

THE GAZETTE.

LEWISTOWN, PA.
Wednesday, April 16, 1862.

\$1 per annum in advance—\$1.50 at end of six months—\$2 at end of year.

Papers sent out of the County must be paid for in advance.

The subscription of those out of this county to whom this paper is sent, expires, and unless renewed will be discontinued.

We have also a limit in this 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 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 stars have led the welkin dome.
And all thy hues were born in heaven;
Forever do that standard cheer!
Where breezes die for but falls before us
With freedom's soil beneath our feet.
And freedom's banner streaming o'er us.

RELIEF ORDERS.

The Collectors of State and County Taxes are authorized to receive the relief Orders, as cash (granting the percentage the same as on money), and taxpayers will confer a benefit on the holders of these orders, and at the same time relieve the treasury, by lifting and paying them over to collectors. They can always be obtained at the Banking House of Wm. Russell and sundry stores in Lewistown; from Dr. Macley, Milroy; Joseph Hoar, Belleville; D. G. Lantz, Allenville; Wm. Macklin, McVeytown; John Purcell, Newton Hamilton.

At the last meeting of the Board a resolution was adopted extending the payments to the time when the troops will be paid off, after which satisfactory testimony is to be produced that the party making application is unable to make a living without aid.

U. S. Taxes.

As there seems to be a general misunderstanding among farmers and many others as to the taxation imposed by this State and the general government, probably owing to the vile course pursued by the self-styled democratic press, we will give a plain statement of the tax laws now in force, as well as of the bill reported in Congress.

1st. At the extra session of Congress in July of last year a general tax was laid, Pennsylvania's proportion of which was about equal to the State tax at present imposed—say 2 1/2 mills. This contained a provision that the several States might assume its payment directly, and in pursuance of this, our Legislature passed a law authorizing the Governor, Auditor General and State Treasurer to adjust said tax with the U. S. Treasury. This was effected by bringing in the bills of the State for furnishing clothing, subsistence, &c., to the Pennsylvania troops, which had been paid for out of the \$3,000,000 borrowed from the banks and individuals last summer—consequently there was no extra tax assessed for this year.

2d. A half mill special tax was imposed by the Legislature at the extra session last year, which was intended to meet the interest on the \$3,000,000 borrowed by the State, and is of a temporary character. This is the only real additional taxation thus far.

From this it will be seen that the croaking about taxes, so prevalent among a set of political mountebanks, has no foundation to rest upon at this time. Personal property, incomes, liquors, manufactures, &c. form the main basis of the new bill, and are pretty well distributed. Between this law and the change in the post office laws to take effect on the 1st July, the editor of the Gazette will probably pay \$20 or \$25 more for paper, ink, &c., and at least an equal sum for postage, and if we can put up with such items without grumbling, others might well hold their peace.

Connecticut Election.

The Union Republicans and Union Democrats have swept the State of Connecticut, like a whirlwind. This state has usually gone Democratic in party times; but we rejoice to see that loyal men of all parties, in this crisis of our country, repudiate party altogether. Last year the Union majority was only two thousand; now Gov. Buckingham has nearly nine thousand; and the Legislature is unanimous for the Union. Every party democrat so far as heard from, is defeated.—Union democrats and Republicans have been every where successful.

A significant fact occurred in Congress last week when the vote was taken to tax slaves. The abolitionists united with the pro-slavery men north and south and defeated the measure. Truly one would think that if negroes are cattle, as the patent democracy prescribes, they ought to be taxed on their value the same as other horses, cows, oxen, &c. Let farmers make a note of this.

WAR NEWS.

Official Report of Com. Foote from Island No. 10.

WASHINGTON, April 9.—The following despatch was received this morning at the Navy Department:
FLAGSHIP BENTON, ISLAND No. 10, }
VIA CAIRO, April 8. }

Hon. Gideon Welles, Secretary of the Navy:
I have to inform the department that since I sent the telegram last night announcing the surrender to me of Island No. 10, possession has been taken of both the Island and the works upon the Tennessee shore by the gunboats and the troops under the command of Gen. Buford.

Seventeen officers and three hundred and sixty-eight privates, besides one hundred of their sick and one hundred men employed upon the transports, are in our hands unconditionally as prisoners of war.

I have caused a hasty examination to be made of the forts, batteries and munitions of war captured. There are eleven earthworks with seventy heavy cannon, varying in calibre from 32 to 100-pounders, rifled. The magazines are well supplied with powder, and there are large quantities of shot and shell and other munitions of war, and also great quantities of provisions, four steamers about have fallen into our hands, and two others, with the rebel gunboat Grampus, are sunk, but will be easily raised.

The great floating battery of the enemy of sixteen heavy guns, turned adrift by the rebels, is said to be lying on the Missouri shore, below New Madrid.

The enemy upon the mainland appear to have fled with great precipitation after dark last night, leaving in many cases half prepared meals in their quarters, and there seems to have been no concert of action between the rebels on the Island and those occupying the shore, but the latter fled, leaving the former to their fate.

The works, erected with the highest engineering skill, are of great strength, and with their natural advantages would have been impregnable, if defended by men fighting in a better cause.

A combined attack of land and naval forces would have taken place this afternoon or to-morrow morning had not the rebels so hastily abandoned their stronghold. To mature these plans of attack had required twenty-three days of preparation.

Gen. Pope is momentarily expected to arrive with his army at this point, he having successfully crossed the river yesterday under a heavy fire, which no doubt led to the hasty abandonment of the works last night.

I am officially informed that the two gunboats which so gallantly ran the fire of the rebel batteries a few nights since, yesterday attacked and reduced a fort of the enemy opposite, dismounting eight heavy guns.

I regret that the painful condition of my foot, still requiring the use of crutches, prevented me from making a personal examination of the works. I was therefore compelled to delegate Lieut. Commanding S. Phelps, of the flag ship Benton.

A. H. Foote, Flag Officer,
Commanding Naval Forces,
Gen. Pope's Official Report.
EXPEDITIONARY FORCES, }
NEW MADRID, Mo., April 9. }

Major General H. W. Halleck:

The canal across the peninsula opposite Island No. 10—and for the idea of which I am indebted to Gen. Schuyler Hamilton—was completed by Col. Bissell's Engineer Regiment, and four steamers were brought through on the night of the 6th. The heavy batteries I had thrown up below Tiptonville completely commanded the lowest point of the high ground on the Tennessee shore, entirely cutting off the enemy's retreat by water; his retreat by land has never been possible through the swamps. On the night of the 4th, Capt. Walker, of the navy, ran the enemy's batteries at Island No. 10, with the gunboat Carondelet, and reported to me here. On the night of the 6th the gunboat Pittsburg also ran the blockade. Our transports were brought into the river from the bayou, where they had been kept concealed, and at daylight on the 7th had Paine's division loaded. The canal had been a prodigiously laborious work. It was twelve miles long, six miles of which were through heavy timber which had to be saved off by hand four feet under water.

The enemy has lined the opposite shore with batteries, extending from Island No. 10 to Tiptonville, Merrivether Landing, to prevent the passage of the river by this army. I directed Capt. Walker to run down with the two gunboats at daylight on the 7th to the point selected for crossing, and silence the enemy's batteries near it. He performed the service gallantly, and I here bear testimony to the thorough and brilliant manner in which this officer discharged his difficult duties, with me, and to the heart and earnest zeal with which, at all hazards, he cooperated with me.

As soon as he signaled me, the boats containing Paine's division moved out from the landing and began to cross the river. The passage of this wide, furious river, by our large force, was one of the most magnificent spectacles I ever witnessed. By twelve o'clock that night, the 7th, all the forces designed to cross the river were over, without delay or accident.

As soon as we commenced to cross, the enemy began to evacuate Island No. 10 and his batteries along the shore. The divisions were pushed forward to Tiptonville as fast as they landed, Paine's leading. The enemy was driven before him, and, although they made several attempts to form in line of battle and make a stand, Paine did not once deploy his columns. The enemy was pushed all night vigorously, until, at 4 o'clock A. M., he was driven back upon the swamps and forced to surrender. Three generals, seven colonels, seven regiments, several battalions of infantry, five companies of artillery, over one hundred heavy siege guns, twenty four pieces of field artillery, an immense quantity of ammunition and supplies, several thousand stand of small arms, a great number of tents, horse, wagons, etc., etc., have fallen into our hands.

Before abandoning Island No. 10, the enemy sunk the gunboat Grampus and six of his transports. These last I am raising, and expect to have ready for service in a few days. The famous floating battery was scuttled, and turned adrift with all her guns aboard; she was captured and run aground in shoal water, by our forces, at New Madrid.

Our success is complete and overwhelming. Our troops, as I expected, behaved gloriously. I will, in my full report, endeavor to do full justice to all. Brigadier Generals Paine, Stanley, and Hamilton crossed the river, and conducted their divisions with untiring activity and skill. I am especially indebted to them. General Paine, fortunate in having the advance, exhibited unusual vigor and courage, and had the satisfaction to receive the surrender of the enemy. Of Colonel Bissell, of the engineer regiment, I can hardly say too

much. Full of resource, untiring and determined, he labored night and day, and completed a work which will be a monument of enterprise and skill.

We have crossed this great river with a large army, the banks of which were lined with batteries of the enemy to oppose our passage; here pursued and captured all his forces and material of war, and have not lost a man, nor met with an accident.

JOHN POPE, Major General.
The Advance into Alabama.

WASHINGTON, April 14.—The following despatch has been received by the Secretary of War, dated Nashville to day:

"On Saturday morning, two expeditions were started from Huntsville, Ala., in the captured cars. One under Col. Sill, of the Thirty-third Ohio, went east to Stevens, the junction of the Chattanooga with the Memphis and Charleston railroads, at which point they seized 2,000 of the enemy, who were retreating, without firing a shot, and captured five locomotives, and a large amount of rolling stock. "The other expedition, under Col. Turchin, of the Nineteenth Illinois Regiment, went west, and arrived at Deatur in time to save the railroad bridge, which was in flames. "Gen. Mitchell now holds a hundred miles of the Memphis and Charleston Railroad."

The great battle anticipated near Corinth, Mississippi, has taken place thirty miles this side, near Pittsburg Landing, in Tennessee, and has resulted in a glorious, though bloody victory to the Federal arms. It seems that Beauregard essayed a movement against Grant's forces precisely like that attempted by Zollicoffer at Somerset, Kentucky, so disastrously, against the force of General Thomas, as will be remembered. Learning through his scouts and spies of the rapid approach of Buell's army to form a junction with Grant, and dreading lest their combined strength would soon and surely overwhelm him at Corinth, he left his entrenchments there, and by a forced march sought to reach and defeat Grant at Pittsburg Landing, before Buell could get up to him. Buell, however, managed to get two full divisions to Grant's support in due time. The battle lasted two entire days, and there can be no doubt entertained that at the close of the first day Gen. Grant was defeated, with the loss of thirty-six cannon, and had been driven out of his camp by overwhelming numbers. On being reinforced by General Buell during Sunday night, the lost guns were recaptured on Monday, along with a number of those of the enemy, who was routed and fled, a few General A. Sidney Johnson was killed. The Rebel loss is roughly estimated at 10,000 in killed, wounded and prisoners so far taken by our army, who are, by the latest accounts, in pursuit; while the Federal loss is set down at about seven thousand killed wounded and prisoners. The result of this victory is regarded as involving the entire destruction of Beauregard's plan of the campaign in the Southwest. With the overwhelming defeat of the Rebels at Island No. 10, it must amount to a serious disorganization of the rebellion in that quarter. If the other divisions of Gen. Buell come up in time to follow up the blow at Corinth, it may result in the entire dispersion of the great rebel army. The loss of Federal officers are also great, including the gallant Gen. Wallace badly wounded, and Gen. Prentiss wounded and a prisoner.

The body of Gen. A. Sidney Johnson was left on the field by the flying rebels. He had just entered on his duties as Commander in Chief of the whole rebel forces, under the appointment of Jeff. Davis. Gen. Johnson was undoubtedly the ablest officer in the whole rebel service.

A despatch from Cairo of Saturday to the Navy Department announced the departure of Com. Foote's flotilla for Fort Pillow, the next rebel defence on the Mississippi below New Madrid.

We have advices from Gen. Hunter's Department to Monday, the 7th inst., by an arrival at New York. No movements of importance had taken place in the vicinity of Port Royal, but Gen. Hunter was actively engaged in preparations for his campaign. The bombardment of Fort Pulaski has not yet commenced, the original intention of commencing it on the 1st inst. having been given up—on account, probably, of the change of commanders. It was reported that a messenger from Savannah had succeeded in reaching the fort, notwithstanding the blockade, and had given assurances to the garrison that the first gun fired upon the fort should be the signal for the march of thirty thousand men to their relief. It was reported also that another iron-clad monster, similar to the Merrimac, had been constructed at Savannah, and had already made a trial trip down the river.

From Fortress Monroe, we have intelligence that the rebel Steamers Merrimac, Jamestown and Yorktown, came out between Newport News and Swallow's Point, on Friday, and captured three small Union vessels, one empty and one loaded with coal. The Stevens battery Naugatuck fired four or five rounds at the Merrimac, when she, with the others, returned to Craney Island.

LATEST NEWS.

The Savannah Republican of the 12th inst., announces the unconditional surrender of Fort Pulaski upon the preceding day.

Seven large breaches were made in the walls by our batteries of Parrott guns at King's landing, and all the barbette guns on that side and three casemate guns were dismantled.

Three balls entered the magazine. Col. Olmstead, the rebel commander, signalled the day previous to surrender, that our fire was so terrible that no human being could stand upon the parapet for even a moment.

The locomotive papers say it will take 20,000 persons to collect the U. S. tax in this State. The number of officers and their pay is evidently sticking in their craws. "We'll beat a hat—one of Zollinger's best—that if all the Breckinridge editors in this State are appointed assessors or collectors, they will not only palate the law, but in a few months advocate it as necessary, just, right and proper."

The new apportionment bill as passed by the Legislature, is as follows:

- 1. Second, third, fourth, fifth, sixth and eleventh wards in the city of Philadelphia.
2. First, seventh, eighth, ninth and tenth wards in the city of Philadelphia.
3. Twelfth, thirteenth, sixteenth, eighteenth and nineteenth wards in the city of Philadelphia.
4. Fourteenth, fifteenth, twentieth, twenty-first, and twenty-fourth wards in the city of Philadelphia.
5. Twenty-second, twenty-third and twenty-fifth wards in the city of Philadelphia.
6. Montgomery and Lehigh counties.
7. Chester and Delaware counties.
8. Berks county.
9. Lancaster county.
10. Schuylkill and Lebanon counties.
11. Northampton, Carbon, Monroe, Pike and Wayne counties.
12. Luzerne and Susquehanna counties.
13. Bradford, Wyoming, Sullivan, Columbia and Montour counties.
14. Northumberland, Union, Snyder, Juniata and Dauphin counties.
15. Cumberland, York and Perry counties.
16. Adams, Franklin, Fulton, Bedford and Somerset counties.
17. Cambria, Blair, Huntingdon and Mifflin counties.
18. Centre, Clinton, Lycoming, Tioga and Potter counties.
19. Erie, Warren, McKean, Forest, Elk, Cameron, Jefferson and Clearfield counties.
20. Adams, Venango, Mercer and Clarion counties.
21. Indiana, Westmoreland and Fayette counties.
22. Allegheny county south of the Ohio and Allegheny River, including Nevill Island.
23. Allegheny county north of Ohio and Allegheny rivers and Butler and Armstrong counties.
24. Lawrence, Beaver, Washington and Greene counties.

Hon. Theodore Frelinghuysen died at his residence at Newark, New Jersey, on Saturday.

It is hard to resist the conviction that there is either a traitor high in office in the Navy at Fortress Monroe, gross neglect, or incompetency.

Sergeant W. C. Hileman and Emanuel Brubaker, of Blair county, wounded at Winchester, have died.

The committee on the alleged clothing frauds made their report last week, and completely exonerate all the State officers of improper conduct.

Another batch of counterfeit 25 on the Columbia Bank are in circulation. All notes of this denomination that bank ought to be refused.

A girl ten years old, residing in Wisconsin was recently bitten on the hand by a skunk. A few days after symptoms of hydrophobia exhibited themselves and the child died shortly after in great agony.

In the city of Wheeling and part of six counties heard from, the vote, on the 3d inst., on the question of gradual emancipation sums up thus: For emancipation, 279; against, 145!

It is not a fact that the patent democratic papers are now much more concerned about abolitionists than they are of their country, and have more to say against Wendell Phillips and his handful of followers than they have of the leaders of the rebellion!

The stars and stripes were cut down in a village called Waynesburg, Chester county, last week. With such teachings as the democratic party print in that county indicate, it is no wonder that such acts are perpetrated.

Gen. Beauregard claims the battle of Pittsburg Landing as a victory for the rebels. He has captured, so he says, 25 pieces of artillery and 8,000 prisoners, and fallen back on Corinth, which he is fully able to hold.

The Breckinridge democracy North, both presses and politicians, are howling at the passage of an act by Congress to abolish slavery in the district of Columbia. These fellows evidently feel that with the nigger their vocation is gone.

Ball's Dam on the Delaware and Hudson Canal Works, near Carbonate, broke away on Sunday night sweeping off a number of laborers' dwellings, drowning nine persons, filling the mines in the vicinity, and doing great damage along the line of the river.

On the assembling of the court at Alexandria last week, out of the twenty-four grand jurors assembled from all parts of the county, sixteen refused to take the oath of allegiance. Seemingly it is ripe in that quarter yet. Yes, and so long as such traitorous scoundrels are treated as gingerly as they are, secession will continue to be ripe there and elsewhere.

Query—If somebody had stolen Col. Biddle's (or any other good nigger advocate's) great-grandfather two or three hundred years ago and reduced him and his descendants to slavery, could Col. Biddle (or any other case) be held in slavery according to either just law or scripture. We hope some Breckinridge who has St. Paul at his tongue's end, will give a straight answer.

In Honduras, invalids afflicted with Scrofula visit the streams that have drained from the wild lands where Sarsaparilla grows. It is found that the waters become impregnated with the medicinal virtues of this drug, and the natives drink it, bathe in it, and live on it for weeks. Whatever its effects, these "healing places" have a reputation not inferior to our own Saratoga, and great numbers surely obtain relief at them from eruptions, ulcerations, and sores, which are so afflicting all ways to a half civilized people. Yet I find all classes have more confidence in Dr. Ayer's Extract of Sarsaparilla, than in the impregnated waters or any compound of the root that they can make. Those who can afford to buy it, do so, and it is in very general use here, curing them surer and quicker than they can get relief without it. Not a few of our staple products go thus to foreign lands, are there manipulated by scientific or artisan skill, and then come back for our consumption and use.—Correspondence of the Herald, from Truzillo.

BLINDS AND SHADES.
B. J. WILLIAMS, No. 16 North Sixth Street, Philadelphia, manufacturer of
VENETIAN BLINDS and WINDOW SHADES.
The largest and finest assortment in the city, at the lowest prices. Blinds painted and trimmed equal to new. Store shades made and lettered. Philadelphia, April 16, 1862-2m.

FRUIT AND OTHER TREES
AT AUCTION
At the Union House, Lewistown, on MONDAY & TUESDAY, 21st & 22d April, 1862, Commencing at 10 o'clock, A. M.

Trees of good size, the Apple being from 6 to 9 feet, Peach from 4 to 6. Terms made known on day of sale. LEWIS O. HUMMER, Lewistown, April 16th, '62-1*

APPEAL FOR MONEY AT INTEREST. NOTICE is hereby given that the Commissioners will meet at their office in Lewistown, on MONDAY, May 5th, when and where all persons who claim to have lifted moneys assessed as at interest, are required to attend, and make their appeal. By order of the Board. GEORGE FRYNSINGER, Clerk. Lewistown, April 16, 1862.

GARDEN SEEDS. I HAVE on hand some very choice garden seeds, embracing the earliest vegetables grown, such as Peas, Cabbage, Cauliflower, &c. F. G. FRANCISCUS.

Annual Borough Statement.

George W. Wiley, Treasurer of the Borough of Lewistown, in Account with said Borough.

Table with columns for item and amount. Includes items like 'To balance due on duplicate of 1860', 'Duplicats of 1861', 'Stall Rents', 'Dividend on Odd Fellows' Hall stock', 'Rent of public landing to Marks and Willis', 'Dividend on Water stock', 'Amt. in hands of C. Hoover, late Borough Treasurer', 'Rent of Town Hall for 1860, received from Burgess—Samuel Comfort', 'Rent of Town Hall for 1861, received from Burgess—Samuel Comfort', 'By amt. of orders lifted', 'Gas bills to March, 1862', 'Percentage as Treasurer, (2 1/2 per cent.)', 'do do Collector, (5 per cent.)', 'Exonerations on duplicate of 1861', 'Market stall not rented', 'Balance due at last settlement by Treas. 1861'.

The following stocks owned by and due the Borough are in the hands of the Treasurer: 4 shares O. F. H. stock, 20 00; 189 shares Water stock, 3780 60.

Judgment vs. W. H. Weber, 200 00; Paid on account, 37 00; Balance due Borough by C. Hoover, late Treasurer, 59 92.

We, the undersigned, Auditors of the Borough of Lewistown, having first been duly sworn according to law, do certify that we have carefully examined the account of Geo. W. Wiley, Esq., Treasurer of said Borough of Lewistown, Mifflin county, and find a balance due said Borough of four dollars and four cents, and that we have cancelled the orders in the hands of said Treasurer. Given under our hands at Lewistown, April 1st, 1862.

JOHN D. L. BEAR, } Auditors.
C. M. SHULL, }
DANL. ZEIGLER, }

List of Orders Paid Since Last Settlement. Geo. Frysinger, making statement, 2 00; do printing and adv., 13 75; Geo. W. Thomas, comparing and approving duplicates, &c., 1 00; Alex. Berlew, lamplighting, 5 00; Wm. Berryhill, working on streets, 4 25; Jacob Bearley, salary on account, 10 00; Wm. Lake, labor on streets, 11 40; Jno. Everhart, do, 3 00; Daniel Tice, carting, 5 88; Calvin Dufur, salary, 5 00; do do on account, 5 00; Jno. B. Miller, do, 5 00; Danl. Bearley, do, 5 00; Saml. Comfort, do, 5 00; Howard Helman, messenger, 5 00; Geo. W. Wiley, appeal notices, 1861, 3 00; Henry Stoner, making crossings, 2 00; James Dully, hauling cinder, 1 75; Wm. Montgomery, labor, 1 50; Geo. Miller, tax on Water Co. stock for 1861, 8 51; John B. Miller, making board walks, 2 25; Jacob Bearley, superintending and material, 10 00; John Womer, carting, 38; John Jones, labor, 3 75; Henry Comfort, stone, 3 22; John Gall, 18 yards gutter, 4 50; R. W. Patton, winding town clock, &c., to Dec. 12, 1861, 12 50; Peter Clum, plank and board walks, 3 30; Daniel Tice, carting, 3 25; H. Peters, jr., work, 2 25; S. Eisenbise, do, 1 00; Moses Moore, do, 4 83; Wm. Lake, do, 2 60; Henry Clum, hauling cinder and stone, 7 00; Jas. Nichols, collector, school tax, 8 50; Saml. McAlister, work on streets, 7 75; Jno. S. McEwen, do, 4 75; Danl. Bearley, on account of salary, 5 00; R. D. Smith, stone, 1 53; Jas. Junkin, labor, 12 25; Wm. McKee, gravel, stone, &c., 7 37; do do ball for haul'g stone, &c. 10 00; Lewis Culbertson, labor on streets, 1 00; John Berryhill, on account of lamp lighting, 16 50; David Wasson, attending Town Hall, and one month's services as High Constable, Nov. 4, 1860, 7 50; Calvin Dufur, work on streets, 1 00; John Davis, 7 1/2 yards gutter, Mill st., 1 94; John Womer, carting cinder, 2 50; John S. McEwen, labor on streets, 3 50; James Parker, 33 2 3 yards gutter and gravel on streets, 8 91; Henry Clum, carting, 6 67; Jacob Bearley, work on streets, 20 00; Wm. McKee, carting, &c., 14 62; Daniel Tice, carting dirt, &c., 8 88; W. B. Hoffman, salary, on account, 5 00; Alex. Berlew, on account lamplighting 20 00; John A. Shimp, smithing, 3 77; Jacob Bearley, superintending work on streets, 35 62; J. S. McEwen, work on streets, 3 50; John Womer, carting, 1 25; Henry Clum, carting, 1 17; Moses Moore, work on streets, 3 75; Mrs. Irwin, fluid, 11 97; Jno. B. Miller, on account of salary, 5 00; John Cupper, work on streets, 5 25; Henry Clum, carting, 7 71; Henry Comfort, broken stone, 24 29; Jno. Selheimer, ser. as H. Constable, 14 96; John Womer, carting, 17 12; A. J. Miller, masonry and pebbling, 13 12; do on account of salary, 5 00; Dan. Eisenbise, supper to L. Guards, 50 00; Jno. Berryhill, work on streets, 10 25; Wm. Lake, do, 11 64; Geo. Snyder, do, 9 75; John Cupper, do, 7 31; H. Withoff, do, 9 17; A. Berlew, lamplighting, 5 00; R. W. Patton, winding town clock, June 12, 1861, 12 50; Jno. Selheimer, removing nuisances, 4 75; Geo. W. Wiley, moneys paid Z. Rothrock and others, for work on streets, 4 50; John S. McEwen, work on streets, 14 75; Philip Rauer, do, 6 00; John Cupper, do, 10 44; H. Withoff, do, 8 08; Wm. Lake, do, 5 86; Wm. B. Hoffman, on acct of salary, 5 00; Daniel Tice, carting, 26 10; Wm. McKee, broken stone, &c., 50 00; Calvin Dufur, on acct of salary, 5 00; Jacob Bearley, do do, 5 00; Daniel Bearley, do do, 5 00; R. F. Ellis, material for flag for Town Hall, 2 20; Committee of Lewistown Brass Band, 10 00; Geo. W. Wiley, exonerations on duplicate, 1860, 3 38.

Table with columns for item and amount. Includes items like 'Geo. Frysinger, on account of salary as clerk, 10 00; H. Frysinger, advertising, 5 50; J. Selheimer, fluid, 5 50; J. Selheimer, services as H. constable, 12 51; Geo. W. Wiley, serving tax notices, 3 00; Henry Clum, carting, 8 75; Jno. Selheimer, removing nuisances, work, &c., 13 07; Wm. Saxon, carting, 15 24; do do, 1 32; H. H. Comfort, making out duplicate, 3 00; Saml. Comfort, on account of salary as Burgess, 5 00; do do, 5 00; Jacob Bearley, do, 5 00; Geo. Fetzer, balance do, 5 07; R. D. Smith, making out duplicate, 5 00; D. Bearley & Son, stove at Town Hall, 13 31; Daniel Tice, carting from streets, 4 65; Peter Clum, superintending on streets, 27 18; A. Eisenbise, making flag for Town Hall, 1 00; Wm. Lind, making flag for Town Hall, 1 00; A. Eisenbise, spouting at Jun. Eng. II, 2 00; Geo. W. Wiley, int. advanced money on note, 4 50; Hon. S. S. Woods, bal. for foot bridge after transferring Dahart's and Nolte's judgments, 51 92; Hon. S. S. Woods, grates for sewers, 3 60; Henry Clum, carting, &c., 20 00; Hon. S. S. Woods, lamp post, &c., 12 95; D. Wasson, removing nuisances, 7 25; John Berryhill, in full, lamplighting to April 1, 1861, 17 00; Jno. B. Miller, salary, 5 00; Geo. Frysinger, bal. sal. as clerk, and printing, 1860, 17 50; J. W. Parker, salary as Atty. for Ber., 10 00; R. H. McClintic, bal. of salary, 10 00; Calvin Dufur, do do, 5 00; Saml. Comfort, do as Burgess, 5 00; Peter Clum, superintending streets, '59, 22 81; Marks & Willis, lumber for bridge, 1 69; Wm. Lake, labor on streets, 5 25; J. S. McEwen, do, 1 00; Geo. Miller, labor on fire plugs, &c., 19 22; Mrs. Irwin, fluid, 13 16.

The committee appointed to settle with Samuel Comfort, Chief Burgess, made the following report: DR. To cash rec'd for rent of Town Hall, 14 00; CR. By cash paid for stepping stones, 1 00; Balance due by S. Comfort, (since paid to Treasurer,) 13 00; ap16-1t 14 00.

BLACK HORSE HOTEL, OPPOSITE THE JAIL, Lewistown, Pa. JOSEPH GRUVER having taken this well known stand and fitted it up for the accommodation of visitors to town, invites the traveling public to give him a call. His table will always be supplied with all the market affords, his bar with choice liquors, and his stabling is second to none in the borough. Lewistown, April 16, 1862.

READ! READ! READ! "Is there a man with soul so dead, Who never to himself hath said, My own, my native land?"

AND now, when patriots look for the early return of peace and prosperity and a general resumption of business with assurance, we are pleased to inform the public that a large, new, and carefully selected stock of goods has just been opened at the Old Stand of JOHN KENNEDY & Co., comprising a general assortment of Dry Goods, Groceries, Stone and Queensware, Willow and Cedar Ware, Fish, Salt, Ham, Shoulders, Flitch and Dried Beef, Cheese, Sugars, Syrups, Coffee, Teas, Spices, Soaps, Tobacco, Segars, Dried Fruit, Turpentine and Paints of all kinds, Lined Oil, Fish Oil, Putty and Window Glass, Coal Oil, and a large assortment of Coal Oil Lamps and Chimneys.

Our Stock will be sold at a small advance to Country Merchants. As we buy for cash, and in large quantities, we sell LOW. Country Produce taken in Exchange for Goods. Remember, one door below the Black Bear Hotel. JOHN KENNEDY, Agt. April 16, 1862-1y

BOOTS AND SHOES FOR SPRING AND SUMMER. P. COX, HAS just returned from the city, and would respectfully notify his customers and the public that he has the LARGEST AND CHEAPEST stock in town, both home made and city make. I have a fine assortment of men's fine boots, cheap; men's calf kip shoes, very cheap; boys shoes, a large variety; also, youths shoes of every pattern. Women's shoes I have of every style, consisting of Kid, Morocco, Goat, Calf, and Kip, and at very low figures. Also, a large variety of Misses and Children's Shoes.

I have also purchased an extra article of Kids and Morocco, to which I would invite the attention of the Ladies. I am prepared to make to order BALSAMOL, KID BOOTS, Gaiters, Slippers, and every style of shoe worn, warranted to be made in the neatest and most fashionable style and at short notice. I have also a very fine article of French Calf, to which I would invite the attention of those in want of fine boots. Work warranted to be as represented.—Call before purchasing elsewhere and examine for yourselves. My motto is always to sell cheaper than the cheapest, for cash. At the Old Stand, in the public square. April 16, 1862. T. COX.

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

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

50 DOZ. Coal Oil Lamps—all sorts and sizes, from 31 cts. to \$15 00 each. m12 F. G. FRANCISCUS.