

# LEWISTOWN GAZETTE

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY GEORGE FRYSENER, LEWISTOWN, MIFFLIN COUNTY, PA.

Whole No. 2651.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 19, 1862.

New Series--Vol. XVI, No. 20.

**Estate of Jacob Linthurst, deceased.**  
NOTICE is hereby given that letters testamentary on the estate of JACOB LINTHURST, late of Armagh township, Mifflin county, deceased, have been granted to the undersigned, residing in said township. All persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims to present them duly authenticated for settlement.  
MARY ANN LINTHURST,  
Executrix.

**NOTICE!**  
ALL persons knowing themselves indebted to the late firm of KENNEDY & JUNKIN, by Note or Book Account, will please call on or before  
April 1st, 1862,  
and settle the same. By so doing  
COSTS WILL BE SAVED,  
as after that time the accounts will be left in the hands of an Attorney for collection.  
R. H. JUNKIN,  
Surviving Partner of the late firm of  
KENNEDY & JUNKIN.  
Lewistown, December 18, 1861.

**PATENT**  
**COAL OIL GREASE.**  
THIS Grease is made from COAL OIL, and has been found by repeated tests to be the most economical, and at the same time the best lubrica or for Mill Gearing, Stages, Wagons, Carts, Carriages, Vehicles of all kinds, and all heavy bearings, keeping the axles always cool, and not requiring them to be looked after for weeks. It has been tested on railroad cars, and with one coating of the grease it has run, with the cars, 2000 miles! All railroad, omnibus, livery stable and Express companies that have tried it pronounce it the *deus ex machina*.  
It combines the body and fluidity of tallow, kerosene and tar, and unlike general lubricants, will not run off, it being warranted to stand any temperature.  
I have it in boxes 20 to 10 lbs. Also kegs and barrels from 25 to 400 lbs. for general use and sale. The boxes are more preferable; they are 6 inches in diameter by 2 1/2 inches deep, and hold 2 1/2 lbs; the kegs are clean, and hardly a carman, teamster, expressman, miller or farmer, that would not purchase a box for trial. F. G. FRANCISCUS,  
Lewistown, February 12, 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 advantages 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.

**AMBROTYPES**  
AND  
**MELAINOTYPES.**  
The Gems of the Season.  
THIS is no humbug, but a practical truth. The pictures taken by Mr. Borkholder are unsurpassed for BOLDNESS, TRUTHFULNESS, BEAUTY OF FINISH, and DURABILITY. Prices varying according to size and quality of frames and Cases.  
Room over the Express Office.  
Lewistown, August 23, 1860.

**New Fall and Winter Goods.**  
R. F. ELLIS, of the late firm of McCoy & Ellis, has just returned from the city with a choice assortment of  
Dry Goods and Groceries,  
selected with care and purchased for cash, which are offered to the public at a small advance on cost. The stock of Dry Goods embraces all descriptions of  
Fall and Winter Goods  
suitable for Ladies, Gentlemen and Children, with many new patterns. His  
Groceries  
comprise Choice Sugars, Molasses, Java, Rio and Lagayra Coffee, superior Teas, &c. Also Boots and Shoes, Queensware, and all other articles usually found in stores—all which the customers of the late firm and the public in general are invited to examine.  
R. F. ELLIS,  
Country Produce received as usual and the full market price allowed therefor.  
Lewistown, November 6, 1861.

**NOTICE!**  
MY creditors will take notice that I have applied for the benefit of the Insolvent Laws of this Commonwealth, and that the 6th day of April, 1862, has been fixed for a hearing, at the Court House in Lewistown, in open Court.  
ELI PRICE.  
Lewistown, March 5, 1862.

**NOTICE!**  
R. H. JUNKIN, of the late firm of Kennedy & Junkin, has just returned from the city with a choice assortment of  
Dry Goods and Groceries,  
selected with care and purchased for cash, which are offered to the public at a small advance on cost. The stock of Dry Goods embraces all descriptions of  
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R. H. JUNKIN,  
Country Produce received as usual and the full market price allowed therefor.  
Lewistown, November 6, 1861.

## THE MINSTREL.

From the Atlantic Monthly.  
**VOYAGE OF THE GOOD SHIP UNION.**

BY OLIVER WENDELL HOLMES.

'Tis midnight: through my troubled dream  
Loud wails the tempest cry;  
Before the gale, with tattered sail,  
A ship goes plunging by.  
What name of 'Whore brand?' The rocks around  
Repeat the loud halloo.  
The good ship Union, southward bound;  
God help her and her crew.  
And is the old flag flying still  
That o'er your fathers flew?  
With bands of white and rosy light,  
And field of starry blue?  
Ay, look! what the folds fall off  
Have braved the roaring blast,  
And still shall fly when from the sky  
This black typhoon has past.  
Speak, pilot, of the storm-torn bark—  
Hast its dangers shared?  
O land-man, these are fearful seas  
The brave alone may dare.  
Nay, ruler of the rebel deep,  
What matters wind or wave?  
The waters that wreck your roiling deck  
God have me nought to save.  
O landman, art thou false or true?  
What sign hast thou to show?  
The crimson stains from loyal veins  
That hold my heart-blood's flow.  
Enough, what more shall I honor claim?  
I know the sacred sign:  
Above thy head our flag shall spread,  
Our ocean path be thine.  
The black sails on the Pilgrim's cape  
Lies long along her line,  
Whose headland crooks its anchor stukes  
That flange the shore and sea.  
No treason here, where all too dear  
To win the barren realm,  
And true and free the hands must be  
That hold the whaler's helm.  
Still on: Manhattan's narrowing bay  
No rebel cruiser sees?  
Her waters feel no pirate's keel,  
That flange the fallen stars,  
But watch the lights on distant heights—  
Ay, pilot, have a care—  
Some lingering crowd in mist may shroud  
The capes of Liberty's care.  
Say, pilot, what this form may be,  
Whose sentinels look down  
From mountain walls that show the sea  
The rebel host claims all the coast.  
But these are friends, we know,  
Whose footprints spell the 'sacred soil.'  
And this—  
The breakers rear—how bears the shore?  
The traitorous wrecker's hands  
Have quenched the blaze that poured its rays  
Along the beach of Freedom's strand.  
Hast thou not seen—I see its glow—  
Again the shrouds display  
The lesson light the sentinels by night,  
The Union stars by day.  
The good ship flies to milder skies,  
The wave more gently flows,  
The softening breeze wafts o'er the seas  
To lands of Freedom's foes.  
What fold is this the sweet winds kiss,  
Faint-striped and many starred,  
Whose shadow hangs on the ruffled walls  
The twins of Beargard?  
What heard you not Port Royal's doom?  
How the black war-ships came  
And turned the Beacon's tower 'bleom  
To render of the rebel's doom?  
How from rebellion's broken road  
We saw his children fall,  
As on his cross the poison seed  
Shall drop from Sumter's wall?  
On, on, Palmetto's iron hail  
Full harness on Tybee—  
Nay, topsails to the keel-venting gale,  
The winds of Freedom's flag!  
The rounds the point, she threads the keys  
That guard the land of flowers,  
And sides the land of flowers  
Her own Gibraltar towers.  
The good ship Union's voyage is o'er,  
At anchor safe she swings,  
And out and clear, with cheer on cheer,  
Her joyous crew sings:  
Hurrah! hurrah!—it shakes the wave,  
It thunders on the shore—  
One flag, one land, one heart, one hand,  
One nation, evermore.

**MISCELLANEOUS.**  
Pennsylvania Oil.  
The people of Eastern Pennsylvania have not wakened up to the importance of the great oil region of the Northwest part of the State. There are but few citizens of Philadelphia that know the magnitude of the business that has sprung up there in a short time. Most of them treat the reports as travelers' stories; or if they do credit them, they think that the oil business can only be temporary; that the wells will run dry in a few months, and that investments in the region will not pay. Similar predictions were made a couple of years ago, when the first discoveries were made. The accounts of the overflowing wells were treated as fabulous, and it was positively asserted that they could not hold out long. But the business has gone steadily on; many new wells have been sunk, and the flow of the oil is increasing. Mr. Henry C. Hickok lately addressed our Board of Trade on the subject. He was for a number of years the State Superintendent of Common Schools, and is known to us and all over the State as a gentleman of veracity, intelligence and practical common sense. He is the last man in the world from whom we should look for fables, exaggerations or visionary theories. He has resided for a year or more in Franklin, Venango County, and has made himself thoroughly well acquainted with the immense oil business that has sprung up around him. His statements must be accepted as literal truth.  
Mr. Hickok stated that on Oil Creek, within a range of nine miles, there were lately no less than 150,000 barrels of oil in vats, together with 15,000 barrels at a station on the Philadelphia and Erie Railroad, and 22,000 barrels waiting shipment at Oil City. Surely our people have had no idea of a business of such immense proportions as this. The weekly product of the oil wells is stated to be now not less than 75,000 barrels, and it might easily be raised to 200,000 barrels. This throws whales and whalers entirely in the shade. We need have no more voyages to the Northern seas; no more harpooning and blubbering. The earth only asks to be tapped, and she will yield more than men want of the fluid they have heretofore obtained at such perils from the sea. A single well—the Empire—yields in a day 3,000 barrels of oil, which would be a very large 'get' for a whaling ship after a year's perilous voyaging.  
The experience of the past year or two has shown that the oil becomes more abundant the deeper the bore. The supply is believed to be inexhaustible, and there is as good reason for this belief as there is for believing our veins of mineral are inexhaustible. The oil field of Birimah, in India, has yielded 400,000 barrels of oil per annum, from time whereof the memory of man runneth not to the contrary; and the region there is very small compared with that of Western Pennsylvania. We may well ask, in view of these facts, whether the oil wealth of the State is not really greater than its mineral wealth.—Considering the small amount of capital re-

**EDUCATIONAL.**  
Edited by A. SMITH, County Superintendent.  
For the Educational Column.  
Avoid Extremes.  
When we write for the Educational Column, we generally endeavor to produce something that will, either directly or indirectly, benefit our schools. For this reason, we wish to caution three classes of persons against running into extremes, viz: directors, parents and teachers; because the actions of these more directly influence the school than those of any others.  
We would, in the first place, caution directors against showing too much partiality to any one school, visiting it perhaps twenty times during a term, and neglecting all the rest. The School Law requires that they make this number and even more than this number of visits during a term, but they are to be divided among the schools of the district and are not to be confined to any single one.  
We would also caution them against encouraging 'old fangled' and improper practices in the school, merely because they imagine a teacher has gone too far in introducing 'new fangled' requirements. By so doing, they run into an extreme opposite to that of which they accuse the teacher.  
To parents we would suggest that they be careful how they interfere with the authority of the teacher. If your child has been severely punished, do not keep him at home and call the teacher a monster or a brute, or what is worse, go to law about it, simply because children have been beaten too much under the old system of education. The fact that pedagogues used the rod improperly in the 'olden time,' is no argument against its use, when necessary, at the present time. Be careful, too, that you do not run into the opposite extreme of sparing the rod and spoiling the child.  
Second, we would suggest that parents be careful how they talk to their children about their conduct at school. Never tell your boy that he is so bad you fear his teacher can do nothing with him. You can take no surer method of making him bad. But, on the other hand, do not go to the opposite extreme, and have him understand that he can do no wrong, and that

the teacher has no right to correct him.—Either extreme will give yourself and the teacher much trouble and will, in the end, spoil your child.  
Third and last, if you have known females, without the necessary qualifications, undertake to teach school and be unsuccessful, do not condemn all female teachers. A man who undertakes to teach, without being properly qualified, will fail as surely as will a female in like circumstances.  
We now come to teachers, who perhaps need to be cautioned on this point, more than any other class of persons. When they become deeply impressed with the importance of any proceeding, they are very liable to carry it too far, and, in many instances, injure instead of benefit those whom they have in charge.  
In former times, most teachers did little else than hear their classes recite, without giving any, or at most very little, explanation, and never requiring pupils to tell all they knew of the subject. It was found that this plan did not advance pupils very rapidly, and teachers now are endeavoring to correct this fault. Many, in their zeal to do this, overstep the mark. In reading, for instance, they require pupils to pay so much attention to the marks and pauses, that the sense is destroyed; in mental arithmetic they pay so much attention to the form of the solutions, that pupils get the form without understanding the questions. Be exact, but not too precise.  
Another error which some people fall into, is, making their invitations too general. We have known teachers to invite almost every acquaintance they meet to visit them. Judicious visiting by directors, parents or any persons who take an interest in schools, is very proper. We know such visits cheer both teacher and pupils, but the miscellaneous visiting which sometimes results from the teacher's miscellaneous invitations is a nuisance and injurious to the school. We would not have a teacher barricade the door when he sees a visitor approach, but he should encourage only such visitors as are interested in the proceedings of the school.  
L. K.

quired to develop it, as compared to the enormous amounts invested in our coal and iron regions, we incline to give the preference to oil, over both coal and iron.—Our Philadelphia capitalists have certainly not appreciated this new and immense business; for they have done scarcely anything in the oil region. New York capitalists and men of enterprise are first in the field, and are reaping the first harvest. Most of the oil goes to Buffalo, and thence to New York; while, by the Allegheny river and the Pennsylvania Railroad, it is cheaper and easier to bring it to Philadelphia. When the railroad to Erie is completed, the facilities for reaching this port will be much increased, and if our men of business use the proper energy, they may make Philadelphia the great depot and shipping port of the oil of Pennsylvania.  
Official Report of Gen. Curtis of the Victory in Arkansas.  
HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF SOUTHWEST, )  
PEA RIDGE, ARKANSAS, March 9. )  
GENERAL: On Thursday, the 6th inst., the enemy commenced an attack on my right, assailing and following the rear guard of the detachments under Gen. Sigel to my main lines, on Sugar Creek Hollow, but ceased firing when he met my reinforcements, about four o'clock P. M.  
During the night I became convinced that he had moved on, so as to attack my right or rear. Therefore, early on the 7th, I ordered a change of front to the right on my right, which thus becoming my left, still rested on Sugar Creek Hollow. This brought my line across Pea Ridge, with my new right resting on the head of Cross Timber Hollow, which is the head of Big Sugar Creek. I also ordered an advance of cavalry and light artillery, under Col. Osterhaus, with orders to attack and break what he supposed would be the reinforced line of the enemy. This movement was in progress when the enemy, at 11 o'clock A. M., commenced an attack on my right.  
The fight continued warmly at these points during the day, the enemy having gained the point held in command by Col. Carr, or Cross Timber Hollow, but were entirely repulsed with the fall of the rebel commander, McCulloch, in the centre, by the forces under Col. Jeff C. Davis, of Missouri.  
The plan of attack on the centre was gallantly carried forward by Col. Osterhaus, who was immediately sustained and superseded by Col. Davis' entire division, supported also by Gen. Sigel's command, which had remained till near the close of the day, on the left.  
Col. Carr's division held the right under a galling and continuous fire all day.  
In the evening, the firing having entirely ceased in the centre, and the right being now on the left, I reinforced the right by a portion of the second division, under Gen. Asboth. Before the day closed, I was convinced that the enemy had concentrated his main force on the right; therefore I commenced another change of front forward, so as to face the enemy where he had deployed on my right flank in strong position. The change had been partially effected, but was fully in progress, when, at sunrise on the 8th, my right and centre renewed firing, which was immediately answered by the enemy, with renewed energy, along the whole extent of his line.  
My left, under Gen. Sigel, moved close to the hills occupied by the enemy, driving him from the heights, and advancing steadily toward the head of the Hollows. I immediately ordered the centre and right wing forward, the right wing turning the left of the enemy and cross firing in his centre. This final position placed the enemy in the arc of a circle. A charge of infantry, extending throughout the whole line, completely routed the whole rebel force, which retired in complete confusion, but rather safely through the deep impassable defiles of Cross Timbers.  
Our loss was heavy. That of the enemy can never be ascertained, for the dead are scattered over a large field. Their wounded, too, many of them, perish.  
The enemy has scattered in all directions, but I think his main force has returned to Boston Mountain. Gen. Sigel follows the enemy toward Keithsville, while my cavalry is pursuing him towards the mountains, securing the country, bringing in prisoners, and trying to find the rebel Major General Van Dorn, who had entire command of the entire force of the enemy at this battle of Pea Ridge.  
I have not as yet statements of the dead and wounded, so as to justify a report; but I will refer you to a despatch which I will forward very soon.  
The officers and soldiers under my command have displayed such unusual gallantry, that I hardly dare to make a distinction. I must, however, name the commanders of the divisions: Gen. Sigel, who gallantly carried the right and drove back the left wing of the enemy, and Gen. Asboth, who was wounded in the arm in his gallant effort to reinforce the right; Col. and acting Brigadier Gen. Davis, who commanded the centre, when McCulloch fell on the 7th, and pressed forward the centre on the 8th; Col. and acting Brigadier Gen. Carr, who is also wounded in the arm, and was under the continuous fire of the enemy during the two hardest days of the struggle.

Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Ohio, and Missouri may proudly share the honor of the victory which their gallant heroes won over the combined force of Van Dorn, Price, and McCulloch, at Pea Ridge, in the mountains of Arkansas. I have the honor to be, General, your servant.  
SAMUEL R. CURTIS,  
Brigadier General Commanding.

**DESTRUCTION OF THE CUMBERLAND AND CONGRESS.**  
REPORTS OF THEIR COMMANDERS.

**Destruction of the Cumberland.**  
The following is a copy of the report of Lieut. Morris to Capt. Radford, detailing the circumstances of the United States steamship Cumberland's part in the recent naval action:  
NEWPORT NEWS, VA., March 9, 1862.  
SIR—Yesterday morning, at 9 a. m., I discovered two steamers at anchor off Smithfield Point, on the left hand or western side of the river distant, about 12 miles. At twelve meridian I discovered three vessels, under steam, standing down the Elizabeth river towards Sewell's Point. I beat to quarters, double breasted the guns on the main deck, and cleared ship for action.  
At 1 p. m. the enemy were in sight, gradually nearing us. The iron clad steamer Merrimac, accompanied by two steam gunboats, passed ahead of the Congress frigates and steered down towards us. We opened fire upon her. She stood on and struck us under the starboard gun channels. She delivered her fire at the same time. The destruction was great. We returned the fire with accuracy. At thirty minutes past three the water had gained upon us, notwithstanding the pumps were kept actively employed, to a degree that the forward magazine being drowned we had to take powder from the after magazine for the 10 inch gun.  
At 30 minutes past 3 o'clock the water had risen to the main hatchway and the ship canted to port, and we delivered a parting fire—each man trying to save himself by jumping overboard. Timely notice was given, and all the wounded that could walk were ordered out the cockpit; but those of the wounded who had been carried into the sick bay and on the berth deck were so mangled that it was impossible to save them.  
It is impossible for me to individualize—Alike the officers and men, all behaved in the most gallant manner.  
Lieut. Selfridge and Master Steuyvesant were in command of the gun deck divisions, and they did all that noble and gallant officers could do. Acting Masters Randall and Kenison, who had charge each of a pivot gun, showed the most perfect coolness, and did all they could to save our noble ship; but, I am sorry to say, without avail. Among the last to leave the ship were Surgeon Martin and Assistant Surgeon Kershaw, who did all they could for the wounded promptly and faithfully. The loss we sustained I cannot yet inform you of, but it has been very great. The war-

rant and steamer officers could not have been more prompt and active than they were at their different stations. Chaplain Leinhardt is missing. Master's Mate John Harrington was killed. I should judge we have lost up wards of one hundred men. I can only say in conclusion that all did their duty, and we sank with the American flag flying at the peak. I am, sir, &c.,  
Geo. M. MOERIS,  
Lieut. and Executive Officer.

**The Samaritans.**  
This ancient race will probably ere long have ceased to exist, as it has long been gradually but surely diminishing. At the present time the whole tribe consists of not more than one hundred and fifty persons, and as their laws forbid them to marry except among their own people, there are now twelve young men who cannot find wives. They dwell at Shechem, and every Easter go up with their tents to Mount Gerizim, where they keep the Passover with precisely the same ceremonies which accompanied its celebration two thousand years ago. Like the Jews, they slay the paschal lamb, and with loins girded and staff in hand they eat it with bitter herbs. Unlike the modern Jews, (with whom they have no dealings whatever,) they have their high priest, and this office has ever descended in the same family.—The present venerable old man will be succeeded by his nephew, who is now a rabbi; besides these two officiating priests there are six scribes, whose duty it is to kill the sacrificial lambs. Not only is the Passover celebrated as of old, but every rite mentioned in the Bible is adhered to with the greatest exactitude and minuteness.

**Human Life.**  
Men seldom think of the great event of death until the shadows fall across their own path, hiding forever from their eyes the traces of loved ones whose living smiles were the sunlight of their existence.—Death is the great antagonist of life, and the cold thought of the tomb is the skeleton of all feasts. We do not want to go through the dark valley, although its passage may lead to paradise; and with Charles Lamb, we do not want to lie down in the muddy grave, even with kings and princes for our bed fellows. But the fix of nature is inexorable. There is no appeal from the great law which dooms us to the dust. We flourish and we fade as the leaves of the forest; and the flowers that bloom and wither in a day have not a fainter hope upon life than the mightiest monarch that ever shook the earth with his footsteps. Generations of men appear and vanish as the grass, and the countless multitude which fills the world to day, will to-morrow disappear, as the footsteps on the shore.  
A dandy while being measured for a pair of boots, observed, 'make them cover the calf.'  
'Heavens!' exclaimed the astonished artist, surveying his customer from head to foot; 'I haven't leather enough.'  
Marriages are often called 'matches'; yet, of those who are married, few are ever matched! Temper, tastes and disposition should be well studied before marriage.  
Throw a piece of meat among bears, and a purse of gold among men, and which will behave the most outrageous—the men or the bears?

**The Prince Royal and Royal Cook Cooking Stoves.**  
THE subscriber has for sale the best Cooking Stove in the market. Hundreds have been sold, and in every case given the warmest satisfaction. They are more durable, the entire top being double plated with wrought iron; the back plates are double of cast iron. Every housekeeper knows that these are the only parts affected by the heat, hence the value of this great improvement. No burning out of pieces. Hot covers and oven-tops. These Stoves possess a neat and beautiful appearance, have all the most valuable improvements that make a Cook Stove a household pleasure, viz: largest diving flues, which increase the draught, and diffuse the heat just where it is wanted, under and around the baking oven—large fire chambers, taking wood from 24 to 30 inches long—deep ash-pit, adding much to the convenience of cleaning out the stove—with wood and coal grates, firebrick, &c.  
Every Stove warranted, and sold as low as any ordinary Cooking Stove.  
oct30 F. G. FRANCISCUS.

**LADIES' DRESS GOODS.**  
EVERY description—Prints, Gingham, Delaines, Black and Colored, Black and White, and Second Mourning Calicoes, Broche, Osmanle and Paris Lustres, Ormiza Cashmeres, Gray Plaids, China Madonas, Alpaca Plaids, Black and Colored Dress Silks, and all kinds of Dress Goods. Flannels, Ticking, Nankeens, Crapes, Linens, Brilliants, and Bleached and Unbleached muslins. Shawls, Balmain Skirts, Hooped Skirts, all prices. Shaker Bonnets, Cloth Cloaks, new style, Bonnet Ribbons, Dress Trimmings, &c. Cash buyers will find it to their advantage to call and examine the Stock. (sep18) JAMES PARKER.

**Carpets, Groceries, &c.**  
WOLEN, Linen and Cotton Carpets—cheap—Queensware, Hardware, Glass-ware and Earthenware, with a good stock of Groceries, as cheap as our neighbors. Please call and see for yourselves.  
sep18 JAMES PARKER.

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