has been meddling in politics all his lifetime? Sir,' said I, 'are you aware that this man, James D. Thomas, on my left is a Breckinridge elector for this Congressional district? He was turned out of the Methedist ministry for whipping his wife and slandering his neighbors. Sir,' said I, 'are ou aware that this young man sitting front of us, Colonel Louden C. Haynes, the elector of the Breckinridge ticket for the State of Tennessee at large, was expelled from the Methodist ministry for lying and cheating his neighbor in a measure of corn? Now,' said I, 'do for God's sake say nothing more about preachers until you know what sort of preachers are in your ranks. And Loans-1842 thus ended the coloquy between me and Yanev. I have never seen him since.'

## THE GAZETTE.

LEWISTOWN, PA. Wednesday, June 11, 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 Michin county, beyond which we intend no man in future shall owe us for subscription.
Those receiving the paper with this paragraph market will therefore know that they have come under our rule, ad if payment is not made within one month thereafter



Flag of the teheart's only home,
By angel Lands 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 soil beneath our feet,
And freedom's banner streaming o'er us.

THE PEOPLE'S STATE CONVENTION. 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 unholy 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 CGNVENTION at HARRISBUEG. on TEURSBAY, the SEVENTEENTH DAY OF JULY next, at 10 'clock, on said day, to nommate Candidates for 49AY, the SEVENTEENTH DAY OF JULY next, st 11 o'clock, on said day, to nominate Candidates for the offices of AUDITOR GENERAL and SURVEY. OR GENERAL, and to take such measures as may see 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. Hammersty, John M. Sullivan,

For Auditor General, Hon. THOMAS E. COCHRAN.

Notices of New Advertisements.

Turnip seed for sale-Mercaptile Licenses-Mifflin county bank statement-New stock of lumber at William B. Hoffman's-New goods at F. J. Hoffman's.

The Question of Emancipation. While politicians wrangle and statesmen dispute the common sense policy of our common sense President, says "Occasion by some brutal officers, gave information al" in the Press, gradual emancipation, which in many instances led to important with compensation to loyal slaveholders, is steadily winning its way. Wallach's Evening Star has commenced the discussion in support of the President's proposition in arguments of exhaustive ability; and the National Intelligencer takes up the subject with characteristic dignity and candor. The point of the Star's argument is the removal of slavery from the Border to the cotton States, and the occupation of all the domain thus purified by the brawny sinews, energy, and capital, of the Anglo-American, or white race. The Intelligencer adopts the same theory, and clinches its opinions by quoting from the oldest and best leaders of the Virginia school. It is a fact that cannot be successfully contested. that opposition to slavery originated in Virginia. Mr. Jefferson always regarded it with dislike and apprehension, and his cotemporaries were deeply imbued with his own sincere philosophy. The great mind of Mr. Madison, the tranquil and lucid judgment of Mr. Monroe, inclined them strongly to the Jeffersonian theory, and in the convention which assembled at Richmond, in October in 1829, for the purpose of remodelling the Constitution of the State, both these venerable men, Monroe and Madison, together with Chief Justice Marshall, took part in the discussions, and advocated nearly the same remedy now recommended by President Lincoln to the people of the south. The Intelligencer quotes from the remarks of James Monroe in that convention, some most significant opinions. He speaks of slavery as a great evil; and one of his arguments is to show that the legislation of Virginia had been consistently directed against the spread of the institution.

For the benefit of certain extremely tender consciences, we note the rebel papers Swatara, Lehigh, Delaware, and their tribat Atlanta, Ga., strenuously urge the arming of the slaves to fight the Yankees, and think that 10,000 could be picked up in Georgia .-This we suppose is all right with the Vallaning democracy.

## WAR NEWS.

The Public Debt.

NATIONAL DEBT ON THE 29TH OF MAY, 1862.

9,415,250.00 8,908,341.60

2,767,900.00

120,523,450.00

50,000,000.00

2,699,400.00

Swarms of "Contrabands."

the last few days the roads leading from the

Virginia line to this place have been black

with "contrabands," making their way North.

Numbers of them, too, have passed through

on the railroad. They are of all ages, colors

and sizes—from the gray-haired slave, who has passed his days of usefulness to his mas

hued to the light olive brown-and are of

various degrees of intelligence, many of them

quick and knowing, others dull, lazy and

stupid. Some of them have passed through,

but many are still quartered among the ne

groes of the town-some of the houses being

hegiras, so strange as to have led many per-

sons to believe that an overruling Provi-

dence has set his seal of condemnation on

the slaveholder and the barbarous code of

laws to which the system had given rise.

Whether this is so, Time alone can deter-

chains fall from the bondsman by thou-

sands. As an instance of this, it may be

noted that what was called a disaster to our

arms-namely the masterly retreat of Gen.

Banks, alike creditable to him and his

hardships of every description in making

their way into our lines, and though in

many cases received and treated like dogs

the memorable words of Thomas Jefferson,

that "he trembled for his country when he

self evident as his declaration that " all

PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS.

The Homestead Bill, which has received

All the lands owned by the Government

ties not exceeding 160 acres to each person.

Any person who is a citizen of the United

States, or has declared intention to become

ten dollars, and the fees of the Register

and Receiver of the Land Office. That is

all the settler has to pay at any time. The

act takes effect the 1st of January next,

and requires a residence and cultivation of

five years to perfect the title. Any person

can enter, under this act, land on which

In the United States Senate, on Friday

the tax bill was taken up, and a debate en-

sued on a motion to reconsider the vote, by

which a tax of \$2 was laid upon persons

claimed as slaves. The vote was finally

reconsidered, and the tax rejected. The

vote was then taken on the tax bill entire,

and passed-yeas thirty seven, nays one .-

Mr. Powell, of Kentucky, being the only

dissentient. The bill goes back to the

The heavy rains last week caused a

great destruction of property along the

utaries, destroying canals, dams, bridges,

railroads, boats, houses and many lives.

House with numerous amendments.

he has a pre-emption claim.

men are created equal?"

Has the time indeed come when

There is something strange in these

crowded almost to suffocation.'

to the infant in arms-from the ebeny

The Chambersburg Times says: "During

170,535,459,00

145.880,000.00

50.778.566.56

\$481,448,984.11 the entire det

State endorse as democratic :

Tex'n indem'tv5

Treasury notes issued prior to Int. 1857
Do. Dec. 23 '57
Do. Dec. 17 '60
A Feb. and March '61
Do. March 2, July 17, and May 5, '61

Treasury notes is stopped of the prior to the prior to

Three years 7.30 bonds 7 3-10 p. c.

Twenty years bonds 6 per et.

Oregon war d't 6 per ct. U. S. notes no int.

and 20 years bonds 6 per et.

U.S. notes no mt. Certificates of indebtedness 6 per ct. 47,199,000.00

per ct. tem-perary loan 4 per ct. 5,913,042.21

per et. tem-perary loan 5 per et. 44,865,524.35

Total amount public debt Average rate of interest paid 4 354-1,000 annum.

The following summary of the public The Killed, Wounded and Missing at debt is compiled from a statement of the the Battle of Fair Oaks. Secretary of Treasury sent into Congress Official Statement.

on the 4th inst., in reply to a resolution of WASHINGTON, June 8 .- The following state the House on the 28th ultimo. It will be ment of the loss in the battle of Fair Oaks has been received at the War Department: at a glance that the official report To Hon. Edwin M. Stanton, Sec'y of War: gives the lie direct to the traitor Vallan-Statement of the killed, wounded and mis

digham blue-light Tory Address which a sing on the 31st May and 1st of June, 1862, in front of Richmond: few self-styled democratic papers in this Killed. Wounded. Missing s 183 894 146 s 259 980 155 448 1,753 921 Gen. Summer's 2d corps Heintzelman's 3d corps Gen. Keyes' 4th corps Total 890 3,627 Grand total killed, wounded and missing 1,222 5,739

A nominal list will be furnished as the data G. B. McCLELLAN, Major General Commanding. The following address was read to the ar-

my this evening at dress parade, and received with an outburst of vociferous cheering from every regiment: HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,

CAMP NEAR NEW BRIDGE, June 2, 1862. Soldiers of the Army of the Potomac. I have fulfilled at least a part of my prom-

ise to you. You are now face to face with the rebels, who are held at bay in front of the capita!

The final and decisive battle is at hand .-Unless you believe your past history, the result cannot be for a moment doubtful. If the troops who labored so faithfully and fought so gallantly at Yorktown, and who so bravely won the hard fights at Williamsburg, West Point, Hanover Court House, and Fair Oaks now prove worthy of their antecedents, the victory is surely ours.

The events of every day prove your superiority. Wherever you have met the enemy you have beaten him. Wherever you have used the bayonet, he has given way in panic and disorder.

I ask of you now one last crowning effort. The enemy has staked his all on the issue of the comming battle. Let us meet him and crush him here in the centre of the rebellion. Soldiers! I will be with you in this battle, and share its dangers with you. Our confidence in each other is now founded upon the past. Let us strike the blow which is to restore peace and union to this distracted land Upon your valor, discipline, and mutual

confidence the result depends.

GEO. B. McClellan, Major General Commanding. From Gen. Fremont's Army.

WASHINGTON, June 9. The following was received at the War Deartment to day, by telegraph, from Front

Head Quarters Mountain Department. HARRISONBURG, June 7.

To the Hon. E. M. Stanton : The army marched to this place at two 'clock yesterday, driving out the enemy's

rear from the town. Severe skirmishing continued from that time until dark -- the enemy's rear being closemine; yet ever since the commencement of ly pressed by our advance. At 4 o'clock the 1st New Jersey cavalry, af-

this infamous rebellion, it is a fact that ter driving the enemy through the village, fell into an ambuscade in the woods, to the south east of the town, in which Col. Wyndwhether our army advance or retreat, the ham of that regiment was captured and considerable loss sustained. Colonel Cheeseret, with his brigade, subse-

quently engaged the enemy in the timber, driving him from his position and taking his

command-resulted in the stampede of not At about 8 o'clock a battalion of Col. Kane's Pennsylvania regiment entered the woods un less than 4 or 5000 slaves! Again, when all der the direction of Brigadier General Bayard, other means of information failed respectand maintained for a half hour a vigorous at tack in which both sides suffered severely, ing the movements and designs of the endriving the enemy. emy, this despised and down tredden race, The enemy attempted to shell our troops,

risking life and all they held dear, suffered but a few shots from one of our batteries soon silenced his guns. After dark the ene my continued his retreat

Full particulars will be forwarded by mail. [Signed] J. C. FREMGNT, Maj. Gen.

Gen. Fremont's March. The march of Fremont from Franklin to one, and one that will never be appreciated by those who have not seen an army of twenty o thirty thousand men on the move. over a hundred miles in less than a remembered that God was just, and that his week, and that, too, with the most limited justice will not sleep forever," will be as transportation that was probably ever assigned to a command of the same size. The moving of an army is not the moving of so many men. It includes the moving, or rather dragging, of immense pieces of artillery, with all their heavy wheeled accourtements, frequently requiring fifteen and twen ty mules to perceptibly move the wheels the signature of the President, provides through mountain gorges and deep cuts, mud holes, and ravines. But even this is a small part of the moving. Subsistence has got to be not only provided but transported, and this are open to settlement under it in quantiagain includes forage for all the trains of mules and horses, companies of cavalry, &c. Ambulances, with their sick and wounded, have got to be moved. Thousands of barrels of flour, meat, and all sorts of commisary stores, have got to be moved also. In a word, all such, who is 21 years old, or the head of a the endless paraphernalia of tents, baggage, family, or has served in the military or na- and stores of every description, belongi an army, have to be moved and kept along val service of the country during this rebellion, can make the entry on payment of

within the protection of the troops. General Fremont had to make his march over half a dozen ranges and spurs of mountains. He had to cross all the various intersections and combinations of the Shenandoah. with all their mountain streams. Yet he came to time. He was bound to come to time when he left Franklin, if it was in the limits of human endurance to do so. He, himself led the advance from the start, and with his maps and his guides piloted the way. His march was almost a second crossing of the Alps, and a great deal faster time, in proportion to the facilities at hand, was made by him than was made by Napoleon.

Such marching is not the way, of course to move troops as a rule. It is killing on them, and soon uses up an army. But the march shows that when an exigency is at hand, in which the Government requires celerity above any other consideration, Gen. Fremont is eminently fitting for the occasion

Official Report of Com. Davis. WASHINGTON, June 8-The following despatch was received at the Navy Department: United States Steamer Benton, \ OFF MEMPHIS, June 6.

To Hon. Gideon Welles, Secretary of Navy: SIR: I arrived here last evening, at nine o'clock, accompanied by the mortar fleet, un-der Capt. Maynadier, the ordnance steam storeships, &c., and anchored a mile and a half above the city.

This morning I discovered the rebel fleet,

which had been reinforced, and now consis This we suppose is all right with the Vallan-digham-Breckinridge patent slavery worship-digham-Breckinridge pat ted of eight rams and gunboats, lying at the ting in a running fight.

I was ably supported by the ram fleet, under command of Col. Ellet, who was conspicnous for his gallantry, and is seriously but not dangerously wounded. The result of the action was the capture or destruction of seven vessels of the rebel fleet, as follows: Gen. Beauregard was blown up and burnt; the Gen. Sterling Price had one wheel carried away: the Jeff Thompson was set on fire by a shell and burned, and her magazine was blown up; the Sumter was badly cut up by shot, but will be repaired; a little rebel steamer had her boiler exploded by shot, and was otherwise injured, but she will be repaired. Besides this, one of the rebel boats was sunk in the beginning of the action; her name not

A boat, supposed to be the Van Dorn, escaped from the flotilla by her superior speed. Two rams are in pursuit of her. The officers and crews of the rebel boats endeavored to take to the shore.

Many of their wounded and prisoners are now in our hands. The Mayor surrendered the city to me after the engagement. Col. Fitch came down at eleven o'clock, and has

taken military possession of the town. C. H. Davis, Flag Officer. WASHINGTON, June 8 .- The following message, in relation to the action of the rams in the naval engagement off Memphis was re-

ceived by the War Department this evening:

OPPOSITE MEMPHIS, June 6. via CAIRO, June 8. To Hon E. M. Stanton, Secretary of War : The rebel gunboats made a stand early this morning opposite Memphis, and opened a vigorous fire upon our gunboats, which they

returned with equal spirit.

I ordered the Queen, my flag ship, to pass between the gunboats and run down ahead of them, upon the two rams of the enemy, which at first, boldly stood their ground. Lieut. Col. Ellet, in which Capt. Dryden is first mas ter followed, gallantly. The rebel rams endeavored to back down stream, and then to turn and run, but the movement was fatal to them. The Queen struck one of them fairly and for a few minutes was fast to the wreck. After separating, the rebel steamer sunk.

My steamer, the Queen, was then herself struck by another rebel steamer, and disabled, but, though damaged, can be saved. A pis tol shot wound in the leg deprived me of the power to witness the remainder of the fight.

The Monarch also passed ahead of our gun boats, and went most gallantly into action .-She first struck the rebel boat that struck my flag-ship, and sunk the rebel. She was then struck by one of the rebel rams, but not injured. She then pushed on and struck the Beauregard, and burst open her side. ultaneously the Beauregard was struck in the boiler by a shot from one of our gunboats.

The Monarch then pushed at the gunboat Little Rebel, the rebel flag ship, and, having little headway, pushed her before, her, the rebel commodore and crew escaping.

The Monarch then finding the Beauregard sinking took her in tow until she sunk in shoal Then in compliance with the request of Col. Davis, Lieut. Col. Eliet despatched the Monarch and the Switzerland in pursuit of one of the remaining rams and some trans ports which had escaped. The gunboats and two of my rams have

I cannot too much praise the conduct of the pilots and engineers, and Military Guard of the Monarch and Queen, the brave conduct

of Captain Dryden, or the heroic bearing of Lieutenant Colonel Ellet. I will name all the parties to you in a special report. I am, myself, the only person in my fleet who was disabled. CHARLES ELLET. JR,

Colonel Commanding Ram Fleet The following second despatch from Col. Ellet was also received this evening:

OPPOSITE MEMPHIS, June 6, Via Cairo, June 8, 1862 To the Secretary of War:

It is proper and due the brave men on the Queen and Monarch to say to you, briefly, that two of the rebel steamers were sunk out right and immediately by the shock of my two rams. One, with a large amount of cotton, &c., on board, was disabled by an acci dental collision with the Queen, and secured by her crew.

After I was personally disabled, another boat, which was also hit by a shot from the gunboats, was sunk by the Monarch, and towed to shoal water by that boat. Still an other, also injured by the fire of our gunboats, was pushed on the shore and secured by the

Of the gunboats, I can only say that they bore themselves, as our navy always does, bravely and well. CHARLES ELLET, JR.,

Colonel Comu anding Ram Fleet. Last Turn of the Screw of Treason. The Adjutant Gen, of the Confederate States publishes a general order from the rebel War Department, directing recruiting officers, duly accredited, to draft every white or mulatto male found throughout the South who is able to bear arms, and who is between the ages of twenty and fifty-five years, whether such persons may have obtained substitutes for themselves or not, and wilful evasion of this order is to be severely punished.

LATEST NEWS.

Despatches from Gen. Halleck's headquarters, thirty miles south of Corinth and near Grand Junction, report Beauregard's army to be only one day ahead, and still retreating by forced marches southwardly. He has lost twenty thousand men by desertion since leaving Corinth, and it is believed, that by the time he reaches Columbus, Miss., where he professes an intention to make a stand, he will have lost one half of his army. The whole country was full of armed soldiers returning toward Tennessee and Kentucky. The prisoners taken by Gen. Pope who first asked to be exchanged now desire to take the oath of allegiance. As the rebels retreat they devastate the country, and even the wealthiest families are left destitute and starving.

There is nothing important from the army before Richmond. A contraband who left Richmond on Monday morning reports that no reinforcements had been received by the rebels, nor were there any signs of an intended evacuation. Our advance occupied a new position, in maintaining which they lost a few men. Gen. Prim, of Spain, continues with the army.

We have some additional particulars of the naval fight on the Mississippi, and the occupation of Memphis. Everything was

quiet there, and the excitement of the people had subsided. Nothing had been heard of the rebel steamer Van Dorn which escaped by running away. Com. Hollins is reported to have destroyed four gunboats which still remained in his possession at a point farther down the river. Our belief is that all of Hollins' fleet were destroyed below New Orleans by Com. Far-

Despatches from the Mountain Department state that the advance of Gen. Fremont's Division pursued the Rebels through Hardisonburg on the 6th, Friday last. The New Jersey Cavalry, under Col. Wysham, were ambushed by the Rebels and in a skirmish lost thirty-five in killed, wounded and missing. The infantry reserves afterward drove the enemy back, but a portion of the Pennsylvania Bucktail Regiment was outflanked and suffered very severely. Lieut. Col. Kane of the Bucktail Rifles, is reported wounded and a prisoner. The Rifles lost 55 men killed, wounded and missing. Col. Ashby, the famous rebel cavalry officer, is reported killed.

A skirmish took place in Southwest Missouri a few days ago, between four hundred guerrillas, under Col. Coffee, and one hundred and fifty State Militia, commanded by Col. John M. Richardson, in which the loyalists were defeated, and Col. Richardson mortally wounded, beside sixty of his men taken prisoners. They were releas-

By accounts from rebel papers, it ap pears that our forces are advancing on Charleston and Mobile.

All the printing materials, including the types, machinery and presses, together with the buildings which contains them, of the Nashville Patriot, Nashville Banner, Nashville Union, Nashville Gazette, Tennessee Baptist, and the Southern Meth odist Publishing House, and the Baptist Publishing House in that city, have been libelled by the United States Attorney.

Brig. Gen. Damont, in command at Nashville, Tennessee, having discovered that salt, bacon, coffee, iron, leather, medicines, and other articles of prime necessity to the rebels, were finding their way through the national lines, has issued an order holding to a strict accountability any person who shall attempt to take away from that city any merch in lise, without a special permit.

Cotton is coming into St. Louis quite freely from certain parts of the South .-One hundred and twelve bales arrived there on Friday last. On May 29 two hundred and forty-nine bales were shipped from Nashville for the North.

A rebel gunboat came to Jacksonport Arkansas, on Tuesday, and destroyed all the cotton and sugar stored there. She returned down the Black river, destroying all the cotton and sugar as she went, of which it is supposed there was a large amount. Considerable consternation prevailed for a time in the vicinity of Poca hontas, and our troops were under marching orders during Tuesday night; but it soon subsided, and at last accounts everything

The United States transport Philadelphia, from Pensacola on the 25th via Key West on the 30th ultimo, arrived at New York on Friday. Our troops still occupied Pensacola, and the place was being fortified. Martial law had been declared. Deserters were constantly coming in. About eight hundred of the enemy were in the vicinity, several of whom had been captured. The Navy Yard is entirely destroyed, including the fine Naval Hospital and the private dwellings. The health of our men continued good.

Instructions to Governor Stanley. There is no longer any doubt but that instructions have been forwarded to Gov-Stanley, at Newbern, N. C., requesting him not to interfere with the educational system for the contrabands, and laying down specific instructions with regard to the return of fugitives from justice. The instructions just given will be forwarded, doubtless, to the Military Governors of other States for their government in similar cases which were presented to Governor

By the arrival of the steamer Persia we have later dates from Europe. The London Times at last yields to the opinion that the progress of the North, though slow, is sure, and that place after place having fallen there will soon come a time when what is left will not be worth defending. France is said to have demanded the expulsion of the ex-King of Naples from

If you want your children to grow up rowdies, give them a night street education. They learn faster in that than in any other

MERCANTILE LICENSES.—Dealers in Merchandize, &c., are hereby notified to lift their Licenses without delay, as they will subject themselves to costs of suit if not attended to in time.

R. W. PATTON.

Treasurer.

LULLUL Early White Flat Dutch Strap Leaf. Early White Flat Norfolk. Early Purple Top Flat Strap Leaf. Long White French Long Yellow Swede. Round Russia, or Ruta Baga, Dale Hybrid.

The subscribers will forward, by mail, one-half pound of either of the above named varieties of turnip seed, postage paid, on the

ROGERS & GEST. No. 133 Market St., Phila

## Statement of Mifflin Co. Bank June 3d, 1862.

ASSETS. Gold and Silver \$22,189 25 U. S. Treasury Notes (7 3 10) 5,000 0
"Demand and Legal Tender, 2,110 0
Notes of other Banks, par in Phila. 8,860 0 2,110 0 and Checks of solvent Banks, not par in Phila. 4,581 50 Due from other Banks, (\$7,709 70

in Philadelphia)
Bills and Notes discounted, (not un-9,315 38 der Protest) Bills and Notes discounted, good,

(under Protest) alue of other property as it stands charged on the books of the

Bank Expense 1,179 39

\$124,445 33 LIABILITIES Capital Stock paid in \$25,000 60 73,275 00 Deposits (over draft \$165 16) 23,364 60

Discount, Interest, and Exchange \$124,445 33

In addition to the assets above named, the whole circulation of the Bank is secured by mortgages on unencumbered Real Estate, appraised by three competent and disinterested persons appointed by the Governor: Said mortgages deposited with the Auditor Gene-

MIFFLIN COUNTY, SS.

Due other Banks

Personally appeared before the subscriber, a Justice of the Peace, in and for said county, R. H. WILLIAMS, Cashier of the Mifflin County Bank, who, being duly sworn according to law, declares that the above statement is true to the best of his knowledge and belief. R. H. WILLIAMS, Cashier.

Sworn and subscribed before me, June 4, 1862. C. Hoever, J. P.

LUMBER! LUMBER!! Wm. B. Hoffman

WOULD respectfully inform the public that he has now on hand a very large

stock of Lumber, embracing:
Boards, Plank, Scantling, Shingles, Shingling Lath, Plastering Lath, Garden
Pale, Fence Rails, Sash of all sizes, Doors. Blinds and Shutters and ready worked Flooring.

Mr. H., being a practical carpenter, and having selected his stock personally with great care, Farmers, Builders, and others, needing anything in his line, are assured that they will find it to their advantage to give him a call. N B. Mr. H. is still agent for the sale of

the celebrated wooden water pipe manufactured by the Williamsport Company. Orders for any size will be promptly attended

Lewistown, June 11, 1862.



## HARDWARE STORE Is the place for a large stock and low prices. Lewistown, June 11, 1862.

OIL CLOTHS— All kinds and at low prices.
F. J. HOFFMAN.

You will find just what you want at F. J. HÖFFMAN'S

CUTLERY-Pocket and Table, well selected, and prices to suit the times.

F. J. HOFFMAN.

EATHER-

Come and see our Sole, Kip, Upper, Calfskins, Horseshoe, Nailrod, Tire, round and

I The best selected stock ever offered.

square, Shear wings, Landsides and Coulters Steel of all kinds. F. J. HOFFMAN.

Lard, Sperm, Coal, and Flaxseed, at F. J. HOFFMAN'S.

FARMERS, LOOK HIDERS PEST Hay Drags, at

Rakes, Grass Scythes, Also, Pitch Forks, Swaths, Cradles, Hand es, Scythe Stones, &c , very low. jell F. J. HOFFMAN.

BLANK BOOKS AND STATIONERY-a large assortment, at HOFFMAN'S.

SUNDAY School Books— A general assortment.

A general assortment, for sale by F. J. HOFFMAN. jel1

දෙනවැතුමෙනගතුම VERY LOW.

YOOD Sugarhouse Molasses at 8 cents per Quart. Good and best Baking, 9 & 12c. Good Syrup, 11c. Best Syrup, 13 and 14c. Handsome Cuba Sugar at 9 cents, and other kinds low.

F. J. HOFFMAN.