fundable Treasury notes, without interest, and to be made a legal tender. He advocates such a measure as the most available at this moment for the Government, which is in immediate want, and under an imperative necessity of sustaining its own credit; and he believes it to be also in accordance with sound political economy and financial law. Mr. Opdyke has devoted a great deal of thought and study to the science of political economy for many years past, and all that he has to say upon the present condition of our monetary affairs, and any proposed relief, is deserving of consideration.

The Secretary of State, on Friday, directed the release from Fort Lafayette of all the persons taken from on board of rebel armed vessels, which order has been undoubtedly executed.

Taxation and Patriotism.

The Philadelphia Press, in an article on taxation, has some pertinent remarks on the subject which we commend to our readers. The question truly is, government or no government, for with this country dismembered, and cut up into a number of discordant States, there would be little security for either life or property. That paper says:

The first to raise outcry against it are mostly of a class which can be made to suffer least by the levy, either because they have nothing taxable, or because of the availability of their resources. Carefully ignoring the justice and the necessity of the tax, they seize upon the thing *per se*, and, after distorting it into hideousness, fling the caricature in the faces of the people with a great flourish of indignation.

These men care nothing for the people, whether they be wronged or exalted. They care nothing for causes or principles. In all that affects the welfare of humankind they are essentially vile. They have cunning, but of the lower order; their lives are falsehoods. They are false beacons, set to lure the too confiding upon treacherous rocks, and their feast day is the season of national trouble.

But taxation is sometimes just and necessary; indeed, in degree, it is always necessary. What in times of peace would justly arouse popular indignation, in times of trouble may become not only just, but beneficial. Such a time has now arrived. The existence of the Government depends upon measures which call for a great expenditure of treasure. We are engaged in a war whose least stake—and we say it without fear of successful contradiction—is the wealth, public and private, of the country. Ay, though the purchase of an honorable and enduring peace impoverish every man and woman in the Republic, it would be cheap. The means to purchase such a peace must be had, and the burden must be laid upon every shoulder, according to its ability to bear it. From the possessors of dimes to the holders of millions, each and all must be permitted to take his share of the burden and the responsibility.

There is but one way to adjust the burden so that it shall bear equally upon all. The productive wealth of the country must be taxed. But first, let every sinecure, whether State or National, whether civil or military, be instantly abolished. By cutting off as much expenditure we can abate so much tax. Let every salary paid by Government for services rendered be taxed, and so heavily as may be necessary. Or, if it be more feasible to reduce the salaries of public servants, let that be done. If it be necessary to cut down every salary to the *living minimum*, do that; then commence with the President and heads of departments, and let the work of retrenchment descend to the humblest employee of the Government, excepting no man, of any grade whatsoever. This will show the people that when men speak of retrenchment they mean something more than words, words words. The thin gilt of cheap patriotism—such has been current and plentiful for the last decade, will not pass with a people made lynx-eyed by taxation. We want our public men to frame a tax-bill, a just, and a thoroughly competent one; but when they take it in their hands and go among the people, they must be able to show that they have not avoided sacrifice while demanding sacrifice of others. It is a poor quality of patriotism which cannot cheerfully bow to any necessity; that cannot go back to the bare floors and homely fare of the pioneers of freedom in necessities times; which cannot banish every luxury, and lop off the superfluous branches of pride, and so increase the number of good citizens, while helping the nation through its first days of actual gloom.

And, if there be a single industrial interest in the country which sends up a remonstrance against taxation in this emergency, let the remonstrants be known as fair-weather patriots; blind men, who cannot see that unless the Government be sustained, their investments are but dust—utterly valueless. It is the simplest question whether men shall save half, or any other proportion, or lose all. "Weigh it, sound it, discuss it, do with it as you will—that is the alternative. Accept it and live—live so that you will not regret the day of your birth—or stop to cavil and remonstrate, and perish, cursing the blindness of ruthless self." Such is, in substance, the preaching of these necessitous hours—hours, which, though heavy with gloom, will separate the pure gold of manhood from the dross of pretence, and brand the false as false.

PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS.

In the Senate on the 28th Mr. Sumner reported a bill making provision for the representation of American industry at the World's Fair. Mr. Foster submitted a resolution looking to the cultivation of the cotton lands within the army lines in South Carolina. Mr. Wilson reported a bill regulating and defining the pay of officers of the army. It levies a tax of ten per cent. upon their pay. The bill authorizing the President to take possession of railroad and telegraph lines in certain cases was discussed. The bill was amended by making its provisions apply only to a State or district in which laws of the United States are opposed or their execution obstructed by Rebels, and passed—yeas 23, nays 12.

The House discussed in Committee of the Whole the Appropriation bills. The report of the Potter Investigation Committee in reference to disloyal employees of the Government was made the order of the day for Tuesday week. Mr. Conkling introduced a general bankrupt bill.

In the Senate on the 29th, Hon. John B. Henderson, Senator from Missouri, appeared and took his seat. Mr. Hale, from the Naval Committee, reported against the appointment of Cadets to the Naval School on the score of merit. The resolution relating to secret sessions of the Senate and House when immediate action is desired by the President on subjects relating to the existing rebellion, was amended and passed. Mr. Lane's substitute for Mr. Wilson's Suters' bill was rejected and the subject passed over. The case of Senator Bright, of Indiana, was then resumed, but a vote on the pending resolution to expel Mr. Bright was not reached.

The House passed the Legislative, Judicial and Executive Appropriation bill. It allows only one mileage for each regular session. The bill authorizing the President to take possession of Railroad and Telegraph lines in certain cases was passed, as was also the bill making appropriation for the completion of the defenses of Washington. The joint resolution in relation to secret sessions of the House was agreed to. The bill authorizing the issue of demand notes and the Army bill were discussed in Committee of the Whole.

The Senate on the 30th passed a resolution providing for the allotments of the United States soldiers whilst prisoners of war. A bill was reported to incorporate the Georgetown and Washington Railway Company. Five thousand copies of the proceedings of Congress in relation to the death of Senator Baker were ordered to be printed. A resolution in relation to the condition of the army hospitals was adopted. Mr. Howe spoke on the case of Senator Bright, and the Senate adjourned.

In the House the bill authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to settle with the States for supplies furnished the troops was further considered and again laid on the table. The committee on Elections reported against the claim of Charles A. Upson to represent the seventh district of Virginia. The bill making appropriations for the support of the army was passed.

The Senate on the 31st, passed the bill to strike from the roll of pensioners the names of those now in the rebel service. The bill appropriating \$35,000 for the expenses of the United States in connection with the International Exhibition was rejected. The resolution for the expulsion of Senator Bright was further discussed, and the Senate adjourned over till Monday.

The House of Representatives postponed the Treasury Note bill until Monday. In Committee of the Whole, with Naval Appropriation bill before it, the slavery question was discussed.

The Senate on Monday, after a brief session, went into executive session and remained therein until a late hour.

The House engaged in the discussion of the Treasury Note bill. Mr. Vallandigham, as usual, opposed the bill, which may be regarded as an evidence that it is a bill which will meet with the approval of all loyal citizens. The bill was finally reported to the House. A sharp controversy took place in the course of the session between Mr. Lovejoy, of Illinois, and Messrs. Webster and Thomas, of Maryland, the former gentleman having indulged in his views on using the military for the destruction of slavery.

"Peterson's Detector," with the rapid multiplication of paper currency is daily more and more an essential in business. To read and remember descriptions of all the new frauds is quite an impossibility. The Detector for the 1st February contains descriptions of all the new counterfeit. The only surety is to have the last issued Detector beside you. Published by T. B. Peterson & Brothers, under the supervision of the well known Banking House of Drexel & Co., at \$1.00 per annum for the Monthly, and \$2.00 for the Semi-monthly. Address, T. B. Peterson & Brothers, No. 306, Chestnut St., Philadelphia.

General Halleck has seized ex-Governor Claiborne F. Jackson's hemp plantation, in Saline county, Missouri, for confiscation.

WAR NEWS.

Norfolk papers of Wednesday and Thursday, received by way of Fortress Monroe, contain the important intelligence that the Federal fleet of gunboats under Com. Dupont had succeeded in passing by way of Warsaw Sound and Wilmington river to a point commanding the Savannah river and completely cutting off communications between the city of Savannah and the Rebel force in Fort Pulaski. Six of the gunboats were at Wall's cut and seven at the head of Wilmington river, on Tuesday last. Tatnall's fleet attempted to convey two steamers and a flat boat laden with provisions to the dispatch, driven back. The Southern papers boast that the Fort is provisioned for six months. The Federal gunboats were removing obstructions in the channel, and we doubt not are before this in full possession of the Savannah river. Above Fort Jackson, are a small work and such earth works as may have recently been erected, but neither are likely to long resist the progress of the fleet. The next news from that quarter will very likely announce that the city of Savannah is in the possession of the Federal forces. The Norfolk and North Carolina papers continue to show great anxiety about the Burnside Expedition.

Another lot of contrabands who escaped to Fortress Monroe on Wednesday, from Sewell's Point, report that the Merrimac had been completed but was not yet launched.—Lieutenant E. Connelly, a released Federal prisoner, arrived by flag of truce at the Fort. Several tug-boats left on Wednesday afternoon to join the Burnside Expedition at Hatteras.

Dreadful Affair—Two Pennsylvania Killed. A court of inquiry, over which Col. McCarter, of the 93d Pennsylvania, presided, closed its sitting on Saturday. One of the cases which came before the court was that of Barney Grogan, a private in Col Rowley's 13th Pennsylvania Regiment, who was tried for the murder of two of his companions.

An officer, who was present when the murder occurred, gives the following account of it: Grogan was somewhat intoxicated when he got into an altercation with another private, named Young. They both got excited, when Grogan raised his gun and deliberately shot Young through the head—the ball entering his right eye, and carrying away the entire side of his head. A private named Lysander Robb, who was guard ninety yards distant, received the ball which killed Young in the breast, one inch above the right nipple. The ball passed through, and lodged in the skin of his back. He lived but a few minutes after he received the shot. Robb was only nineteen years of age. He is very respectfully connected in Pittsburgh. He was a great favorite in the regiment. Col. Rowley manifested much feeling when he learned of his untimely death. Both bodies were sent to Pittsburgh next day. The ball which was extracted from young Robb's body was found to be much indented. There is no doubt but that Grogan will be sentenced to be hung. He is said to be a quarrelsome man.

One division of the Union troops in Missouri under command of Jeff. C. Davis, left Versailles on the morning of the 28th on the march towards Springfield. The division comprises the Eighth and Twenty-second Indiana, the Thirty-seventh Illinois and Ninth Missouri, accompanied by two batteries of twenty-four pieces, and three companies of cavalry under Major Hubbard. Another division was expected to leave next day. A number of recruiting officers, acting under authority of Gen. Price, had been busy enlisting men for the Rebel ranks, but had been captured by the Union forces. By the way of Rolla we have information that no encroachments are being made by the enemy at Springfield, and that Price and his officers are not in the least moved by the nearness of the Federal army, as there are said to be heavy reinforcements on the march to assist Price. The same authority states that there are large bodies of Federal troops at Lebanon, and that a skirmish had occurred near that place, in which a Rebel Captain was killed and several men taken prisoners. Government teams are moving westward whenever the state of the roads, which are ankle deep in mud, will permit them.

By the way of Leavenworth, Kansas, we have information that Gen. Lane's expedition is to be commanded by Gen. Hunter in person, unless otherwise ordered by the Government. Gen. Hunter has issued a special order to this effect, and also that as no transportation is to be had the army must move without it. He further says that the General commanding will take his valise only, and but one change of clothes; no officer or soldier, therefore, will take more. All trunks, tents, chests, camp stools, and surplus clothes are to be stored or abandoned. Every officer or soldier is to carry his own bed and bedding, ammunition, and provisions.

A severe fight took place a few days ago at Geary city, Kansas, between the Jayhawkers and a party of citizens, who followed them from Rushville, Missouri.—Three of the thieves were killed, including the notorious Capt. Chandler, who was shot by Major Hart, of Buchanan county.—The band was overpowered and taken in charge by Captain Fuller, of General Hunter's Body Guard, to be disposed of in Leavenworth. One was left in jail in St. Joseph, but he cut his own throat the same day to avoid the penalty of his crimes.

On Saturday, January 25, after passing safely from Sedalia to Independence, Missouri, the mail stage was seized by a band of secessionists at a point about half way between the latter place and Kansas city. There were nine or ten passengers in the stage at the time, who, with the driver, were all carried off as prisoners. The mail bags were cut open, their contents scattered on the ground, and then the rebels decamped with their booty and prisoners. The next day (Sunday) the stage from Lexington to Independence was in like manner seized and the mail bags opened, and the letters and papers scattered.

Col. Garfield has fallen back from Prestonsburgh to Paintsville to meet his supplies, as it was impossible, on account of the state of the roads, to move wagons forward. He has ordered several reconnoissances in the direction of Pickett, but no traces of Humphrey Marshall or his runaway army could be found.

The bark Trinity has been chartered to convey three hundred and eighty-six prisoners from Boston to Fortress Monroe, to be exchanged for an equal number of Federal prisoners in the South.

Rebel correspondence found in Zollicoffer's camp after the rout of his forces, demonstrate that the Union sentiment of East Tennessee is all but overwhelming, and that it is suppressed only by drum-head courts-martial, summary executions, and other atrocities. The orders of the rebel war department directing the summary execution of the malcontents and the barbarous exposure of their bodies after death, are commended to the attention of secessionists in Maryland, who think it great hardship if the Government does not allow them to burn bridges, or execute other disloyal acts without interference.

A correspondent of the New York Tribune, writing from Kentucky, speaks of the late battle there as follows:

There is, indeed, retribution in history. The Ball's Bluff slaughter has been fully avenged, as now ascertained. A counter part to its saddest feature—the drowning of our retiring troops in the Potomac—has been enacted by the retreating Rebels.—When they reached the bank of the river, after their precipitate flight from the battle field, they rushed in crowds upon the flat boat that, with a steamboat, formed their means of crossing. So great was the rush upon the former that many were pushed overboard. Others hung themselves in such numbers in the water, holding on to the sides of the boat, that they threatened to upset the boat, and compelled those upon it to loosen their hold by force. A large number rushed headlong into the river after the boats had stood off the bank, and tried to swim across. Over 150 are thus supposed to have found a watery grave. The Rebel cavalry dismounted on the bank and tried to swim their horses over while crossing on the boats. The animals, however, all swam back to this side.

Four additional pieces of artillery have been discovered, making the total number captured twenty-one. Nearly two hundred prisoners, who had scattered through the woods, were taken. Some scouting parties sent out from the entrenchments found the bush on the left bank full of horses, and brought in over two hundred of them. On Saturday last two companies of the Tenth Indiana crossed the river and pushed as far south as Monticello. They, also, all came back mounted on Rebel horses. They reported that the flying Rebels came through that town on a run on Monday last, Crittenden at their head and informed the inhabitants that thirty thousand Yankees were at their heels. So reduced were they to a starving condition that they rushed into corn fields and satisfied their hunger with raw grain.

The House of Representatives of this State last week passed the following bill:

Be it enacted, &c., That the quota of the direct tax apportioned to the State of Pennsylvania for the current year 1862, by the act of Congress entitled "An act to provide increased revenue from imports to pay interest on the public debt, and for other purposes" passed on the 5th day of August, 1861, the sum of \$1,946,719.33 be, and the same is hereby, assumed by the State; and that for the purpose of paying and satisfying the same to the treasury of the United States, after deducting such per centum as may be allowed thereon, in accordance with the provisions of said act, the Governor is hereby authorized to release to the United States the whole or any part of the claim of this State against the United States, and to pay any balance of said quota that may remain due after such release of any moneys heretofore refunded, or that may hereafter be refunded to this State by the United States, on account of expenses incurred by this State by enrolling, subsisting, clothing, supplying, arming, equipping, paying and transporting volunteers employed in aiding to suppress the present insurrection against the United States.

Resolved, That the Governor be requested to furnish a copy of the foregoing to the Treasurer of the United States.

A resolution was also adopted in the House in favor of expelling Bright from the U. S. Senate, but failed in the Senate. The committee to investigate the alleged corruptions of the last Legislature, has been appointed, with Mr. Hopkins, an old canal commissioner, as chairman.

Married. At the Lutheran parsonage, on the 30th ult., by Rev. H. R. Fleck, JOHN FORTSYTHE to Miss SARAH E. YOKUM, all of Lewistown.

On the 19th ult., by Rev. J. W. White, J. STEWARD HAMILTON to Miss MARY MARTHA HOUSER, all of Armagh township.

At the Union House, in this place, on the 28th ult., by Rev. James S. Woods, WM. A. KRISSE of Spring Mills, Centre co., to Miss NANNIE E. HUNT, of Cannonsburg, Washington county.

To Consumptives.—The Advertiser, having been restored to health in a few weeks, by a 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 it, he will send a copy of the prescription used (free of charge), with the directions for preparing and using the same, which they will find in the "Cure for Consumption, Asthma, Bronchitis, &c." 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 hopes every sufferer will try his remedy, as it will, without their costing, and may prove a blessing.

Parties wishing the prescription will please address: REV. EDWARD A. WILSON, Williamsburgh, Jan-3m* Kings County, New York.

THE MARKETS.

LEWISTOWN, February 5, 1862.
CORRECTED BY GEORGE BLTYER.

Butter, good, # lb.	15
Eggs, # dozen	12
Buckwheat Flour per 100	20
Beeswax, per pound	25
Wool, washed	40
unwashed	30
Dried Apples, per bushel	1 75
Dried Apples, do	1 25
Beans per bushel	1 50
Hops, # lb.	12
Feathers, # lb.	40
Country soap per lb., from 5 to 7 cents	40
Potatoes	5
Shoulder	5
Ham	8
Lard	6
Tallow	60 a 8

CORRECTED BY MARKS & WILLIS.

Wheat, white # bushel	1 15 to 0 00
" red	1 12
" new	00 a 40
Corn, old	40
Rye	55
Oats	28
Barley	45 to 50
Buckwheat	45
Cloverseed	3 75 to 0 00
Timothy	1 50
Flaxseed	1 50

Marks & Willis are retailing flour and feed as follows:

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

The highest market price will be paid for good Barley and Rye at Fishers' Brewery.

Philadelphia Market.
Flour—Superfine \$5 25 a \$7.17, extra \$5.25 a \$6.25, family 5 75 a \$6.12, and fancy 6 25 a \$7.00, as to quality. Rye flour 3 50 a \$3.62, and meal 3 per bbl.

Cattle Market, February 3, 1862.—The receipts of Beef Cattle reached 1,300 head. Sales at \$7 a \$5 the 100 lbs. net, as to quality. 60 Cows at from 20 to 32 for springers, and 25 to 36 for cows and calves. 3,300 Sheep at from 4 1/2 to 5c per lb. 4,521 Hogs at from \$4 25 to 5 per 100 lb. net, as to quality.

Died.
On the 28th ult., at the residence of N. J. Roddill, Mrs. WORRALL, aged about 50 years.

In Quincy, Illinois, of consumption, on the 4th December, 1861, THOMAS M. BELL, son of Joseph A. Bell, of Mifflin, Mifflin co., Pa., in the 26th year of his age.

NAILS.

OWING to the advanced prices of coal and metal, the prices of Nails have advanced to \$3 20 per keg. A liberal discount to dealers. A full stock in store and for sale by F. G. FRANCISCUS, feb5 Agt. Harrisburg Nail Co.

NO. 1 Coal Oil at reduced prices, the cheapest and most brilliant light ever used for sale by F. G. FRANCISCUS.

THE Telegraph Fodder Cutter, the best and cheapest in use, for cutting fodder and straw; price \$20 00; for sale by feb5 F. G. FRANCISCUS.

Lumber Lath, Flooring, &c., AT greatly reduced rates. Studding all sizes, at \$1 25. Good dry boards at 1 1/2. Best flooring at 20 00. Plastering lath, and paling, head and not headed, reduced 25 per cent. Wishing to close out our entire stock of lumber, purchasers will do well to call here before purchasing elsewhere. feb5 F. G. FRANCISCUS.

MAGNETIC Tack Hammer—just the thing wanted by all housekeepers—for sale by feb5 F. G. FRANCISCUS.

PRINCE Royal and Royal Cooking Stoves, the best stoves in the market for wood and coal, for sale low, by feb5 F. G. FRANCISCUS.

A LARGE and full stock of all kinds of Leather and Shoe Findings, at very low rates, for sale by feb5 F. G. FRANCISCUS.

COAL OIL LAMPS—all kinds, at greatly reduced prices, for sale by feb5 F. G. FRANCISCUS.

THE celebrated Shaker Garden Seeds, superior in quality and desirable in price, never before introduced into this country, for sale by feb5 F. G. FRANCISCUS.

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 unequalled inducements for any one possessed of small capital. For further particulars apply to MATILDA WERTZ, feb5 Lewisstown, Jan. 8, 1862-3t

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