THE GAZETTE.

LEWISTOWN, PA. Wednesday, March 12, 1862.

\$1 per annum in advance-- \$1.50 at end of aix months-32 at end of year.

sent out of the County must be paid for

The subscription of these out of this county to who this paragraph comes marked, has expired, and unless re

nowed will be discontinued. We have also set a limit in Michin 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 M payment is not made within one month thereafter we shall describe so all such.



Plag of the free heart's only home,
By angel hands to valor given!
Thy stare have lit the welkin dome
And all thy hues were born in heaven;
Forever float that standard sheet!
Where breathes the foe but falls before as
With freedom's soil beneath our feet.
And freedom's banner streaming o'er us.

Rotices of New Advertisements.

Judge Wilson and T. M. Uttley have formed a Lawful Partnership-A new edition of the Mistakes of Educated Men-See Franciscus' new advertisements-Register's Notice-Sheriff's Sales-Estate

Indefinite Charges.

We can scarcely pick up a self-styled democratic paper in which we do not find some vague and undefined charge of swindling alleged to have been committed under the present National or State Governments. yet, beyond mere assertions, not a single instance has been adduced in proof. We have no doubt, under the extraordinary circumstances of the past year, much unneccessary expenditure has been made and that many have swindled the government, but with the superabundance of thieves and robbers let loose some years ago from the Pennsylvania Canal, Portage Railroad, &c, who have naturally turned their attention to the General Government since State plunder has been blocked, it would have been strange had any department escaped the ingenious devices of that trained gang. Let those familiar with the leading contractors examine into the matter, and what is the result? Why, simply that threefourths of all the heavy contracts for beef, horses, clothing and army stores generally are in the hands of so called democrats! These, they say, are honest! If they are, the random assertions that the government has been swindled to a large amount-one modestly estimating the sum at one hundred millions-are worth about as much as their "democracy" was a year ago when they advocated the rebellious doctrine of noncoercion. Names will come soon enough.

As an instance of this system of wholesale denunciation, we refer our readers to the Democrat of last week, in which the impression is conveyed that a Mr. Leib is a defaulter to the amount of a million of dollars. We know nothing of the man, but we do know that a deputy Quarter Master is not a disbursing officer, and therefore he never could have had the one-hundredth part of that sum in his hands. He may be in arrears from a want of proper vouch ers-just as Gen. Scott was in Mexico, and as many of our best army officers are now -but that the government has lost any such sum as stated bears the earmark of doubt on its face. It takes such used-to-bchead democrats like Floyd, Cobb, Thompson, &c., to do business on that scale.

The report that the five dollar U.S. demand notes had been counterfeited turns out to be untrue. The most diligent inquiry has failed to discover any such counterfeit, and it is believed now that the whole story is an invention of the parties who promulgated it.

The 107th regiment, commanded by Col. Thomas A. Zeigle of York, which left Harrisburg for the seat of war on Sunday last, has in it a number of officers and men from this county. A. Wilson Norris is First Lieutenant and James X. Sterett (son of John A.) Second Lieutenant in company D; Elias W. Eisenbise Captain of Comp. F; Edwin Zeigler Second Lieut. in Comp. G.

The editor up the river (Traugh) who is more ready to shoulder a mail bag than a musket, makes repeated slurs at our sons as " stay at home patriots," &c. The editor of the Gazette has no sons subject to military duty, and we must confess our inability to duty, and we must confess our inability to is to my country, and to do all in my power understand him unless he has got it into his to preserve the Federal Constitution and to noddle that all of the name hereabouts and sleewhere are sons of ours.

In the west, recently, Gen. Halleck deemed it "expedient" to administer the oath of allegiance to an entire conference, and we incline to the opinion that Gen. Dix ought to have done the same at Baltimore.

The War and its Ends.

The great difficulty experienced by our government is undoubtedly owing to the importance attached to slavery, and its connection with almost every step that is taken. All this is detrimental to a successful prosecution of the war, and ought to be forthwith discarded. But one rule must govern us, and that is to protect slavery among the loyal men, and destroy it with the disloyal, without regard to the mouth. ings of doughface politicians in or out of Congress. So too with the States which have seceded, and thereby lost their rights as States. Until we can ascertain who were loy il and who disloyal, they ought all to be classed as territories -for no greater injustice could be committed than to readmit the present rebels to political power, and thus place loyal men at their mercy. On this subject a cotemporary has some well-timed remarks, which we commend to our readers. It says-In the present matter in hand, the true

view is, that all the States which have pas-

sed ordinances of secession are now out of

the Union, and are to be readmitted, not as a matter of right, but at such time and under such circumstances and conditions as may be judged best by the nation. Exceptions may, perhaps, be made of Virginia and Tennessee, in both of which, important territorial divisionshave remained steadily loyal. Nothing is more absurd than the idea that the object of this bloody and exhausting war is to restore to their former political weight and power in the Union the old aristocracy of South Carolina, or that little nest of repudiating swindlers, heretofore fraudulently dignified as the State of Florida. The war has no such preposterous object as that. It is to preserve our territory intact within its essential boundaries, and to vindicate the vital fast that this is really a nation, and not a mere league of thirty-four sovereignties. We are fighting to maintain our own rightful authority over the territory of South Carolina and Florida, and not to enable the rebels ascendant there to send new Yulees and Mallorys into the Senate to plunder us, or new Hammonds to beard and insult us in our own Capitol. We are fighting in short, to establish the rights, not of rebels, but of the nation. It is, of course, the expectation and hope that ultimately the condition of affairs may be such as to render it safe to re-admit into the Union all the States which have left it. But great social and political changes must be made in some of diency" gentlemen. them, before this expectation can be rea-

In the meantime, the monstrous heresy that the Union exists to day as it did in 1860, contrary as it is both to notorious facts and rational legal views, should not be tolerated for a moment. It takes two to make a bargain, and any agreement we may hereafter make with South Carolina and Florida, (we speak of them by way of illustration,) is a bargain de novo, they having themselves nullified the old one. In treat- recording our votes in favor of the resolutions.

It has been intimated that if we take this step A resolution asking for all correspondence ing with them, of course we must consider our duties to their loyal inhabitants, few at best, but not on that account the less entitled to protection. How it may be next week, or next year, no man can foresee, but to-day the very worst way to protect them, would be to re invest the bloody and desperate factions which rule them with the powers and attributes of State sovereignty.

Democracy-True and False.

The patent democratic Press continues to claim Secretary Stanton and all others as "democrats" of their stamp, although there is as much difference between them as night and daylight. Last week we gave some extracts from Senator Johnson's speech on Bright, and below we give a few more opinions from others. Col. J. Richter Jones. well known in this State, at the recent Welsh festival in Philadelphia, said:

The Army represented the determination of the American people to have a government, and a nationality. Upon his sword were em blazoned the words "Constitution, and the Great Republic!" and he flashed them daily in the faces of his men. He had been a Breck-iuridge Democrat, but he now abjured Party and stood by the Laws. It was better that ev ery man, woman and child south of Mason and Dixon's line should perish, rather than the Republic should not be sustained. Though no abolitionist, he would say that, if Emancipation must come, let it come, if necessary to save the Republic-and he believed that in this he spoke the sentiment of the entire army."

Gov. Sprague, of Rhode Island, who is also claimed as a full blooded democrat, in his letter of acceptance to the Union Convention, says:

PROVIDENCE, Feb. 27, 1862. I have not seen the resolutions which your Convention has passed, and, with my ideas of duty in this great national emergency. know what they are. I do not feel bound by party resolutions or party platforms. My duty at the present condition of public affairs, restore the Federal Union. This has been my position since the commencement of the struggle to maintain the Federal Government and to put down rebellion, and this will con tinue to be my position until this great work is fully accomplished. WM. SPRAGUE.

Senator Wright, recently appointed from Indiana, expresses similar views.

Loyalty in the Methodist Conference.

The following expression of sentiment was offered in the East Baltimore Methodist Conference last week by Aquilla A. Reese and Geo. D. Chenowith:

WHEREAS, Since the annual session of this body, a fearful rebellion has broken out in several of the Southern States, threatening to overthrow the best and most benign Govern ment the world ever saw; and whereas, the Federal authority has been compelled to use force of arms to suppress said rebellion and to maintain its own supremacy; and whereas, patriotism is a Christian virtue taught in the Word of God and enjoined upon ue in the twenty-third article of religion : therefore,

Resolved, That, as a body of Christian min isters in Conference assembled, we hereby express our abhorrence of the rebellion now existing within our borders as being treasonable in its origin, sanguinary in its progress, and as tending to retard the progress of civil liberty throughout the world.

Resolved, That we hereby endorse and approve of the present wise and patriotic administration of the Pederal Government in its efforts to overcome the armed resistance of the so called Confederate States, with the view of maintaining the unity and perpetuity of the Government.

Resolved, That, in our patriotic efforts in the past or present to sustain the Government of our country in her time of trial, we are not justly liable to the charge of political teaching, and in the inculcation of loyal prin ciples and sentiments we regard the pulpit and press as legitimate instrumentalities.

Resolved, That a copy of the foregoing pre amble and resolutions be transmitted to the President of the United States, signed by the president and countersigned by the sec retary of the Conference.

After an animated debate, in which the negatives took the flimsy ground of "inexpediency," the resolutions were adopted by a vote of 132 yeas to 15 nays. The navs were as follows:

Messrs. J. Wesley Brown, Deale, J.H. Dash iell, Hedges, Hall, Kepler, Kinsey, M'Courtney, Norris, Parish, Philip B. Reese, Sargent, Stevenson, Spangler and Welty.

Mr. Shoaf, who it will be remembered was compelled to leave the church at York, on account of popular indignation against his disloyalty, came in next day, and recorded his vote among the nays.

Slicer played the dog in the manger, speaking against the resolutions, but refus-

No one who knows these men and their party proclivities will be much surprised at their course, or deceived by the shallow cloak with which they endeavored to envelop the vote. But whatever the motive, they have gained a notoriety and created a distrust which will completely destroy their usefulness in the church-for so far as we know public sentiment here, there is not a church in this county which would place itself in charge of any of these "inexpe

In presenting the subject to the consideration of the Conference, Dr. Reese observed that it was not only due to our city, but also to the National Government, that this body of ministers should adopt these resolutions. The rietous acts of the 19th of April are known to all men, but the guilty parties are not so well known. Those wicked men, with treason and murder in their hearts, would have robbed us of our homes. There are men in this Conference who are not in sympathy with our Government. The eyes of all loval citizens are fixed on this Conference, and I desire an opportunity to show my loyalty and the lovalty of my brethren to the world by recording our votes in favor of the resolutions. those brethren more than I do and converted within her bounds, and by her licensed to preach the Gospel: but by pursu

ing that myth, Secession, she has brought trouble upon herself; and poor Virginia, distracted and torn, is upon the verge of ruin .-Let us not follow in her footsteps Rev. B. B. Hamblin said that he had been studying the subject for fourteen months -ever since the first gun was fired at Fort Sumter. He had come there to record his vote for his country, which he would stand by

as long as he lived. His station, Danville, had come to the same conclusion. No greater disgrace could come upon him than to be susnected of sympathsing with treason, and he would not leave the Conference with the stig ma resting upon him.

In answer to the idea that nothing could be lost by referring the resolutions to a commit tee, the Rev. J. A. Gere said that he differed with the speaker, and thought that the sooner that action was had on the subject the better it would be for the Conference. A committee could not express his sentiments better than did the resolutions. They are, indeed. not strong enough for some members, but he deemed them sufficiently so for the occasion. They are not at all contrary to the spirit of Christianity-they are well expressed, and he hoped that they would not be referred. He had never been suspected of disloyalty, and he would stand by his country to the last.

Frank R. Bellman, born April, 1835, in Union county, Pa., was killed fighting nobly at Fort Donelson. He moved to Stephenson county, Ill. with his father, Danil Bellman, and was a Sergeant in Co. A, 11th reg., which suffered severely, Co. A, having 12 killed and 13 wounded. Lieut. H .A. Sheets, of Freeport Journal, was killed in the 8th reg. His parents, we are informed, were from Union county.

Smith D. Atkins, of Freeport, was Capt. of Co. A, which lost also J Cronemiller, W. Clingman, D. Cramer, J. H. Addams, J. A. Thompson, H. Croenwald, D. F. Graham, J. Kaley, F. Kearney, I. N. Ross, and J. Trim-Inion and Centre county origin .- Lewisburg

Private Joseph Kuhne, of the 2d Maryland Regiment, was hung at Fort Mc-Henry, on Friday, for the murder of Lieut. Whitson, at Camp Carroll, on the 10th of September.

Captain W. D. Porter, of the gunboat Essex, wounded at the capture of Fort does, the absolute control of the subject, in Henry, is rapidly recovering from his in- each case, to the State and its people imme

PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS.

In the Senate on the 3d, Hon. J. A. Wright, Senator from Indiana in place of of allegiance to masters of American ves-

sels clearing for foreign and other ports, was passed. A bill was reported from the Military Committee for the encouragement and it is impossible to foresee all the incidents of enlistments in the regular army. The confiscation bill was discussed

Mr. Morril (Rep.), of Main, said the bill had been characterized as extraordinary. He admitted that it was not in the class of ordinary legislation; but the man had better never been born who shrinks from responsibility at this time. The bill proposes to exercise the extreme authority of the Government with the general purpose to put down the rebel-The power of the Government depends lion on the actual condition of the country, whether peace or war. He contended that the Government was in fact in a state of war, and while in such a state the Government had an unlimited power over its enemies, in order to preserve itself He said that the Constitu tion provided for the Government in time of peace with limitations, but in time of war it gave unlimited power to the Government, and to be so construed as to aid every honest en deavor to preserve the Government. Assu ming that the nation was in a state of war, the Constitution provides, beyond question, that the power of self defence was lodged in in Congress, and nowhere else. He contended that among the rights of a nation in a state of war was the right of confiscation of the property of the enemy. He quoted from Grotius and the decisions of the Supreme Court to show that war gave the power of confiscation. The Supreme Court had held that Congress has unrestricted power. He claimed that the question of the right of the rebels to control slavery was connected with this question of confiscation. If we have a right to take their property, certainly we have the right to take away that which supports the war, and which in this case is the causus belli. Yet there are those who think we may take their property, but must not touch their slaves. There seems to be an attempt to connect the institution and the Constitution together, and we are constantly diverted from our attempt to put down the rebellion, with the false idea that slave property has rights above all other property. He denied that there was any such connection, and declared that whatever made war against the Government must be overcome and destroyed if necessary. But difficulties are continually suggested, and when at last we are called to advance into the enemy's country, the great solicitude seems to be, how we can best do so with the least possible injury to the foe. There seems to be a doubt whether it is constitutional to advance at all, if, thereby slavery is to be en dangered. He contended that the enemy's country forfeited all rights of person and prop Davis was trying to found on empire, and break up the Government, and asks to be let alone, and the enemies of all free governments are holding high carnival. We are ments are holding high carnival. told by the malcontents that we endanger our Christian character by refusing to be ruined. This was a continuation of the old struggle for free government and free institution would award to the leaders of the rebellion the punishment deserved by them. But to the deceived people he would grant an am nesty. This struggle must be carried through

successfully. The great interest involved de mands it. It is in harmony with the aspira tions of all ages, and the principles of truth and justice, which are eternal In the House the Committee on Elections reported that Mr. Veitch was not entitled to a seat as representative from the Seventh Congressional District of Virginia The Direct Tax bill was reported from the Committee on Ways and Means, and made the order of the day for Wednesday week. in relation to the condition of Mexico and the designs of the allied powers in relation thereto, was passed. A bill to incorporate the Washington and Georgetown Railway Company was passed. It admits corporators from other cities, and takes away the corporation control.

The President on the 6th transmitted to Congress the following message:

Fellow Citizens of the Senate and House of Representatives: I recommend the adoption of a joint resolution by your honorable bodies which shall be substantially as follows: Resolved. That the United States ought to co-operate with any State which may adopt

gradual abolishment of slavery, giving to such State pecuniary aid, to be used by such State in its discretion, to compensate for the inconveniences, public and private, produced by such change of system.

If the proposition contained in the resoludoes not meet the approval of Congress and the country, there is the end, but if it does command such approval, I deem it of importance that the States and people imme diately interested should be at once distinct ly netified of the fact, so that they may be to consider whether to accept or reject it. The Federal Government would find its high est interests in such a measure, as one of the most efficient means of self-preservation .-The leaders of the existing insurrection entertain the hope that this Government will ultimately be forced to acknowledge the inpendence of some part of the disaffected region, and that all the slave States north of such parts will then say-the Union for which we have struggled being already gone, we now choose to go with the southern section. To deprive them of this hope substantially ends the rebellion, and the initiation of emancipation completely deprives them of it as to all the States initiating it. The point is not that all the States tolerating slavery would very soon, if at all, initiate emancipation; but that while the offer is equally made to all. the more northern shall, by such initiation, make it certain to the more southern, that, in no event will the former ever join the latter in their proposed confederacy. I say inition, because, in my judgment, gradual and per, killed. Some of these names indicate not sudden emancipation is better for all. In the mere financial or pecuniary view, any member of Congress, with the census tables and Treasury reports before him, can readily see for himself how very soon the current expenditures of this war would purchase, at a fair valuation, all the slaves in any named State. Such a proposition, on the part of the General Government, sets up no claim of a right, by federal authority, to interfere with slavery within State limits, referring, as it

diately interested. It is proposed, as a mat-

ter of perfectly free choice with them. In the annual message last December I thought fit to say: "The Union must be preserved, and

hence all indispensable means must be em-Mr. Bright, appeared and took his seat.— ately.

War has been made, and continues to be an indispensable means to this end. A prac-

tical reacknowledgment of the national authority would render the war unnecessary, and it would at once cease. If, however, re sistance continues, the war must also continue, which may attend, and all the ruin which may follow it. Such as may seem indispensable, or may obviously promise great efficiency to wards ending the struggle, must and will The proposition now made is an offer only. I hope it may be estremed no offence to ask whether the pecuniary consideration tendered would not be of more value to the States and private persons concerned than are the institution and property in it, in the present aspect of affairs. While it is true that the adoption of the proposed resolution would be merely initatory, and not within itself a practical measure, it is recommended, in the hope that it would soon lead to impor tant practical results. In full view of my great responsibility to my God and to my country, I earnestly beg the attention of Congress and the people to the subject.

ABRABAM LINCOLN.

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. 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 a sure Cure rea Consumerion, Astima, Bronchitis, &c. The only object of the adjective in sending the prescription is to be usefit 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 alease of the concineration will alease of the content of the conten

Parties wishing the prescription will please address Rsv. EDWARD A. WILSON, Williamsburgh, jan8-3m* Kings County, New York:

A NEW AND BEAUTIFUL EDITION

Mistakes of Educated Men: By John S. Hart, L. L. D.

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WILLSON & THELLET'S ATTORNEYS AT LAW,

LEWISTOWN, PA. . FFICE in public square, three doors wes of the Court House.

REGISTER'S NOTICE.

HE following accounts have been examined and passed by me, and remain filed f record in this office for inspection of Heirs. Legatees, Creditors, and all others in any way interested, and will be presented to the next Orphans' Court of the county of Mifflin, to held at the Court House in Lewistown, on THURSDAY, 10th day of April, 1862, for llowance and confirmation:

1. The Account of William Mitchell, Administrator of the estate of Mary Clayton,

late of Derry township, dec'd.

2. The Account of John Fleming, Executor of Esther Thomas, late of Menno township,

The Account of Simeon K Zook, Ext. of Isaac Thompson, late of Union township, 4. The Account of Wm. Creighton, Exr. of

David Mutthersbough, late of Derty township 5. The Account of William A. Moore, Administrator and Trustee appointed to sell real estate of David Sunderland, late of Wayne

dee'd 6. The Account of Christian B. Yoder, Ad. of the estate of Siever Yoder, late of Brown

township, dec'd. 7. The Account of Jacob Hartzler, Admr. of the estate of David Byler, late of Union

township, dee'd

8. The final Account of Jacob S. King and David J. Zook, Admrs. of Yost King, late of

Menno township, dec'd.

9. The Account of John Bowersox, Admr. and Elizabeth Bowersox, Admrx., of John Bowersox, jr., late of Decatur township, dec'd 10. The Account of Lewis H. Leopold,

Admr. of George Leopold, late of Granville township, dec'd. 11 The Accounts of Thomas Reed, Guar of Davis B. Rothrock and Mary A. Rothrock, minor children of Philip Rethrock, late of

Derry township, dec'd. 12. The Account of William Ross, Guar. of John W., Gabriel, Samuel, Abraham. Catharine and Henry Garver, minor children of Jacob Garver, late of Oliver township, dec'd 13. The Account of Christian Peachey and John Hartzler, Guardians of the minor chil-

dren of Samuel S. Zook, late of Union twp., 14. The partial Account of D. F. Milliken, one of the Exrs. of Robert Milliken, late of Brown township, dec'd.

15. The partial Account of Sam'l Milliken, one of the Exrs. of Robt. Milliken, late of Brown township, dec'd.

16. The partial Account of Elizabeth Garver, Admrx., and D. F. Milliken, Admr of Benjamin Garver, late of Union township,

SAMUEL BARR, Register. Register's Office, Lewistown, March 12, 1861.

Zygomatic Toothache Drops. FOR TOOTHACHE AND NEURALGIA.

THIS is an infallible remedy for every kind of Toothache, (ulcerations alone excepted,) and equally certain in every case of Neuraigia which can be reached by external appliances. Though powerful in effect, it is exeeedingly mild in action, and hence can be freely used upon children. It will not destroy the enamel of the teeth as clove oil or creosote would. Price 12 cents per bottle.
Our remedies may be relied upon as com

pounded from the purest ingredients, regardess of expense; yet we put them all at prices which custom seems to have established for such articles.

THE PHILA. ECLECTIC CO. Sold in Lewistown by Chas. Ritz, Mrs. Margaret E. Irwin, and others, and in the county by Mary T. Brehman, J. & T. S. Kohler, and Hoar & McNabb.

SPADES, Rakes, Hoes, &c., just received, and for sale by mh12 F. G. FRANCISCUS F. G. FRANCISCUS.

SHERIFF'S SALES.

Y virtue of sundry writs of Venditioni Exponas, Fieri Pacias, and Levari Pacias issued out of 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 Lewis town, on

Saturday, April 5, 1862.

at one o'clock in the afternoon, the following real estate, to wit:

All that certain piece or parcel of land sit uate in Bratton township, Mifflin county, bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a black-oak stump, thence by lands of Jacob Kauffman north 48°, west 24 perches to a hickory stump; and north 411°, west 20 perches to stones; thence by residue and Casper Dull's land north 364°, east 525 10 perches to stones; north 51°, east 25 2-10 perches to stones; north 32½°, east 27 3 10 perches to a locust; north 36°, east 73 perches to post; north 46½°, east 9 perches to a post; thence by Samuel Yoder's land north 45½°, east 9 perches to a chestnut; south 641°, east 3 5-10 per to a post; thence by lands of Lewis Fibbs south 29°, west 105 10 perches to locust; south 42°, east 10 6 10 perches to post; south 4110 west 4 4 10 perches to post; south 67%, east 15 perches to a post; thence by Jonathan Pothier's and Simon Gro's lands south 2210 west 172 perches to stones, and thence by lands of Casper Dull north 87°, west 40 perch es to place of beginning, containing 63 acres and usual allowance of 6 per cent. of land for roads, with an old mill partly fallen down a saw mill in about the same condition, and two old houses and a stable thereon erect-Seized, taken in execution, and to be sold as the property of Solomon Harsh-barger and Daniel Harshbarger, Admr. of David Harshbarger, dec'd., with notice to the bound by mortgage. widow and heirs and terre tenants of the land

A Tract of Land situate in Oliver township, containing 100 acres, more or less, about 20 acres being cleared, with a log cabin and lot of fruit trees thereon, bounded on the east by Michael Aults, south by John Allen, west by James Kreps, and north by Jack's mountain. Seized, taken in execution, and to be sold as the property of William Todd.

ALSO. All that certain Tract of Land situate in Wayne township, Mifflin county, containing 530 acres, be the same more or less, bounded on the west by John Caldwell, north by Burlew, Sunderlands and Allen, east by Mil Penepacker, and south by Wallis, Melcher, and Drakes' heirs, about 300 acres of which are cleared and under cultivation, and occupied as two farms, with a frame house, bank barn, and other outbuildings erected on each farm. Seized, taken in execution, and to be sold as the property of Henry Icion.

ALSO,
All those three Tracts of Lund, surveyed in the name of Jacob Bair, Thomas White, Jacob Wertz or Witzer, situate on the waters of Minehart's run and its tributaries, in the township of Granville. Mifflin county, containing in the whole 1213 acres and 7 perches, and allowance, more or less, with a frame saw

mill and other improvements thereon erected. Also, One other tract adjoining the aforesaid, containing 27 acres, more or less, with saw mill, dwelling houses, stable and other improvem ats thereon erected. Seized, taken in execution, and to be sold as the property of Wilson Welch and Wilson Welch. Ad ministrators of John Welch, dec'd., with notice to James Welch, terre tenant.

ALSO, A Tract of Land situate in Derry township, Mifflin county, containing about 3 acres, more bounded on the north by land of M. ses Miller, east by Jacob Miller's heirs, south by a road, and west by Johnathan Amich, with a frame house, frame stable and other improvements thereon erected. Seized, taken in execution, and to be sold as the property of Eliza A. Kiester, and Jisiah L. Kiester.

C. C. STANBARGER, Sheriff. Sheriff's Office, Lewistown, March 12, 1862

Estate of Catharine Byler, deceased. TOTICE is hereby given that letters of ad-

RINE BYLER, late of Brown township, Mifflin county, dec'd., have been granted to the undersigned, residing in said township. Al persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those hav ing claims to present them duly authenticated

C. C ZOOK, Admr. Brown township, March 12, 1862.-6t*

PLOWS! PLOWS! SOD, Subsoil Plows. McVeytown Plows Wings, Shares, &c., for sale by F. G. FRANCISCUS.

28 CENTS per gallon for the best No. 1 Coal Oil—warranted pure and inoder ous, and non-explosive, for sale by the barrel F. G. FRANCISCUS

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20 DOZ. Coal Oil Lamp Shades, from 12c to \$1 00 each. F. G. FRANCISCUS. 100 DOZEN Coal Oil Chimneys, Wicks, Brushes, &c., for sale at city whole

sale prices to retailers, by
mh12 F. G. FRANCISCUS.

Hames and Traces.

WAGON Hames at 50 cts. per pair. Traces, Chains, &c., at 75 cents per pair. All kinds of Chains usually sold in hardware stores, sold at low rates, by
mul2 F. G. FRANCISCUS.

CULTIVATORS, Cultivator Teeth and Points, at reduced prices from past seasons, for sale by F. G. FRANCISCUS. Garden Seeds.

HAVE on hand some very choice garden seeds, embracing the earliest vegetables own, such as Peas, Cabbage, Cauliflower, F. G. FRANCISCUS.

NAILS, at \$3 20 per keg. mb12 F. G. FRANCISCUS.

SELLING off all kinds of Tin Ware, at wholesale prices at retail. Those in want of tin ware will do well to call here before purchasing elsewhere. F. G. FRANCISCUS.

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 deslers. A full stock in store and for sale by

F. G. FRANCISCUS.

feb5 Agt. Harrieburg Nail Co.