## THE GAZETTE.

LEWISTOWN, PA. Wednesday, May 21, 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

We have also set a limit in Miffin county, beyond which we intend no man in future shall owe us for subscription



Flag of the ceheart's only home By angel hands to valor given!

By angel Lands to valor given: Thy stars have little 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 soil 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 unboly robellion 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 THURS-STATE CONVENTION at HARRISBURG, on THURSDAY, the SEVENTEENTH DAY OF JULY next, at IAY, the SEVENTEENTH DAY OF JULY next, at 1 o'clock, on said day, to nommate Candidates for the offices of AUDITOR GENERAL and SURVEY-OR 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.

A. K. McCLURE,

Chairman People's State Committee.

GEO. W. HAMMERSIT,

JOHN M. SULLIVAN,

Secretaries.

For Auditor General, Hon. THOMAS E. COCHRAN.

#### Notices of New Advertisements.

J. B. Selheimer has opened a new Hardware Store-F. G. Franciscus has opened of the Seceder Church-dividend-Billy

The Baltimore American says it has the best authority for stating that on the 19th inst. the national debt was five hundred and sixty-five millions, with twenty millions floating liabilities. Nearly one hundred millions was a legacy left by Buchanan's locofoco thieves. This disposes of some more patent democratic lying.

---Query-What was the use of an inquest, when there were several eye witnesses to the accident? - Democrat.

An inquest, we should judge is intended to put upon record judicially the facts as they occurred, and the more eye witnesses to such an occurrance the better .-Take, for example, three or four men working on a roof, one of whom falls down and is killed, is it not better to establish the wait for years until two of the workmen of them, ranging if it may be far above per sonal and partizan politics. This proposa the other with having pushed the unfortunate man down? The "eye witnesses" would then perhaps be scattered or dead, and an unjust imputation rest upon the living. Any number of similar cases might be supposed, and we therefore believe it perfectly proper in all cases of viodent or accidental deaths that inquests should be held and the finding of the jury put upon record.

H. Frysinger, "one of the editors of the Democrat," has at last found out that the office of clerk to the Town Council is elective, but still sticks to his original falsehood! He also invents another programme, not very creditable to those referred tonamely that a few wire-pullers controlled the members elect as well as two others of the council, and made these dance to their music. Now as John Cubbison was elected on one ticket and Jacob Bearley on the other, these potent wire-pullers, according to the Democrat, controlled the nominations at both meetings, and inoculated all the candidates with but one motive, namely, hostility to the editor of the Gazette holding a \$25 a year office which he did not ask for! One of the editors of the Democrat must have a high opinion of Messrs. Bearley and Cubbison in thus creating them puppets to be handled by skulking rope layers and wire pullers, a class generally composed of broken down political hacks, destitute of everything except a lust for office. For our part, we know nothing of Mr. Cubbison as councilman, but having been associated with Mr. Jacob Bearley for a number of years in borough business, we will say for him that so far as our observation extended, he has always had a mind of his own, independent of such vermin.

could see no disunienism in Yancy when Gen. McDowell's army, in which position he was an undisguised advocate of disun. he served with much credit until a short ion, might have resided at Washington time ago, when he was attacked with the more than six years, and neither seen nor illness which terminated in his death as heard of slave auctions nor slave pens.

The President and the Slavery Question.

We give below an important document from the President in reference to the powers of commanding officers on the question of slavery, which ought to set aside all doubt and cavil as to his course, and at once hush up the cry of abolitionism, still occasionally indulged in by the Breckinridge democracy. His own powers as Commander in Chief he reserves, subject to Those receiving the paper with this paragraph marked, future events, and then admonishes the will therefore know that ther have come under our rule, and if payment is not made within one month thereafter quence that they now have the choice of doing much good by following the wise precepts of all civilized countries, or of doing much harm by continuing to advocate an acknowledged evil fraught with wrong and injustice.

#### By the President of the United States of America: A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS, there appears in the public prints what purports to be a proclamation of Major General Hunter in the words and figures to

HEADQUARTERS, HILTON HEAD, S. C., May 9, 1862.

GENERAL ORDER, NO. 11.

The three States of Georgia, Florida and South Carolina, comprising the military department of the South, having deliberately declared themselves no longer under the protection of the United States of America, and having taken up arms against the same, the course a military necessity to declare them unit becomes a military necessity to declare them un-der martial law. This was accordingly done on the 26th day of April, 1862. Slavery and martial law in a free country are altogether incompatible. The per-sons in these three States, Georgia, Florida and South Carolina, heretofore held as slaves, are therefore de-clared forever free. (Official)

(Official.)
(Signed)

Major General Commandin

Acting Assistant Adjutant General. And whereas, The same is producing some excitement and misunderstanding: therefore, , Abraham Lincoln, President of the United States, proclaim and declare that the Government of the United States had no knowledge, information or belief of an intention, the part of Gen. Hunter, to issue such a proclamation, nor has it yet any authentic information that the document is genuine, and further, that neither Gen. Hunter or any other commander or person has been author ized by the government of the United States to make a proclamation declaring the slaves of any State free, and that the supposed proclamation now in question, whether genuine or false, is altogether void so far as res pects such declaration.

I further make known, that whether it be competent for me, as Commander in chief of the Army and Navy to declare the slaves of a new stock, of course cheap-public sale any State or States free, and whether at any time, in any case, it shall have become a ne cessity indispensible to the maintenance of the Government, the exercise of such supposed powers are questions which under my responsibility I reserve to myself and which I can-not feel justified in leaving to the decision of commanders in the field. These are totally different questions from those of police rela tions in armies and camps.

On the sixth day of March last, by a special message, I recommended to Congress the adop-tion of a joint resolution to be substantially

Resolved, That the United States ought to co-operate ith any State which may adopt a gradual abolishment of slavery, giving to such State pecuniary aid to e used by such State in its discretion, to compensate or the inconveniences of public and private losses roduced by such change of system.

The resolution in the language above quoted was adopted by large majorities in both branches of Congress and now stands an au thentic, definite and selemn proposal of the Nation to the State and people most immedi ately interested in the subject matter. To people of those States I now earnestly ap the peal. I do not argue. I beseech you to make the argument for yourselves, you cannot it you would be blind to the signs of the times. fact by eye witnesses at the time, than to I beg of you a calm and enlarged consideration might quarrel, and one in his anger charge makes common cause for a common object, the other with haring pushed the unforthe pharisee. The change it contemplates would come gently as the dows of Heaven, not rending or wrecking anything. Will you not embrace it? So much good has not been done by one effort in all past time, or in the providence of God, it is now your high priv lege to do. May the vast future not have to ament that you have neglected it.

In witness whereof I have hereunto set my and and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

Done at the city of Washingtonthis ninetcenth day of May, in the year of our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and fifty six, and

of the independence of the United States the eighty-sixth.

ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

By the President.

WILLIAM II. SEWARD, Secretary of State.

Death of Brigadier General Keim.

We regret, says the Harrisburg Telegraph, to announce the death of Brigadier General Wm. H. Keim, which occurred at the Brady House in Harrisburg about 1 o'clock on Sunday afternoon, after several days' illness of typhoid fever. Gen. Keim was identified with the military aftairs of the State for the last twenty years, and at the commencement of the rebellion held the commission of Major General of the Fifth Division Pennsylvania Militia, as well as the office of Surveyor General of

the State. When a call was made by the President for volunteers, he was among the first to offer his services, and issued a killing general order to his division to hold itself in readiness for immediate service. He served with distinction as a Major General of Volunteers in the "three months' campaign," by virtue of a commission he held from the State, and at the expiration of that term of service, after a few months' recuperation with his family and friends at home, he was honored with a commission as Brigadier General of volunteers. Having accepted the appointment, he resigned the office of Surveyor General, and was That editor of the Democrat who assigned to the command of a brigade in

above stated.

tions in the rear of the enemy now at Corinth.

WAR NEWS.

OPERATIONS AT NEW ORLEANS. Official Report of Gen. Butler.

HBADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF, Forts Jackson and St. Philip, April 29.

Hon. E M. Stanton, Secretary of War: Sir-I have the honor to report that, in obedience to my instructions, I remained on the Mississippi river, with the troops named my former despatch, awaiting the action of the fleet engaged in the bombardment of Forts Jackson and St. Philip.

Failing to reduce them after six days in cessant fire, Flag Officer Farragut determined to attempt their passage with his whole fleet, except that part thereof under the immediate command of Capt. Porter, known as the mor tar fleet.

On the morning of the 24th ult., the fleet got under way, and twelve vessels including the four sloops-of-war, ran the gauntlet of fire of the forts and were safely above. the gallantry, courage, and conduct of this heroic action, unprecedented in naval war fare, considering the character of the works and the river, too much cannot be said. Of the casualities and the details of its performance the flag officer will give an account to the proper department. I witnessed this daring exploit from a point eight hundred yards from Fort Jackson, and unwittingly under its fire, and the sublimity of the scene can never be exceeded.

The fleet pressed on up the river to New Orleans, leaving two gunboats to protect the quarantine station, five miles above.

In case the forts were not reduced and a portion of the fleet got by them, it had been arranged, between the flag officer and myself, that I should make a landing from the gulf side, at the rear of the forts at the quarantine, and from thence attempt Fort St. Philip by storm and assault, while the bombardment was continued by the fleet

I immediately went to Sable Island with my transports, twelve miles in the rear of Fort St. Philip, the nearest point at which a sufficient depth of water could be found for when the enemy hastily retired, under fire, them. Capt. Porter put at my disposal the Miami, drawing seven and one half feet, being the lightest draught vessel in the fleet, General Shields' command had a skirmish ing the lightest draught vessel in the fleet, to take the troops from the ship as far as the water would allow. We were delayed twenty four hours by her running ashore at Pass a l'Outre. The 26th regiment Massachusetts volunteers, Col. Jones, were put on board her and carried within six miles of the fort,

where she again grounded.

Capt Everett, of the 6th Massachusetts Battery, having very fully reconnoitered the waters and bayous in that vicinity, and fore seeing the necessity, I had collected and brought with me some thirty boats, into which the troops were again transhiped and conveyed by a most fatiguing and laborious row some four and a half miles further, there being within one mile of the steamer only and a half feet of water.

A large portion of the passage was against a heavy current through a bayou. At the entrance of Mameel's canal, a mile and a half from the point of landing, rowing be-came impossible, as well from the narrowness of the canal as the strength of the current, which ran like a mill race. Through this the boats could only be impelled by dragging them singly, with the men up to their waists in water.

It is due to this fine regiment, and to a portion of the 4th Wisconsin volunteers and 21st Indiana, who landed under this hard ship without a murmur, and their labors should be made known to the department, as well as to account for the slowness of our operations.

The enemy evidently considered this mode of attack impossible, as they had taken no measures to oppose it, which might very eas ily have been successfully done.

We occupied at once both sides of the riv er, thus effectually cutting them off from all supplies, information, or succor, while we made our dispositions for the assault. Meantime Captain Porter had sent into the

bayou, in the rear of Fort Jackson, two schooners of his mortar fleet, to prevent the escape of the enemy from the fort in that di

of the forts the Flag Officer had overlooked three of the enemy's gunboats and the iron clad battery Louisiana, which were at anchor under the walls of the fort. Supposing that all the Rebel boats had been destroyed (and a dozen or more had been), he passed on to the city, leaving these in his rear. The iron steam battery being very formidable, Captain Porter deemed it prudent to withdraw his mortar fleet some miles below, where he could have room to manœuvre it if attacked by the iron monster, and the bombardment ceased. I had got Brigadier General Phelps in the

river below with two regiments to make de monstrations in that direction if it became

In the night of the 27th, learning that the fleet had got the city under its guns, I left Brigadier General Williams in charge of the landing of the troops, and went up the river to the flagship to procure light draught trans portation. That night the larger portion (about two hundred and fifty) of the garrison of Fort Jackson mutinied, spiked the guns bearing up the river, came up and surrendered themselves to my pickets, declaring that, as we had got in their rear, resistance was useless, and they would not be sacrificed .-No bomb had been thrown at them for three days, nor had they fired a shot at us for three days. They averred that they had been impressed and would fight no longer.

On the 28th the officers of Forts Jackson and St. Philip surrendered to Captain Porter, he having means of water transportation to While he was negotiating however with the officers of the forts under a white flag, the Rebel naval (fficers put all their munitions of war on the Louisians, set her on fire and adrift upon the Harriet Lane, but when opposite Fort St. Philip she blew up, ne of their own men by the fragments which fell into that fort.

I have taken possession of the forts and find them substantially as defensible as before the bombardment-St. Philip precisely so, it being quite uninjured. They are fully provisioned, well supplied with ammunition, and the ravages of the shells have been defensibly repaired by the labors of the Rebels. I will cause Lieutenant Weitzell, of the Engineers, to make a detailed report of their condition to the Department.

I have left the Twenty-Sixth Regiment Massachusetts Volunteers in garrison, and am now going up the river to occupy the city with my troops and make further demonstra

The Rebels have abandoned all their defensive works in and around New Orleans. including Forts Pike and Wood, on Lake Ponchartrain, Fort Livingston, on Barrataria doned everything up the river as far as Don-

I propose to so far depart from the letter

of my instructions as to endeavor to persuade the Flag Officer to pass up the river as far as the mouth of Red river, if possible, so as to cut off their supplies, and make there a landing and a demonstration in their rear as a diversion in favor of General Buell, if a de cisive battle is not fought before such move ment is possible.

Mobile is ours whenever we choose, and we

can better wait. I find the city under the dominion of the mob. They have insulted our flag and torn it down with indignity. This outrage will be punished in such a manner as in my judg ment will caution both the perpetrators and abettors of the act, so that they shall fear the 'stripes" if they do not reverence the " stars' of our banner.

I send a marked copy of a New Orleans paper containing an applauding account of the outrage.

Trusting my action may meet the approbation of the Department.

1 am, most respectfully, your obedient

BENJAMIN F. BUTLER, Major General Commanding.

From Gen. Geary's Command. WASHINGTON, May 17.—The following is extracted from a despatch to the Secretary of War, by Gen. John W. Geary, dated Rector

town, Virginia, May 16: "A company of infantry of my command was yesterday ordered to Linden, to remain stationed there. A detachment of seventeen men, guarding the company wagon, reached there a short time before the main body of the company, which was on a train, when they were attacked by a body of cavalry var iously estimated at from three hundred to six hundred, coming upon them from four direc-

"Our men resisted them, keeping up a sharp firing under shelter of the depot, which was riddled with bullets. My men were overwhen the enemy hastily retired, under fire,

with them.

"JOHN W. GEARY, "Brigadier General Commanding." The following is a list of the killed and captured referred to:

Killed-Corporal Speath.

Captured-Corporal E. Baker; privates W. Glazier, J. Salkeld, T. White, G. Bauer sacks, J. M. Funk, W. Cane, G. Snyder, A. Miles, S. Renard, C. Maxwell, Co. M, and privates of the first Michigan cavalry, Cos II and I.

Two Rebel Steamers & Twenty Schoon ers Destroyed.

HEADQUARTERS WHITE HOUSE. May 17, 1862-10 30 P. M. To the Hon. E. M. Stanton, Sect. of War: A combined army and naval expedition, under Capt. Murray, United Statas navy, with

the troops and artillery under Major Williard and Capt. Ayres, of the army, went some twenty five miles up the Pamunky river to day, and forced the rebels to destroy two steamers and some twenty schooners.

The expedition was admirably managed,

and all concerned deserve great credit. We have advanced considerably to day. The roads are now improving.
GEORGE B. McClellan,

Major General Commanding. President's Proclamation.

WASHINGTON, May 13. The following proclamation has been issued ov the President:

WHEREAS, by my proclamation of the nine teenth of April, one thousand eight hundred and sixty one, it was declared that the ports of certain States, including those of Beaufort, in the State of North Carolina, Port Royal, in the State of South Carolina, and New leans, in the State of Louisiana, were, for reasons therein set forth, intended to be placed under blockade; and whereas the said ports of Beaufort, Port Royal and New Orleans have since been blockaded: but as the blockade of the same ports may now be safely relaxed with advantage to the interests of commerce:

Now, therefore, be it known that I, ABRA-MAM LINCOLN, President of the United States, pursuant to the authority in me vested by the fifth section of the act of Congress, approved on the 13th of July last, entitled "An Act further to provide for the collection of duties on imports, and for other purposes," do heredeclare that the blockade of the said ports of Beaufort, Port Royal and New Orleans shall so far cease and determine, from and after the first day of June next, that commercial intercourse with those ports, except as to persons and things and information contraband of war, may, from that time, be carried on, subject to the laws of the United States, and to the limitations and in pursuance of the regulations which are prescribed by the Secretary of the Treasury in his order of this date, which is appended to this proclamation. In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States

o be affixed. Done at the City of Washington, this twelfth day of May, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty two, and of the independence of the United States the eighty-sixth.

[L. S.] ABRAHAM LINCOLN. By the President: WILLIAM H. SEWARD, Secretary of State.

Gen. Wool's Official Report.

The following was received at the War De partment to day : FORTRESS MONROE, May 12, 1862.

To Hon. Edwin M. Stanton, Secretary of War: On the 9th of May (Friday afternoon) I organized a force to march against Norfolk On the 10th of May (Saturday morning,) the troops were landed, under the direction of Col. Crane, at Ocean View, and commenced to march towards Mansfield and Weber, who proceeded on the direct route, by way of Tan ner's creek bridge; but finding it on fire, they returned to the Cross Roads, where I joined them, and took the direction of the column. I arrived by the old road, and entered the entrenchments in front of the city at twenty minutes before five, P. M.

I immediately proceeded towards Norfolk, accompanied by the Hon. Secretary Chase, and met the Mayor and a select committee of the Common Council of Norfolk at the limits of the city, when they surrendered the city agreeably to the terms set forth in the reso lutions of the Common Council, presented by the Mayor, W. W. Lamb, which were accept ed by me so far as related to the civil rights of the citizens. A copy of these resolutions They have retired in the direction of have been already furnished you. I immedi-Corinth, beyond Manchac Pass, and aban- ately took possession of the city, and appointed Brigadier General Egbert Viele Military aldsonville, some seventy miles beyond New Governor of Norfolk, with directions to see that the citizens were protected in all their

civil rights. Soon after, I took possession of

Gospert and Portsmouth. The taking of Norfolk caused the destruction of the iron clad steamer Merrimac, which was blown up by the rebels about 5 o'clock on the morning of the 11th of May, which fact was soon after communicated to you and the President of the United States.

On the 11th I visited the navy yard, and found all the workshops, storehouses, and other buildings in ruins, having been set on fire by the rebels, who at the same time blew up the dry dock.

I also visited Craney Island, and found thirty-nine guns of large calibre, most of which were spiked; also a large number of shot and shells, with about 5,000 pounds of powder, which, with the buildings, were in good order.

As far as I have been able to ascertain, we have taken about 200 cannon, including three at the Sewell's Point batteries, with a large number of shot and shells, as well as many other articles of value stationed at the navy yard, Craney Island, Sewell's Point and oth-JOHN E. WOOL, Maj. Gen. Commanding.

A Rebel Song Captured.

Capt. Boggs stated at the Astor House that the Rebel melody beginning

"Picayune Butler has come to town" has almost ceased to be sung by the Seces sionists of New Orleans. Our men, however, have caught it up; the camps of the Federal army are alive with it, and it can be heard of a moonlight evening on the vessels ascending the Mississippi.

The Destruction of the Merrimac. One of the gunners of the Merrimac brings the details of her destruction. When the evacuation of Norfolk was decided upon, Commodore Tatnall convened a council of war on board the ship, in which it was deci ded to lighten her so as to enable her to go up to Richmond. This proving to be impossible after throwing out all her ballast and most of her coal, he determined on her destruction. She was fired, and blew up after burning two and a half hours. Tatnall, in the meantime, had gone "on to Richmond"

#### LATEST NEWS. Our accounts of a recent engagement on

the James river, in which our gunboats

were repulsed before the Rebel Fort Dar-

ling, are as yet incomplete and unsatisfac-The only two vessels that engaged tory. the battery were the Monitor and the Galena. The former could not give her guns elevation enough to reach the Rebel fort, located on a bluff two hundred feet above the river, and was therefore useless. The armor of the Galena did not prove proof against the heavy missiles of the Rebels fired from such an elevation, and of twenty eight shot that struck eighteen pierced her iron plating. The Monitor still maintained her impregnability. The fight took place on Thursday last, and not on Friday, as was first stated. On Friday Commodore Goldsborough started up the river with a number of gunboats and took possession of the deserted Rebel batteries at Day and Hardey's Points, securing their ordnance. When last heard from the fleet was proceeding on toward Fort Darling, and that Rebel stronghold has no doubt ere this been subjected, to a much heavier fire than the Galena, unaided, was able to throw into it. The obstructions placed in the river are reported to be of the most complete character, vessels laden with stone being first sunk, and the Rebel gunboats Yorktown and Jamestown sunk inside of this barricade. The Fort once silenced, the means and ingenuity necessary for the removal of these obstructions will quickly be

The Naugatuck's gun burst in the beginning of the fight, killing a number of her crew, and the Galena was penetrated by 18 or 20 shot, also killing and wounding some of her crew.

Pensacola has been evacuated by the rebels, first destroying the Navy Yard and forts.

The Newbern Progress states that Gov. Clark, of North Carolina, has refused to furnish any more troops to Jeff Davis, and has recalled all the North Carolina soldiers now in the Rebel army. North Carolina has held a convention of its citizens, and pronounced against giving further aid to the rebellion, thus virtually returning to the Union. In reply to the demand of Jeff Davis for additional troops and means of transportation for his army to and through the Cotton States, Governor C ark said that Davis had received all the aid from North Carolina that he could expect, and that hereafter no more troops would be permit ted to leave the State, and has ordered all the North Carolina State troops home -Governor Clark also informed the Rebels that they could use the railroads in retreating homewards, and that they would run their own risk of being intercepted by a Union force in any part of the State

The latest from General Halleck reports a general advance of our army towards Corinth, with heavy skirmishing along the whole line. General Sherman had driven the enemy from Russell's House back into their works, and held the position, which was gained with the loss of forty-four killed and a number wounded on our side. Some of our skirmishers were within three hundred yards of the Rebel breastworks. The military telegraph has been carried

forward to the advance of General McClellans army, fourteen miles from Richmond. General Curtis' column of troops were, at last accounts, between Searcy and Little Rock, Arkansas, and rapidly moving on the Capital. Searcy is in White county, and about twenty-five miles from Little

NOTICE is hereby given that at a meeting of the President and Managers of the Lewistown and Kishacoquillas Turnpike Road Company, held on Monday, May 12, 1862, they declared a dividend of four per cent., payable on and after June 10th, 1862, at my office. M. BUOY, Treasurer.

COURAGING OT FARMERS AND

### nousekeepens. JOHN B. SELHEIMER

BEGS leave to inform the citizens of Mif-flin and adjoining counties that he has just opened in his new store room in Market Lewistown, a few doors east of the diamond, a full stock of

## HARDWARE,

comprising everything usually kept in a Hardware Store, and which will be sold at a lower profit than goods of this kind have ever before been offered in Lewistown. The following classification embraces the leading articles on sale :

FOR MINDIFIANIOS 8 A general assortment of Carpenters' and Joiners' Tools; a large lot of Hinges, Screws, Door Locks, Bolts, Axes and Hatchets, Door Bells, Chalk, Twine, Tacks, Trowels, Gate Hinges, etc. Butchers' Tools, consisting of Patent Saws, Spring Balances, Cleavers, Knives, Steels, etc., etc.

FOR FARMINES Scythes, Sickles, Rakes, Forks, Shovels, Hoes, Sandboards for Scythes. Trace and Halter Chains, Currycombs, Cards, etc.

FOR HOUSEKEEPERS AND OTHERS: An excellent assortment of Fine Cutlery, comprising Knives and Forks of varied styles Dessert, Tea and Table Spoons, Scissors, Ra-

zors, etc. Also, Buck Saws, Cedar Spiggots, Andirons, Shoe Brushes, Mouse Traps, coarse IRON, NAILS, &c. All sizes of Nails and Brads, very low by the keg; nail rod, bar, round and hoop Iron; Steel; Iron Wire, Carriage Springs, Wagon

Boxes, etc., etc A call is respectfully requested, as I am confident that my goods and prices will not fail to please. JOHN B. SELHEIMER.

Lewistown, May 21, 1862. PUBLIC SALE.

W ILL be sold at public sale, in the borough of Lewistown, on

Friday June 6, 1862, A House and Lot of Ground, in the Borough of Lewistown, known in the general plan of said Borough as lot — and late-

occupied by the Seceder Congregation as a place of worship. A deed in fee simple will be made to the purchaser. Sale under act of Assembly authorizing the subscribers to dispose of the

DAVID BLOOM, ABM. S. WILSON, FRANCIS McCLURE. Lewistown, May 21, 1862.

TIN WARE. FULL and large assortment of Tin Ware

A comprising everything manufactured by a Tinsmith, made in the store, from the best brands of tin, for sale lower than at any house F. G. FRANCISCUS. WALL PAPPERS

UST receiving and for sale over 1,000 new pieces Wall paper, comprising some new and elegaht styles. Persons wanting paper will do well to call and examine our stock before purchasing elsewhere. may 21, 1862. F. G. FRANCISCUS.

COAL OIL! COAL OIL! THE best No. 1 Coal Oil, at 6 cents per quart, by F. G. FRANCISCUS. FULL assortment of the celebrated Har-

A risburg Nails in store and for sale at \$3,40 per keg, by their agent may 21, 1862. F. G. FRANCISCUS. AY ELEVATORS, Ropes, Pulley, &c.,

at reduced prices this season, by may 21, 1862. F. G. FRANCISCUS. DERRY County Grain Cradles and Leedy's (Clinton county) Grain Cradles, for sale F. G. FRANCISCUS.

DARLING'S Grass and Grain Scythes at reduced prices, at may 21, 1862. F. G. FRANCISCUS

HILDREN'S Carriages, the cheapest price and neatest styles in the market, for sale F. G. FRANCISCUS.

MULTIVATORS with wheel, very low at may 21. F. G. FRANCISCUS. RAIN RAKES, Hay and Straw Forks, Scythe Stones and Scythe Rifles, &c., at

may 21, 1862. FRANCISCUS. INDOW SHADES, paper, Gilt and Oil Curtain stuff. and all kinds of Car-tains, for sale by F. G. FRANCISCUS.

# GRHAT BARGAINS!

THE undersigned is prepared to furnish his customers with Boots and Shoes of all kinds, at prices to suit the times, and as Goods in general are higher than usual it is gratifying to learn that boots and shoes are cheaper than they have ever been before in Mifflin county: No mistake! Call and examine for yourselves, and you will be surprised to find men's shoes selling at 90c to \$1 65 Men's Kip and Calf from \$1 25 to 1 87

Boots, " 2 25 to 3 00 2 75 to 3 90 " Calf " 50 to 1 35 Boys' Shoes All the above work at those prices is war ranted. We still have cheap work on hand which is not warranted. Women's Gaiters at

\$1 00, and very dear at that; some at \$1 50, which are something better.

A full stock of Eastern Work kept on hand,

the greater part of which is warranted to give

Manufacturing of all kinds neatly and promptly attended to at all times without de-

A large stock of trunks constantly on hand, which will be sold very low. But above all things bear in mind that our terms are strict ly Cash, for at our prices we cannot afford to charge. All goods to be paid for before taken away, and in all cases where they do not suit the money will be refunded, should they be returned in good order. BILLY JOHNSON.

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