

THE GAZETTE.

LEWISTOWN, PA.

Wednesday, May 7, 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 gazette is sent, must be paid for in advance.

We have also set 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; Thy stars have lit the valiant dome, And all thy stripes were born in Heaven; Forever float that standard sheet! Where breathes the foe but falls before us, With freedom's soul beneath our feet, And freedom's banner streaming o'er us.

THE PEOPLE'S STATE CONVENTION.

THE PEOPLE OF PENNSYLVANIA, who desire cordially to unite in sustaining the NATIONAL ADMINISTRATION in its patriotic efforts to suppress a sectional and unwholly rebellion against the UNITY OF THE REPUBLIC, and who desire to support, by every power of the Government, one hundred thousand heroic brethren in arms, braving disease and the perils of the field to preserve the Union of our Fathers, are requested to select the number of Delegates equal to the Legislative Representation of the State, at such times and in such manner as will best respond to the spirit of this call, to meet in STATE CONVENTION at HARRISBURG, on THURSDAY, the SEVENTEENTH DAY OF JULY next, at 10 o'clock, on said day, to nominate Candidates for the offices of AUDITOR GENERAL and SURVEYOR GENERAL, and to take such measures as may be deemed necessary to strengthen the Government in this season of common peril to a common country.

Chairman People's State Committee. Geo. W. HASKINNEY, Secretary. JOHN M. SULLIVAN, Jr.

For Auditor General, Hon. THOMAS E. COCHRAN.

In accordance with expressions heretofore given, and with public sentiment, we place the name of Hon. Thos. E. Cochran as our candidate for Auditor General at the head of our columns.

PARSON BROWNLOW'S BOOK.

G. W. Childs, Philadelphia, is about publishing a narrative of the perils, adventures, and sufferings of the Rev. W. G. Brownlow among the secessionists of Tennessee. The manuscript is nearly completed, and will be put to press forthwith. The appearance and typography of the work will be of the first class; and it will be fully and handsomely illustrated with sketches of the scenes referred to, and a finely engraved steel portrait of the author. It will be published in one volume, 12mo, fully illustrated, of about 400 pages, at \$1.25. Ephraim Filson has been appointed canvasser for this county, who will wait upon our citizens, and thus give them an opportunity of procuring a work of undoubted interest.

The abolition of slavery in the District of Columbia, say the patent democracy, is unconstitutional? If Congress can not abolish slavery there, no legal power on earth can. They are evidently sorry that the sale by auction of men, women and children, and those inquiries in the sight of God and man, slave pens, will no longer greet the eyes of visitors to Washington.

We have read nearly a dozen articles in the Blair county Whig, addressed to the people of this congressional district, but with the exception of a personal opposition to Mr. Hall, have thus far been unable to discover what the writer is after.

The Lewistown Democrat.

If pure, unadulterated malice did not dictate the publication of three distinct falsehoods in a paragraph of half a dozen lines a few weeks ago, what was it?

If malice did not prompt the reiteration of one of these falsehoods and the addition of another, what did? Are people really such asses as not to know the difference between an election and an appointment? Who ever heard that a clerk of the House at Harrisburg or at Washington, or a clerk of a court, or any other body, elected for a specified term, was removed if not re-elected? We had been elected clerk of the Council of 1861, and unless re-elected by the Council of 1862 as soon as called to order by the Chief Burgess—(that being the first business)—were no more their clerk than any other man in town.

If malice did not prompt the new falsehood that we left the Council bristling up, &c. as soon as the motion was made to proceed to the election of another clerk, what did? Our only business at the council meeting that evening was to lay before them two reports of committees of the old council, on both of which we had been appointed, one of which was written out after the election of clerk, and having finished our business, we then left.

That our leaving delayed the proceedings is equally false. Had we been requested to keep losses monthly as Secretary pro tem, we would probably have remained; as it was the council could have appointed a Secretary pro tem, and proceeded with their business, (as was the case some years ago) instead of sending out a runner to hunt up a new clerk.

How does it comport with the character of a Christian to attempt to convey the idea that we have a penchant for infidelity? Who, but a few years ago, in a conversation with a person in Market street, warmly defended the editor of the Gazette as a Christian? Truly, man, your memory must be short or your faith in lying strong.

How too does it comport with the character of a Christian to talk of what you hear from others—that meanest and lowest of backbiting slander? Better for you, young man, to inquire what others say of you, before throwing stones, as Religion precepts itself by acts, not four-mouthed professions on street corners or in a leafy newspaper.

WAR NEWS.

The correspondence between Commodore Farragut and the Mayor of New Orleans, on the occasion of the surrender of that city has been published. The allusion of Commodore Farragut to the firing on defenceless women and children for saluting the old flag by the rebel soldiery would seem to indicate that a reign of terror and blood must have accompanied the appearance of his fleet in the harbor. The demand made on the Mayor for the surrender of the city and the restoration of the Federal flag is responded to by the Mayor in a strain of mingled earnestness and misrepresentation. He first says that not one of his constituents could be found base enough to pollute the "sacred emblem of their aspirations," and then expresses the hope that the Commodore will not avail himself of "the interference of such as have rendered themselves odious and contemptible by their dastardly desertion of our cause in the mighty struggle in which we are engaged." He does not deign to allude to the massacre of loyal women and children pressed on his attention in the letter to which he replies.

Gen. Lovell, after withdrawing his forces to Camp Moore, seventy eight miles above New Orleans, telegraphed to Richmond on Sunday that Forts Jackson and Philip, passed by our fleet, were still in rebel possession, and that though our vessels were at the city, we had not force enough to occupy it. There is no doubt that this deficiency was soon supplied, however, by way of Pontchartrain, as the rebels themselves appear to have opened the way there for Gen. Butler's approach by evacuating all the forts on Lake Pontchartrain on the 25th ult., and burning all the gunboats they had there.

Extracts from the rebel newspapers of Richmond, Norfolk, Petersburg and Atlanta, Ga., relative to the capture of New Orleans, express an almost universal opinion of surprise at the "disaster." The rebel journals appear to regard it as something mysterious, while they do not pretend to deny its truth. Some of them are disposed to hold the Secretary of the Navy to blame; others are in a fog as to the conduct of Gen. Lovell. They all admit that it was a disaster wholly unexpected, as they were "deluded" with the representation that the city was securely defended; but they console themselves with the reflection that Gen. Lovell's army is now free to co-operate with Beauregard at Corinth, or at some other indefinite point with some other rebel force and drive "the vandals" out of the Southwest. The whole tone of the rebel press indicates that the occupation of New Orleans has completely taken them by surprise, and disheartened them, and thrown them back upon a dismal course of argument and logic, by which they endeavor to make the best of it.

The comments of the Rebel journals upon the condition of affairs in Virginia hardly more hopeful. The Richmond Examiner says that large reinforcements have been sent by Gen. McClellan to Gen. McDowell, on the Rappahannock, and that a junction between Gens. Banks and McDowell is imminent, in which event a fierce battle north of Richmond may be expected within a week. It says that the Rebel Government is hurrying up reinforcements in that direction, and urges a speedy attack on our troops as the best means of protecting Richmond.

By an arrival at Fortress Monroe from Newbern, North Carolina, we have official accounts from General Burnside of the recent battle at Elizabeth City, which was a most brilliant affair, the enemy being driven back to Norfolk, and our troops—under General Reno—remaining six hours in possession of the field. They had positive instructions not to proceed beyond the Canal locks, which they destroyed, the object being to test the enemy's strength in the rear of Norfolk. The enemy was entrenched, with batteries in position on the edge of a woods, and they were driven from their position at the point of the bayonet with heavy loss. Colonel Hawkins was wounded in the arm and Adjutant Gadsden was killed. Our loss was one officer killed and seven wounded; non-commissioned officers, two killed and thirteen wounded; and six privates killed and forty wounded.

General Hunter we see it stated has commenced organizing the contrabands into a military force, to be armed, equipped and used for service in the swampy region about the Carolina coast during the summer. This is right. All the localities where the northern troops will be exposed to disease and death should be garrisoned by the colored troops.

Two official reports of the commanders of Pennsylvania regiments engaged in late battles have been made public. Colonel Stambaugh has forwarded to Governor Curtin an account of the noble part taken by his regiment (the Seventy-seventh) in the battle of Shiloh. The regiment was thirty miles from the scene of conflict when the cannonading was first heard, but at once started off to lend its aid; and, after being en route for the entire day—after marching a distance of twenty three miles—and after standing for eighty hours in a drenching rain, it was finally enabled to participate in the battle and victory of Monday. Its loss was but two or three mortally, and some five or six slightly wounded. Colonel Bayard, of the First Pennsylvania Cavalry, in his report to the Governor, of the brigade crossing the Rappahannock at Falmouth, Va., states his loss to have been three men killed and nine wounded. Colonel Bayard adds, in concluding, "I think, sir, you can trust this regiment."

The rebel steamer Isabel, now called the Ella Warley, which has made itself notorious in running the blockade, has been captured at last. She was taken by the steamer St. Jago de Cuba, while attempting to run the blockade. She was heavily laden with Enfield rifles and other implements of war. The Cuba also chased the Nashville, but without effect.

YORKTOWN EVACUATED.

HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, May 4-10 A. M.

This morning, at 5 o'clock, your correspondent entered the enemy's works, which the rear of their army deserted four hours before. Everything was found to be in utter confusion, as though they left in great haste. About seventy pieces of heavy artillery have been left in their works after having been spiked, together with a large amount of ammunition, medical stores, camp equipage, tents, and private property of their officers.

A negro, who was left in the town, states that the rebels threw a large amount of ordnance stores into the river, to prevent its falling into our hands. Several deserters have succeeded in running into our lines. One of them a very intelligent man, originally from New York, who has been connected with the rebel ordnance department ever since the works at Yorktown have been constructed, states that the rebels evacuated owing to the near approach of our parallels, covering the immense siege works of our men—that they feared the success of the Union gunboats in the James and York rivers, by means of which their communication with the outer world would be cut off.

The order was given to evacuate by Gen. Johnson on Thursday, to commence the following morning, which was accordingly done. Gen. Magruder is said to have most strenuously opposed the measure, stating that if they could not whip the federals here, there was no other place in Virginia where they could—that he swore in the presence of his men, who vociferously cheered him, losing all control of himself.

Gen. Robert E. Lee, rebel commander in chief, arrived at Yorktown on Wednesday, and minutely examined the works of General McClellan, when he is supposed to have recommended the abandonment of the works, deeming them untenable.

The deserters all agree in stating that their troops were very much demoralized and disheartened when the order to evacuate was made public, as they all anticipated having an engagement at that point. They also agree that the rebels had one hundred thousand men on the peninsula, together with four hundred pieces of field artillery.

From the best information received they have fallen back to Chickahominy creek, beyond Williamsburg, where it is expected they will make a stand.

Immediately on the facts of the evacuation becoming known, the troops were ordered under arms, and are now in motion from the right and left wings of the army.

A large force, under command of General Stoneman, consisting of cavalry, artillery and infantry, are in the advance, and will probably come up to the rear of the enemy before night if they remain near Williamsburg.

The gunboats have passed above Yorktown and are now shelling the shore on their way up. Following them is a large steamer and a vessel loaded with troops, which will effect a landing.

Magruder swore he was "not afraid of McClellan, if Lee was," and that if he could not successfully fight him there he could nowhere.

Only one man was left in Yorktown, and he was a negro.

Gen. Jameson and Col. Samuel Black were the first to enter the main works. The only casualty that occurred was the killing of two men and the wounding of three by the explosion of a concealed shell within the enemy's works. The following are their names: They belonged to Company A, 40th New York: Killed—George McFarland, Michael J. Dermott. Wounded—Sergeant Jas. Smith, Frederick Stick, and Lawrence Burns.

The works are very extensive, and show that they were designed by scientific engineers.

WASHINGTON, May 5.

The following has been received at the War Department.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, May 4-9 o'clock A. M.

To Hon. Edwin M. Stanton, Secretary of War:

We have the enemy's rumparts, their guns, ammunition, camp equipage, etc., and hold the entire line of his works, which the engineers report as being very strong.

I had thrown all my cavalry and horse artillery in pursuit, supported by infantry. I move Gen. Franklin's division and as much more as I can by water up to West Point today. No time shall be lost. Our gunboats have gone up York river.

I omitted to state that Gloucester is also in our possession. I shall pursue the enemy to the wall.

G. B. McCLELLAN, Major General.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, May 4th-7 P. M.

To Hon. E. M. Stanton, Secretary of War:

Our cavalry and horse artillery came up with the enemy's rear guard in their entrenchments about two miles this side of Williamsburg. A brush fight ensued, just as my aid, Lieut. Smith's division of infantry arrived on the ground, and I presume carried his work through. I have not yet heard.

The enemy's rear is strong, but I have force enough up there to answer all purposes.

We have thus far seventy one heavy guns, large amounts of tents, ammunition, etc. All long the lines their works prove to have been most formidable, and I am now fully satisfied of the correctness of the course I have pursued.

The success is brilliant, and you may rest assured that its effects will be of the greatest importance.

There shall be no delay in following up the rebels. The rebels have been guilty of the most murderous and barbarous conduct in placing torpedoes within the abandoned works, near wells, near springs, near flag staffs, magazines, telegraph offices, in carpet bags, barrels of flour, etc.

Fortunately we have not lost many men in this manner, some four or five killed and perhaps a dozen wounded. I shall make the prisoners remove them at their own peril.

[Signed] GEO. B. McCLELLAN, Major General.

FORTRESS MONROE, May 1.

Lieut. Edwin M. Stanton, Secretary of War:

Sir—Captain Worden, of the navy, with despatches from Gen. Burnside, has just arrived. He reports Fort Macon taken after eleven hours' bombardment. Four hundred prisoners taken. Col. White, late of the Ordnance Department, commanded Fort Macon. Loss on our side, one killed and eleven wounded.

JOHN E. WOOL, Major General.

The Official Accounts of the Capture of Fort Macon.

FORTRESS MONROE, May 3, 8 p. m.—The steamer Julia Farrer arrived here from Newbern this morning, having left that place on

Tuesday. She brings the mails and official despatches from Gen. Burnside. All the previously reported particulars of the capture of Fort Macon are confirmed. The fort surrendered on Friday evening, and all the stores and ammunition, the latter in large quantity, were captured. The fort was garrisoned immediately by the Union troops. Everything was quiet when the Julia Farrer left, and there was no other news in that vicinity. Only one man was reported killed on our side during the bombardment. The enemy lost 7.

Sketch of Fort Macon.

Fort Macon, which guarded and protected the town of Beaufort, was situated on a bluff on Bogue's Bank, one mile and three quarters from the town. It commanded the entrance to the harbor, having a full sweep of fire over the main channel. Opposite the fort, at the entrance of the harbor, is Shackleford Bank, one mile and a half across. The fortification was of a hexagonal form, had two tiers of guns—one in casemated bomb-proofs, and the other on barbette. Its armament consisted of twenty three two pounders, thirty twenty four pounders, two eighteen pounders, three field pieces for flanking defence, twelve flank howitzers, eight inch howitzers (light), eight inch howitzers (heavy), one thirteen inch mortar, three ten inch mortars, and two Cohorn mortars—making a total of eighty nine guns. The war garrison of the fort was three hundred men. For heating shot there were large furnaces in the fort, and at the time of seizure there was a large quantity of powder in the magazine. The masonry and iron work were much out of repair when the fort was seized by the rebels, which was done by order of Governor Ellis on the 2d of January, 1861. Much of the wood work, &c., was then in a state of decay. The piers of the wharf and the superstructure were much out of order, but it is reported that the acting Governor had placed all the forts of the State in a most efficient state of preparation for defence and resistance.

Governor Pickens of South Carolina, immediately after the seizure of Fort Macon and Caswell, sent, for their defence, some dozen ten-inch columbiads, which were divided according to the respective strength and necessities of each. It is now in the hands of the Union forces, and the details of its capture will soon be made public.

From Gen. Halleck's Army.

PITTSBURG LANDING, May 2.—A general order was issued yesterday, transferring Major Gen. Thomas' division from the army of Ohio to the army of Tennessee, and Major Gen. Thomas takes command of the army formerly under Gen. Grant, of which the divisions of Generals McClellan and Lew Wallace are to constitute the reserve, under command of Gen. McClellan.

Major Gen. Grant will retain the command of his district, including the army corps of Tennessee; but in the present movements he will act as second in command under the Major General commanding the department.

The burial parties report that between 2,500 and 3,000 rebels have been found dead on the field.

CINCINNATI, May 2.—The Commercial has, from its correspondent with Gen. Halleck's army, the following official figures of our loss at the battle of Pittsburg Landing:

Gen. McClellan's Division.—Killed, 251; wounded, 1,351; missing, 236. Gen. W. H. L. Wallace's Command.—Killed, 228; wounded, 1,033; missing, 1,103. Gen. Lew. Wallace's Command.—Killed, 43; wounded, 257; missing, 5. Gen. Hulbert's.—Killed, 313; wounded, 1,449; missing, 223. Gen. Sherman's.—Killed, 437; wounded, 1,402; missing, 482. Gen. Prentiss'.—Killed, 196; wounded, 562; missing, 1,802. Gen. Crittenden's.—Killed, 80; wounded, 410; missing, 27. Gen. Nelson's.—Killed, 93; wounded, 612; missing, 10. Gen. McCook's.—Killed, 94; wounded, 806; missing, 4. Total killed, 1,733; wounded, 7,882; missing, 13,763. Total killed, wounded and missing, 13,763.

About 300 of the wounded have since died.

Interesting Letter from General Grant.

The Commercial publishes passages from a letter received from Gen. Grant in reply to a letter informing him of the nature of the criticism of his management of the battle of Pittsburg Landing. Gen. Grant says: "I will go on and do my duty to the very best of my ability without praise, and do all I can to bring the war to a speedy close. I am not an aspirant for anything at the close of the war. There is one thing I feel very well assured of, and that is, that I have the confidence of every brave man in my command. Those who showed the white feather will do all in their power to attract attention from themselves. I had perhaps a dozen officers arrested for cowardice in the first day's fight. The men are necessarily my enemies. As to the talk about our being surprised, nothing could be more false. If the enemy had sent us word where and when they would attack we could not have better prepared.

"Skirmishing had been going on for two days between our reconnoitring parties and the enemy's advance. I did not believe, however, that they intended to make a determined attack, but simply make a reconnaissance in force. My headquarters were at Savannah though I usually spent the day at Pittsburg. Troops were constantly arriving to be assigned to the different brigades and divisions.—All were ordered to report at Savannah, making it necessary to keep an office and some one there. I was also looking for Buell to arrive, and it was important that I should have every arrangement completed for his transit to this side of the river."

PITTSBURG LANDING, May 3.

The following dispatch dated near Farmington, has been received at headquarters:

A reconnoissance sent toward Farmington found the enemy 4,500 strong, with four pieces of artillery and some cavalry, occupying a strong position near the town. Our forces advanced at once to the assault, and after a sharp skirmish carried the position in fine style. The enemy left thirty dead on the field, with their tents and baggage, our cavalry pursuing them. The whole affair was very handsome, our regiments charging the battery and their line of infantry at the double quick. The enemy fled in wild confusion. Some regiments of cavalry sent through to Boonville took possession of the town, tore up the railroad track and destroyed two bridges. We have a good many prisoners, but can't tell how many yet. Our loss is two killed and twelve wounded.

JOHN POPE, Major General.

Four Hundred Germans from a Louisiana Regiment Deserted in a body.

CAIRO, May 4.

Intelligence from the army before Corinth has been received to six o'clock last night. Gen. Halleck has removed his head quar-

ters twelve miles toward the front, and our advance is now within two miles from the enemy's works. The entire advance is still pressing onward; and skirmishes between the advance and the rebels are of daily occurrence. The latter is making a slight show of resistance and falling back.

On Thursday, four hundred Germans, from a Louisiana regiment, who had been sent out from the rebel camp on guard duty, came into our lines in a body, with white flags on their guns, and gave themselves up as deserters.

Successful Movement of General Mitchell.

HUNTSVILLE, ALA., via Louisville, May 1. To Hon. Edwin A. Stanton, Secretary of War:

On yesterday the enemy having cut our wires and attacked during the night one of our brigades, I deemed it my duty to head in person the expedition against Bridgeport.

I started by a train of cars in the morning, followed by two additional regiments of infantry and two companies of cavalry. I found that our pickets had engaged the enemy's pickets four miles from Bridgeport, and after a short engagement, in which we lost one man killed, drove them across a stream whose railway bridge I had burned. They had four regiments of infantry and two pieces of artillery dragged by hand, and two companies of cavalry.

At three P. M. we advanced to the burnt bridge and opened our fire upon the enemy's position on the other side, thus producing the impression that our advance would be by the railway. This accomplished, the entire force was thrown across the country, about a mile above, and put on the road leading from Stevenson to Bridgeport. The whole column now advanced at a very rapid pace. Our cavalry scouts attacked those of the enemy and forced them from the Bridgeport road.—We thus succeeded in making a complete surprise, deliberately forming our line of battle on the crest of a wooded hill within five hundred yards of works constructed to defend the bridge.

At our first fire the guards broke and ran. They attempted to blow up the main bridge, but failed. They then attempted to fire the further extremity, but the volunteers at my call rushed forward in the face of their fire and saved it. The bridge from the island to the main shore we could not save. It is of small moment, its length being only about 450 feet.

The prisoners taken report that five regiments of infantry and 2,800 cavalry were stationed at the bridge.

This campaign is ended, and I now occupy Huntsville in perfect security, while all of Alabama north of the Tennessee river floats no flag but that of the Union.

(Signed) O. M. MITCHELL.

We are still without direct news from New Orleans, though it is reported that Gen. Butler's army was there, and that a large amount of cotton, sugar, &c. had been discovered.

From Gen. McClellan's army we learn that the division in which is the 49th regiment, had an engagement, but no particulars are given. The following is the dispatch:

WASHINGTON, May 6.

The boat to Cherrystone Inlet has arrived with despatches for the government.

The enemy are in strong force and entrenched near Williamsburg, intending to dispute the further passage of our troops there.

There has been some brisk fighting, in which Gen. Halleck's division had taken two redoubts and repulsed Early's rebel brigade by a brilliant bayonet charge.

In this engagement, Gen. Halleck's forces are said to have killed two rebel colonels, two lieutenants, and captured 150 prisoners.—Gen. McClellan highly compliments Gen. Halleck's conduct.

At the time of sending off the dispatches our loss was not known, but it is supposed to be considerable in proportion to the extent of the engagement, as the fighting was quite severe.

The rebel leaders are evidently concentrating their troops with the ultimate hope of making a stand at some favorable point, or a dash at detached divisions. Our generals have now a critical duty on hand in bringing the rebels to battle,—and it ought to be one that will lay low thousands of these cutthroats—for in no other way will the rebellion ever be effectually crushed.

Latest News.

Lewistown, 11 o'clock A. M.

The following despatch has just been received:

"A brilliant victory at Williamsburg.—The Rebels have evacuated there and are in full retreat to Richmond. Many prisoners taken."

Married.

On Tuesday, 6th inst., at 10 o'clock a. m., by the Rev. James S. Woods, D. D., GEORGE BATES, Esq., of East Kishacoque, and Miss LILLIE M., daughter of Hon. E. Banks, of Lewistown.

The party have our thanks and good wishes for their kindly remembrance, with the hope that their journey through life may be in pleasant paths, unmarred by the storms or those ills which fall to the lot of many.

On the 30th April, by Rev. McMurray, J. T. STONEROAD, of Derry township, to Miss MARTHA STONER, of this place.

On the 15th inst., by Rev. John Anderson, W. H. McCLELLAN, of Millintown, Juniata county, to Miss SARAH CUMMINS of McVeytown, Millin county.

On the 10th ult., by Rev. Geo. Elliott, S. M. CRISSMAN, of Adams county, Ohio, to Miss LIZZIE BEATTY, of Armagh township, Millin county.

Died.

On the evening of the 6th May, in this place, KATE E., youngest daughter of Joseph A. Major, aged 3 years and 18 days. The days of this interesting child were few in number, yet who would repine that she has gone to the better land ere sin or sorrow had clouded her young heart?

God grant that when this life is o'er, In the life to come we meet once more. On the 24th April at Bell's Mills, Blair co., Miss HANNAH B. FIELDS, aged 18 years, 9 months and 20 days, daughter of the late Robert Fields, of Millin county.

NOTICE!

TO ALL WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.

HADQUARTERS for Brooms, Buckets, and Fish. 100 dozen Brooms, 100 dozen Buckets, 25 bbls and half bbls Shad. 75 " " Herring. 50 " No. 2 Mackerel, assorted packages. 40 " 1 " " 25 " 3 " " Wholesale and Retail. MARKS & WILLIS' Steam Mill. Lewistown, May 7, 1862.

FARM IMPLEMENTS.

A FINE stock of Forks, Hoes, Rakes, Swath Scythes, Shovels, &c., &c. F. J. HOFFMAN.

DEUGS.

THIS branch of our business receives strict attention. Our stock is fresh, pure and reliable. Physicians and others will accept our thanks for past liberal patronage; and we solicit a continuance of the same.

Trusses—A very extensive assortment of improved Trusses and Supporters. Glass and Paints—Full stock, at low prices. Patent Medicines—The afflicted will find in our stock the most valuable in use.

FISH—Mackerel, and Herring, best and latest caught, at low prices, at F. J. HOFFMAN'S.

HAY Forks, Rope and Tackle Blocks, at F. J. HOFFMAN'S.

WALL PAPER.

OUR stock is new, large, cheap and good. Also, a fine assortment of Curtain and Fireboard Papers. F. J. HOFFMAN.

IRON.

A LARGE stock of all kinds of Iron on hand, at low prices. F. J. HOFFMAN.

GROCERIES.

BEST Ram and Loring Syrup, New Orleans, and best West India Baking Molasses. Sugar House Molasses at 8 cents, and good Cuba Sugar at 10 cents. A fine stock of refined Sugar. F. J. HOFFMAN.

SHOE FINDINGS.

LEATHER and Morocco. Saddlery and Coach Ware, a large stock, at satisfactory prices. F. J. HOFFMAN.

HAMS—best plain and sugar cured, at lowest prices, at F. J. HOFFMAN'S.

CONFECTIONERY—Nuts, Crackers, &c., at low prices to dealers, at F. J. HOFFMAN'S.

PRIME Sugar Cured Hams—the Excelsior Hams, for sale at A. FELIX'S.

CHASE county Shoulder and Sides, for sale by A. FELIX.

FINE York State Cream Cheese, for sale wholesale and retail, by A. FELIX.

SUGAR, Butter and Water Crackers by the barrel, for sale by A. FELIX.

MACKEREL, Shad and Herring, warranted good, by the barrel, half, or quarter barrel, for sale by A. FELIX.