# THE GAZETTE.

LEWISTOWN, PA. Wednesday, April 30, 1862.

\$1 per annum in advance --- \$1.50 at end of six months --- \$2 at end of year. sent out of the County must be paid for in

Be The subscription of those out of this county to whom this paragraph comes marked, has expired, and unless re-

newed will be discontinued.

We have also set a limit in Midhin county, beyond which we intend no man in future shall owe us for subscriptlor 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 " shall discontinue all such.



Flag of the free heart's only home,
By angel hands to valor given!
Thy stars 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 us
With freedom's sail beneath our feet,
And freedom's sail beneath our feet.

#### A Reminiscence.

On the 21st of February, 1861, months after all show of loyalty had disappeared in rebeldom, a body of men assembled at Harrisburg and passed the following resolution:

Resolved, That we will by all proper and legitimate means, OPPOSE, DISCOUNTE-NANCE and PREVENT any attempt on the part of the Republicans in power to make any ARMED AGGRESSION UPON THE SOUTHERN STATES, especially as long as laws contravening their rights shall remain unrepealed on the statute books of the Northern States, and so long as the just demands of the South shall continue unrecognized by the Republican majorities in these States, and unsecured by the proper amendatory explanations of the Constitution.

It is sometimes useful to refer to the past, in order to see where men stood in the hour of our country's danger. Now those who reported and adopted this resolution-but one step removed from treason -were not members of the People's Party, nor Republicans, and not even Abolitionists; but represented the same Simon Pure Patent Democracy which the people are now told must be restored to power to preserve this Union! What would have been thought of such patriots in the revolution, and in the war of 1812, and what ought to be thought of them now?

## Southern Barbarism.

The incredible stories of rebel atrocity and barbarism at Bull Run are receiving constant confirmation. It is settled that the body of Major Ballou was taken up for that of Colonel Slocum and the bones converted into rebel trinkets. Numbers of others were served in the same way, and so called ladies, rejoice in the possession of trinkets manufactured out of human bones. At Pittsburg Landing the other day some while others had their heads set on fire !-Our prisoners have been fired at and killed in jail, and the provisions which flying rebels have been unable to carry off have been poisoned in order to thus murder those who should unfortunately partake of them. The whole tone of the southern press; the statements of many of the pris oners, and the notorious unfeminine conduct of secesh women in those localities tacivilization prevailing.

On Tuesday a week the rebels came out from their rifle-pits, in front of Lee's Mills, near Yorktown, killing one of our pickets. After he was dead about thirty of them fired their pieces into his head, completely riddling it with bullets.

Notwithstanding all these and other well authenticated acts of the southern fiends, there are men in the North who would welcome back these hellhounds as citizens, who talk of them as "our brothers," and would gladly get their votes to bolster up the rotten and corrupt party leaders lately in power.

#### Evans & Co's Nursery, York, Pa. A friend who recently visited the nur-

sery of these gentlemen, writes as follows: "I was out at the nurseries this morning. I had no idea before that they were so extensive. They cover over one hundred acres of ground, and contain trees and plants from nearly every part of the world, and of almost endless varieties. Among the rest are several specimens of what the English call the Wellingtonian, and the Americans the Washing tonian Gigantea, or the "Big Tree of California." When we arrived at the grounds, the Superintendent, Mr. Williams, was unpacking box which had just been received from France. Its size was about 6 feet in length, 3 feet wide and 3 feet deep. It contained 68,000 Paradise stocks, each about 16 inches in length, which are used in growing different varieties of the apple. This single box cost upwards of \$500 dollars. The grounds are beautifully laid out in avenues and ranges, and adorned with handsome buildings, occupied by Mr. Evans as his residence, office, &c. least valuable.

PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS.

The special committee of the Senate, of which Mr. Clark is chairman, made a report, on the resolution referred to them inquiring into the loyalty of Benjamin Starke, a Senator from Oregon. The committee came to the following conclusion:

First.—That for many months prior to 21st November, 1861, and up to that time, the said Starke was an advocate of the cause of the rebellious States.

Second -That after the formation of the constitution of the Confederate States, he openly declared his admiration for it, advoeated the absorption of the loyal States of the Union into the Southern Confederacy under that Constitution, as the only means of peace, warmly avowing his sympathy with the south.

Third .- That the Senator from Oregon is disloyal to the Government of the United

The Senate on Thursday passed the bill for the appointment of diplomatic representatives to Hayti and Liberia-yeas 32, nays 7. The Confiscation bill was discussed and Mr. Sherman's amendment, naming certain classes of Rebels who should be subjected to the penalties of the bill, and restricting its application to these, was adopted-yeas 26, nays 11.

In the House of Representatives Mr. Vallandigham submitted a resolution calling for correspondence with the French Government relative to the present troubles in America. It was referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs. In accordance with the agreement of the Republican caucus the Confiscation bills were-yeas 90, nays 31 -referred to a special committee of seven, with instructions to report at an early day. Tory Vallandigham denounced a statement made by Senator Wade as that of "a liar, a scoundrel and a coward."

The Senate on Friday confirmed the nomination of General George Cadwallader, of Pennsylvania, to be a brigadier General of Volunteers. The President is understood to have renominated General Daniel E. Sickles to a Brigadier Generalship. Mr. Cowan, of Pennsylvania, introduced a bill providing for the forfeiture of the property of Rebels. Mr. Wade introduced a bill relating to suits against public officers for acts committed in suppressing the rebellion, and designating the courts and the restrictions under which such suits can be instituted. The bill for the establishment of a steam. ship line between San Francisco and China and appropriating \$500,000 annually therefor, was passed.

In the House Mr. Hutchins offered a resolution censuring Mr. Vallandigham for words spoken in debate against Senator Wade. Mr. Vallandigham sheltered himself behind a rule of the House which required that the words excepted to should have been taken down in writing, and the Speaker decided the resolution out of order. The debate on the report of the Committee on Contracts was resumed, and the House afterward adjourned to Monday.

## Death of Major General Smith

The Union has lost one of its ablest de fenders, and Pennsylvania a noble, upright citizen, ever zealous for the public good of our sick were killed in cold blood, and General Charles Ferguson Smith died at with a refinement of cruelty known only to | Savannah, Tennessee, on Friday last, from the most savage tribes. The hospital tents an illness contracted at the time of his ocwere fired and sick men burned to death cupation of that town. The deceased officer was a son of Dr. Samuel B. Smith, of Philadelphia. From the date of his graduation at West Point, in 1825, his advancement, not only in rank, but in the esteem and confidence of his fellow officers, was merited and rapid. Commencing his military career as a second lieutenant of artillery, his distinguished merit on the fields of Palo Alto and Resaca de la Palma, Monterey, Cherubusco, and Contreras, raised ken by our arms all attest the sad grade of him in quick succession to the rank of Major, lieutenant colonel, and colonel. At the time of his death he was colonel of the Third Infantry-one of the best regiments in the service. Such worth as his could not lie dormant in the present struggle .-In August last he was made a brigadier general. At the taking of Fort Donelson his valor was conspicuous, alike to friend and foe, and won for him the rank of ma-

> During the debate on the bill recognizing Hayti and Liberia, Mr. Saulsbury, of Delaware, a tool of toryism, rose and declared that "this was evidently one of the serious measures to be enacted by abolitionism, and twelve months would see a negro on the floor of this Senate, and his family in the diplomatic gallery. He wished only to say that he would not be responsible for this result."

The locofoco fool who made this declaration, ought to be taken to the south, have his face blacked, and worked in a rice or a cotton field for a few years, when his ideas would probably undergo a change. Our government has recognized all kinds of nations and colors over the world, but to please the nigger democracy of the south. Hayti and Liberia have always been treated with marked contempt, though the commerce of the former is far greater than

That famous Arctic voyager, Admiral Sir John C. Ross, is dead, in his 62d year.

General Sigel is still suffering great misery from a severe rheumatism, contracted by exposure in the field.

A son of Senator Fessenden, of Maine, was in the battle of Pittsburg Landing, and was wounded in the arm.

The deficit in the English revenue last year was upwards of \$5,500,000. This year the expenditure is placed at about \$350,000, An army of 600,000 men carry on their

shoulders 15,000 tons, and eat 600 tons of provisions, and drink 1,200 hogsheads of wa-Paris, since its enlargement, counts 76

avenues, 92 boulevards, 47 highways, 176 lanes or "places," 46 wharves, 1,898 streets, 183 thoroughfares-in all, 2,796 public ways. Bonaparte said he got five millions of

revenue from the love of brandy, and he would like to know which of the virtues would pay That democratic tory Vallandigham

last week made another exhibition of his lit tleness by denouncing Senator Wade of Ohio as a liar, a scoundrel and a coward. Tory puppies it seems will bark in Congress as well as here.

The escape of Col. Smalley, of Ver mont, on the occasion of the recent skirmish at Yorktown, was truly wonderful. The rebel shot went within a few inches of his head, and the concussion was so great that the blood spirted out from both of Cal. S's ears.

Last Sunday little boy lke, three years and a half old, went to church for the first time. His mother gave him a penny to put into the contribution box, which he did, and sat quiet for a few moments, and then wanted to know how soon the man was coming with

-The Democrat wants to know whether -The Democrat wants to know whether had appeared before the city. This is the we consider Mr. Hale (who voted not to tax last we know regarding the fall. We will slaves) an abolitionist. The Democrat has for years endeavored to prove him to be one, and it ought to be able to say whether it has lied or not, without having our opinion told ten

-The British papers now seem to consider it a fortunate circumstance that England did not get into a war with the United States, as it is admitted that the Monitor could have destroyed any ship in the British navy, and been more than a match for an entire fleet of

Among the excuses offered for exemption in the drafting in Georgia some are extremely ludicrous. In Smyth county, one man in enroling himself, wrote opposite his name "one leg too short." The next man that came in, noticing the excuse and deeming it pretty good, thought he would make his better, and wrote opposite his name, "both legs too short "

-Jesse B. Wharton, a military prisoner who was shot by a sentinel at Washington a short time ago, repeatedly defied the sentry to car ry out his orders, cursing him with awful oaths, calling him a d-d Yankee son of a b-h; a Northern son of a b-h; a d-d hired scoundrel, too cowardly to enforce his order by shooting, &c.

-" I repeat," said the courageous Senator from Ohio, bold Ben Wade, a few days ago, that, as no jurist has undertaken to define the limits to which a man might go in the defence of his life when assailed, so no states man would undertake to limit the powers which the government might use to preserv its life when assailed by traitors."

-The malice which dictated the state ment in the last Lewistown Democrat that an election for clerk of the council, held more than a month ago, is a removal-a post for which the editor of the Gazette had neither solicited a nomination nor a vote-is duly appreciated. As the writer and publisher of that contemptible falsehood was publicly confirmed as a member of the Episcopal Church but a few weeks ago, it needs no comment.

-By General Orders issued from the war department, Adjutant General's Office, April 18. by the direction of the President, Brigade Surgeon J. H. Thompson, United States Volunteers, is dismissed the service as an alarmist, on the recommendation of his commanding General, Major General Burnside. This fellow is no doubt one of the gang who entered the service for the purpose of creating disaffection among the troops.

-The Sullivan county Demecrat thinks the abolition of slavery in the capital of a free country will "hurt the feelings of our northern-traitors!" Democracy in Sullivan and down here seems to be a very different thing, the former being genuine, the latter patent nigger, as taught by Davis, Yancy, Cobb and other traitors.

-Major Talbot, one of the heroes of Fort Sumter, died in Washington city on Wednesday night, aged about 38 years. His funeral took place on Thursday. After the fall of Sumter Talbot, who was then a First Lieut. of the regular army, was promoted to a Major. He was a gallant officer, a genial gentleman and a scholar. Talbot's health was seriously injured while on duty at Fort Sumter, and he never afterwards recovered it.

-We do not know to which of the editors of the Democrat we are indebted for a fling at our petty office, as one has been among the "ins" as far back as the memory of the oldest inhabitant goeth, while the other studied democracy under the traitor Cobb for four years, for which he received about five thousand four hundred dollars, mostly in gold, or an average of \$1350 a year!-and yet growls and grumbles at at a few dollars gov-

Subscriptions to the capital stock of the that of many nations with whom we have Mifflin and Centre county Railroad Comfull diplomatic relations, and the latter at pany will be received at Reedsville on and after the 22d of May.

### WAR NEWS.

The Capture of New Orleans. The news of the capture of New Orleans has reached us only through rebel sources, and so few particulars are given that the report may not prove entirely reliable. That New Orleans was destined to fall into our possession has long been the prevailing opinion of all our military and naval officers, but the enemy have furnished us with the gratifying intelligence that, sooner than we expected, our anticipations have been realized. The opinion was frequently expressed that not until our gunboats and flotilla on the Upper Mississippi had completed the capture of Memphis, and sailed down to join Commodore Porter, could the great rebel metropolis be forced to surrender. Now, however, if the rumor we publish be correct, our ocean fleet can assist Commodore Foote and General Pope, instead of waiting for their aid; and ers will speedily be placed under our con-

Rebel Report of the Capture of New Orleans.

FORTRESS MONROE, April 27. To Hon. Edwin M. Stanton, Sec'y. of War: A fugitive black, just arrived from Portsmouth, brings the Petersburg Express of yesterday, which contains the following despatch: "Mobile, April 25 .- The enemy passed Fort Jackson at 4 o'clock vesterday morning .-When the news reached New Orleans the ex itement was boundless. Martial law was put in full force, and business was completely suspended. All the cotton and steamboats, excepting such as were necessary to transport

coin, ammunition, &c., were destroyed.
"At one o'clock to day the telegraph opera ors hade us good bye, saying that the enemy send you the particulars as soon as they can

The negro bringing the above reports that the rebels have two iron clad steamers nearly completed at Norfolk, and that it is believed that the Merrimac will be out to morrow. JOHN E. WOOL.

#### The Report Confirmed.

HEADQUARTERS, RAPPAHANNOCK, April 27, 1862 To Hon. Edwin M. Stanton, See'y. of War: I have just returned from the camp opposite Fredericksburg. I was told that the Richmond Examiner, of the 26th, had been received in town, announcing as follows:

" New Orleans Taken-Great Destruction of Property, Cotton, and Steamboats—Enou<sub>5</sub>h Steamboats Saved to carry away the Ammuni on-Great Consternation of the Inhabitants.' IRVIN McDOWELL, Maj. Gen.

Fortress Monroe, April 28, via Washingon .- The flag of truce boat to day took despatches and letters to the United States prisners at Richmond.

No Southern papers were obtained, but it as ascertained that they contain no later news from New Orleans, since the flight of the telegraph operators from that city.

The operators attempted to return, but they found the city occupied by United States

There is no other news of interest. Washington, April 28 .- The following has been received at the War Department :

Fortress Monroe, April 28. Hon. Edwig M. Stanton, Secretary of War. The news of the occupation of New Oreans by our forces are confirmed. No further news.

JOHN E. WOOL. Major General.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, CAMP WINFIELD SCOTT, April 26-11 A. M. To Hon. Edwin M. Stanton, Sec. of War:

Early this morning an advanced lunette of the rebels, on this side of the Warwick, near its head, was carried by assault, by Company H, 1st Massachusetts Regiment. The works had a ditch six feet deep, with a strong para-pet, and was manned by two companies of over open, soft ground, some 600 yards, re ceived the fire of the rebels at fifty yards, did not return it, but rushed over the ditch and parapet in the most gallant manner. The rebels broke and ran, as soon as they saw that our men intended to cross the parapet.

Our loss is three killed, one mortally and welve otherwise wounded. We took fourteen prisoners and destroyed the work sufficiently to render it useless and

retired. The operation was conducted by General C. Grover, who managed the affair most handsomely. Nothing could have been better than the conduct of all the men under fire The supports, who were also under the ar-tillery fire of other works, were companies of the First and Eleventh Massachusetts. In spite of the rain our work progresses

G. B. McCLELLAN, Major General. HARRISONBURG, Va., April 27.

well.

Yesterday afternoon the pickets of Col. Donnelly's Brigade, stationed eight miles hence on the Gordonville road, were attacked by a large force of Col. Ashby's rear guard, and driven back. One man named Isaac Kelly, of the 46th Pennsylvania regiment, was killed, and three others were wounded.

The reserve of the 46th Pennsylvania regiment, and a section of Hampton's battery, then advanced and repulsed the rebels. They retreated to a wood, where several of our shells burst in their very midst. A wagon was seen gathering up and carrying off their dead and wounded.

Jackson's main body is encamped near the east bank of the Shenandoah. The bridge over the river was strongly picketed by him, and underlaid with inflammable matter, ready to fire on our approach. The War in North Carolina.

The N. Y. Times correspondent telegraphs:

WASHINGTON, April 23.—Capt. Cutting, of Gen. Burnside's staff, arrived here

Elizabeth City. Capt. Cutting saw Gen. Reno just before leaving the Sound, and I learn from him the following particulars of

Om Thursday, the 17th inst., Gen. Reno left Newbern and proceeded to Roanoke Island, from which place he took about two thousand men and proceeded to Elizabeth City, where a strong rebel force was reported to be intrenching themselves.

On Saturday an advance was made upon the rebels. The enemy opened fire with their artillery as soon as our troops made their appearance, and from all appearances thought they had us in a trap of our own making. Our troops immediately formed in line of battle, and charged on the enemy, who ran at the first fire. Our troops immediately took possession of the town, and after remaining there for a lew hours, retired to the main army.

Our force was about two thousand men, under General Reno, and three boat howitzers, under Col. Howard. The force of the rebels consisted of a Georgia regiment, numbering eleven hundred men, a portion the whole line of the great Father of Wat- of Wise's Legion, and two batteries of artillery. The enemy was totally routed, with a loss of about sixty men. Our loss is about twelve killed and forty eight wounded. Col. Hawkins of the New York Zouaves, received a slight flesh wound in the arm. The Adjutant of Col. Hawkins' regiment was reported killed.

Capt. Cutting reports the general health of the troops to be good, and says the weather is very fine, but of course much warmer than in more Northern climates. The men have taken a strong fancy to the Southern climate, and enjoy themselves rebels is not known. finely while off duty.

Important Movement in the West-Anothe Railroad Bridge Destroyed.

The Navy Department has received despatches from Commodore Foote, enclosing a eport from Lieut. Commanding Gwin, dated the 14th, in which he says:

"The Tyler and Lexington conveyed two transports, containing two thousand troops of infantry and cavalry, under command of Gen. Sherman, to Chickasaw, Alabama, where they disembarked, and proceeded immediately to Bear creek bridge, the crossing of the Memphis and Charleston railroad, for the purpose of destroying it, and as much of the tressel work as they could burn.

"The expedition was entirely successful. The bridge, consisting of two spans of 110 feet each, was completely destroyed-that is, the superstructure-together with some 500 of tressel work, and a half a mile of telegraph The rebels made a feeble resistance to our cavalry-120 in number-but soon hastily retreated, losing four killed. The United States troops suffered no loss.

#### FROM FORT PILLOW.

[Special Correspondence of the Chicago Times.] OFF FORT PILLOW. MISSISSIPPI RIVER, April 18.

The investment of the fourth great Rebel stronghold on the Mississippi river by the army and navy of the Federal Union is now fairly commenced, and its reduction is but a question of time. I send you with this a map showing the situation of the Rebel works, together with the topography of the adjacent country, with the position of our fleets and land forces, as well as those of the enemy.

Fort Pillow is situated upon the east or Tennessee banks of the Mississippi, on the face of the First Chickasaw Bluffs - a range of high headlands reaching an altitude in some places of one hundred feet above the low water mark of the river. These bluffs are of paculiar formation, rising to a height of fifty feet, and then failing back from twen ty to thirty feet-forming a table or level space -beyond which they again rise abruptly to their greatest altitude. Upon this table the principal of the Rebel works are situatedthough there are one or two small batteries sunk in the bank below, after the manner of the shore batteries at Donelson. The works were commenced early last summer, and completed before the commencement of operations at Columbus. They were originally intended to mount on a hundred guns, which number were at one time actually in position there but the greater number were subsequently withdrawn for use at Columbus and Island No. 10, leaving the present armament—as re ported by deserters—but twenty guns. These are, however, mostly of heavy calibre, including one 13 inch Armstrong piece. infantry, but no artillery. Our men moved over open, soft ground, some 600 yards, re mation that can be obtained, does not exceed five thousand. The works upon the land are supported by

a fleet of six or eight gunboats, of which the old screw revenue cutter McRae is the flagship. This fleet is under the immediate com. mand of the traitor Hollins. Besides the McRae, he has in his fleet the captured Spanish or Mexican war vessel Marquis de la Habana, and five or six old New Orleans tow boats, the sides of which are protected by a single tier of railroad iron placed in an up right position upon the main or boiler deck. and leaning against the upper or saloon deck. and forming an inclination not dissimilar in angle to, though much higher than, our gun Upon a line dropped from the upper to the lower deck, falling from four to six feet inside of the outer edge of the main deck, they have constructed a substantial timber bulkhead, extending along the sides of the boilers and engines, between which and the iron casemates bales of cotton are packed, thus furnishing a very formidable wall, capable of resisting any ordinary cannon shet The fronts of the vessels are similarly barricaded. The prows are sharpened and sheathed with heavy iron, and to each is attached a huge knife, designed to cut into and destroy an enemy's vessel. This class of boats mount, some four and others six guns. The two first mentioned carry much larger armaments-the McRae being reported to have fourteen guns It seems a little strange that with vessels of

such a formidable character the rebels should shrink from a contest with our gunboats. Yet such appears to be the case. One would think they would at least desire a trial of the strength of their boats; and such did appear to be their desire at first. On Sunday morning last they appeared in front of our gunboat fleet—which was moored in Needham's Cut-off, half way between New Madrid and Fort Pillow-where they appeared anxious to give battle. When first seen they were beyond the reach of our guns, and Com. Foote, in order to coax them a little nearer, drew his fleet up around a bend in the river, a ruse intended to deceive the enemy, and which worked most admirably, for no sooner did they see our fleet moving ting, of Gen. Burnside's staff, arrived here to day with despatches to the Government. He states that Gen. Reno commanded the

national forces at the late reconnoisance to came within range they were undeceived a round from the stern guns of the Bent followed by the discharge of the stern guns of all our fleet. They rounded to quickly and started down the stream. The Federal fleet rounded to as quickly as possible, and discharged the bow guns of all the boats in quickly as pages of the stream. succession. The enemy replied with it shots, which all felt wide of their mark, occupied the rest of their time in makin haste to escape the Yankee hornets. chase that followed was for a little while ! ly exciting, but the superior speed of rebel boats soon placed them beyond reach and sight.

Here was an admirable opportunity to the relative strength of the two fleets, and apparently that they had chosen. But fornidable appearance of our boats and the character of the metal that they carried frightened them badly. They ran ignomiously. Nor dare they show themselves no away from the protecting care of the bat ies on the Chickasaw Bluffs.

Our entire fleet-gunboats, mortars army transports-arrived at their mooring on Sunday afternoon. On Sunday morn the mortar boats were placed in position. that afternoon was consumed in ascerta the correct range of the enemy's works. the accomplishment of this object eigh shells were thrown, a number of which with great accuracy in the midst of the re batteries, but no response was made. (Tuesday at noon the firing was resumed, a during that afternoon sixty five shells thrown from the mortars, harrassing the emy to such an extent that they opened the batteries in reply, and displayed some exce lent gunnery, though fortunately, withou doing the slightest damage. Throughou Wednesday there was no firing on either sid-On Thursday afternoon the firing was resur ed on both sides, and was continued wit much vigor nearly all night. No one wa hurt on our side, but what is the result of th

The St. Louis Democrat, of Wednesday last, savs:

"Our latest advices from Com. Foote's flo are up to Thursday evening. A gentlement who left there at that time informs us that slow bombardment is still progressing, fort exchanging occasional shots with mortar and gunboats. Deserters say that 13 inch shell have given the rebels consid able annoyance, and compelled them to most their camps back out of range. They say a so that a portion of Gen. Price's arm on their route through Memphis to Coring were detailed to come up to Fort Pillow.

"Gen. Pope has gone to Gen. Halleck about 20,000 men, leaving with Com. For the 43d Indiana, Col. Fitch. He left also Tiptoaville the 47th Indiana and one of t Michigan regiments. The 34th Indiana detailed at New Madrid.

Our informant thinks the operations Fort Pillow will be slow for some time, though the enemy will not be permitted to go to sleep

#### Estate of Mary Devinney, deceased. TOTICE is hereby given that letters of a

of MARY DEVINNEY, late of the Boroug of Lewistown, Mifflin county, deceased, ha been granted to the undersigned, residing in said Borough. All persons indebted to s estate are requested to make immediate pa ment, and those having claims to presthem duly authenticated for settlement.
D. D. MUTTHERSBOUGH.

NOTICE: A LL persons are hereby cautioned aga purchasing or interfering in any mar with a Brindle Cow and a spotted Heiff mostly white, about two years old, wh have bought and left in possession of Bubb, of Union township, during my will

CHRISTIAN KAUFFMAN Union township, April 30, 1862-3t

# NOTICE

MEETING of the Stockholders Odd Fellows' Hall Compa town, will be held at the Hall on MONDA the 5th day of May, 1862, at 2 o'clock p. for the purpose of electing nine Managers! the ensuing year.

ap30 JOHN HAMILTON, Sec'y.

# The Old Blymyer Corner.

GEORGE BLYMYER

AS just opened a choice lot of Rich styles of Silk Grenadines, Black & White Check Silks, cheap Plain and Figured Black Silks, &c. Persons wishing to purchase a good silk at a low price, would find it to their advantage

to examine his stock. Also, Black Stella Shawls with Broche Borders Laces, Ribbons, Straw and Millinery

Goods, Collars, Undersleeves, Gloves, &c., Ladies' Linen Cambric Handkerchiefs. Also, just opened, a small lot of White

Plaid French Organdies, a very scarce and desirable article, suitable for evening dresses. Lewistown, April 30, 1862-tf LADIES' DRESS TRIMMINGS.

invite the attention of buyers to my large and well selected stock of Ladies' Dress

and Mantilla, together with a good line of Staple Trimmings. GEO BLYMYER CLOTHS FOR GENTS' SUITS.

SPRING Style Cassimeres, Fashionable Vestings. Fashionable Vestings, Tweeds and Cassimeres for boys, Fine Black Cloths for Coats, Doeskins, Finest Blacks, Linen and other Shirt Bosoms as well as a complete assortment of READY

MADE CLOTHING for men and boys, at ap30 GEO. BLYMYER'S. TARPETINGS, comprising every style of

the newest patterns and designs in Brus-sels, Tapestry Brussels, Imperial Three-ply, and Ingrain Carpeting. Also, Stair Carpetings, Rag Carpetings, Floor Oil Cloths, Mats, Rugs, &c., at GEO. BLYMYER'S.

WALL PAPERS, Window Blinds, Queensware, Umbrellas, Cutlery, Wil-ow and Wooden Ware, as usual, at GEO. BLYMYER'S. ap30

50 BUSHELS Prince Albert, Buckeye, and Davis Seedling Potatoes. These are new and choice varieties of seed potatoes, for sale at 40 cents per bushel, by ap23 F. G. FRANCISCUS.