

# LEWISTOWN GAZETTE

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## MISCELLANEOUS.

### A Mormon Story—Sad and True History.

From the St. Joseph (Mo.) Journal, June 30.

Two years ago, along the flowery banks of a little rivulet that ran laughingly through one of the valleys of Old Wales, a maiden and her lover walked. Both were young, one was beautiful, and both were sad. It was a farewell meeting. The lovers had met to exchange their vows anew and then to part—he to embark as a sailor upon a vessel bound for America, she to remain at home patiently counting the long months that would elapse before they could meet again. These lovers were rude, ignorant and superstitious peasants. They knew but little, but their love was great. Fondly they pledged each other their eternal troth—lingeringly they held each other in a last embrace—slowly, and with bleeding hearts and swimming eyes, they parted.

Three months afterward a letter reached the home of the young girl from the captain of the ship in which her lover had sailed. He had been drowned, and in his chest were found some papers that enabled his captain to inform her of the fate that had befallen him who alone had made earth happy to her.

Not long after this there came to that country the Apostle of a new Faith. He was a man of strange and fervid eloquence. He drew a picture of a new home in a new world. He peopled that home with saints—he filled it with the glories and delights of Heaven brought to earth. He proclaimed himself the Moses, sent by God to lead his chosen children to this promised land.

The parents of the young girl of whom we have spoken took her to listen to this strange and enrapturing discourse. For many weeks a deep and profound stupor had settled upon her, and she lived like one in a dream. She listened to the wild enthusiasm of the Mormon propagandist with a stolid apathy, until he chanced to pronounce the word "America." That word, the name of the land for which her dead lover had sailed, acted on her like a spell. She listened henceforth as one entranced, and at the close of the discourse she sought out the preacher, and conversed with him.

What lies he told her—what cunning arts he used to draw her on—what spells he threw around her in the name of religion—will never be known. In a few days the missionary, hoary-headed and the husband of a harem of wives in the city of the Great Salt Lake, was sealed as the husband of this poor and beautiful young girl, and ere long, with his colony of converts and his young wife, embarked for the land of the New Jerusalem.

Last Saturday they reached this city. In the peaceful twilight of the day the poor, deluded Mormon wife, separating herself from her companions, walked down to the river's brink. She stood upon its bank, and watched its angry and turbulent flood, hurrying on towards the sea. She heard a footstep behind her—she turned her head, and beheld her lover, he whose grave she had believed to be in the ocean, and she reunited to whom in the spirit-land she had sold herself on earth.

A wild shriek pierced through the evening air. She raised her arms towards Heaven—up towards the eternal sky, and turning, leaped madly into the rapid stream. Without a word he followed her—for a moment they were both lost to sight—they rose again, clasped in each other's arms—then sank to rise no more.

A crowd of agitated and weeping women soon gathered on the bank, from whom our informant gathered the incidents of this strange story. One of them, who had known this ill-starred couple in Wales, had met the lover a few moments before. The story of his death was false. He had been picked up by a whaling vessel, carried to the coast of Oregon, and from thence he was making his way eastward. She had told him his betrothed was on the river bank—he hastened to meet her—and died with her.

### The New Military Bill.

Both Houses of Congress have passed the important bill authorizing the President to call all the military of the States into the field to put down the rebellion.

The first section provides that whenever the President shall call forth the military of the States he may specify in his call the period for which such service will be required, not exceeding nine months; and the militia so mustered in shall continue to serve for the time specified, unless sooner discharged. If by reason of defects in existing laws, or in the execution of them in the States, or any of them, it shall be found necessary to provide for enrolling the militia, the President is authorized to make all the necessary regulations, so as to include all able-bodied men between 18 and 45, and the number shall be apportioned among the States according to their population. When so enrolled they shall be organized in the mode prescribed for volunteers.

The second section authorizes the President to call one hundred thousand volunteers, as infantry, into field, in addition to the number already authorized by law, for the period of nine months, unless sooner discharged; and every soldier who shall enlist under this law shall receive his first month's pay, and also twenty-five dollars

as bounty, upon the mustering of his company or regiment into the service. All provisions of the law relating to volunteers enlisted in the service of the United States for three years, or during the war, except in relation to bounty, shall be extended to embrace volunteers raised under the provisions of this section.

The third section authorizes the President to accept such number of volunteers as may be required for filling up the regiments of infantry, now in the service, for twelve months, unless sooner discharged. All volunteers when mustered into service shall be on a footing with similar troops, except as to service bounty, which shall be fifty dollars, one half of which is to be paid upon forming their regiments, and the other half at the expiration of the enlistment. Section fourth authorizes the appointment of a Judge Advocate General, with the pay of a Colonel of cavalry, to whom all proceedings in court-martial shall be returned, and no sentence of death or imprisonment in a penitentiary shall be carried out without the approval of the President. Sections five and six authorize the Judge Advocate for each army, and section seven requires all battalions, officers, Quartermasters and Adjutants of cavalry exceeding the number authorized by law, and now in service, to be mustered out of service.

Section eight authorizes the President to establish and organize an army at his discretion, and section nine regulates the staff of the commanders of army corps as follows: One assistant adjutant general, with the rank of lieutenant colonel, and three aides-de-camp. Section ten regulates the number of officers of cavalry regiments. Section eleven authorizes the President to receive into service for the purpose of constructing entrenchments, performing camp service, or any military or naval service for which they may be found competent, persons of African descent, and such persons shall be enrolled and organized under such regulations not inconsistent with the Constitution and the laws as the President may prescribe; and section twelve enacts that whenever any man or boy of African descent, who, by the laws of any State, shall owe service or labor to any person who during the present rebellion has levied war borne arms against the Government, or adhered to their enemies, shall render any such service as enumerated in the section preceding, he, his mother, wife and children shall forever be free, any law or custom to the contrary notwithstanding; and where such persons owe service to loyal masters provision is made for compensation.

### Curious Mirror.

Among the curiosities exhibited in the late Paris Expedition, and promised for ours, was a huge concave mirror, the instrument of a startling species of optical magic.—On standing close to the mirror, and looking into it, it presents nothing but a magnificently monstrous dissection of your own physiognomy. On retiring a little, say a couple of feet, it gives your own face and figure in true proportion, but reversed, the head downwards. Most of the speculators, ignorant of anything else, observe these two effects, and pass on. But retire still further, standing at the distance of five or six feet from the mirror, and behold you see yourself, not a reflection—it does not strike you as a reflection—but your veritable self, standing in the middle part between you and the mirror. The effect is almost appalling from the idea it suggests of something supernatural; so startling in fact that men of the strongest nerves will shrink involuntarily at the first view. If you raise your cane to thrust at your other self, you will see it pass clean through the body and appear on the other side, the figure thrusting at you the same instant. The artist who first succeeded in finishing a mirror of this description brought it to one of the French kings—if we recollect aright, it was Louis XV—placed his Majesty on the right spot, and bade him draw his sword directed to his own breast; he did so, threw down his weapon and ran away. The practical joke cost the inventor the King's patronage and favor; his Majesty being afterwards so ashamed of his cowardice, that he could never again look at the mirror or its owner.—*English paper.*

### Nouns of Multitude.

A little girl was looking at the picture of a number of ships, when she exclaimed, "See what a flock of ships." We corrected her by saying that a flock of ships was called a fleet, and a fleet of sheep was called a flock.

And here we may add, for the benefit of the foreigner who is mastering the intricacies of our language in respect to nouns of multitude, that a flock of girls is called a bevy, and a bevy of wolves is called a pack, and a pack of thieves is called a gang, and a gang of angels is called a host, and a host of porpoises is called a shoal, and a shoal of buffaloes is called a herd, and a herd of children is called a troop, and a troop of partridges is called a covey, and covey of buffaloes is called a galaxy, and a galaxy of ruffians is called a horde, and a horde of rubbish is called a heap, and a heap of oxen is called a drove, and a drove of blackguards is called a mob, and a mob of Whigs is called a school, and a school of worship-

ers is called a congregation, and a congregation of engineers is called a band, and a band of locusts is called a swarm, and a swarm of people is called a crowd, and a crowd of gentle folk is called the elite, and the elite of the city's thieves and rascals are called the roughs, and a miscellaneous crowd of city folks is called the community or the public, according as they are spoken of by the religious community or the secular public.—*Pittman's Photographic Magazine.*

### War Meeting in New York.

An immense war meeting was held in New York last week—100,000 persons it is said being present—at which the following resolutions were adopted:

Whereas, At a meeting of the citizens of New York, convened on the 20th of April, 1861, it was resolved to support the Government in the prosecution of the war then opened by the rebels, with all the means in our power; and whereas, nothing has since occurred to change our opinions or our determination then expressed, but everything to confirm them; and whereas, after a series of successes to the Federal army, interrupted only by a few temporary reverses, the casualties of war have reduced the effective strength of the regiments in the field, so that recruits are needed to fill them up; and whereas, the occupation of the places repossessed by our army requires an additional force, and the President has called for three hundred thousand men, and for these reasons another meeting of citizens has been called, and is now assembled; it is, therefore,

Resolved, That we reaffirm all the resolutions of the meeting of April, 1861, hereby declaring that every event that has since occurred has served to strengthen the convictions, then held, of the wickedness of this rebellion, and the duty of all loyal citizens to suppress it with the strong hand, and at all hazards.

Resolved, That this war is waged on the part of the loyal for the overthrow only of the disloyal; that we seek not to enforce any claims or to establish any privileges beyond those given us by the Constitution of our fathers; and are now, to maintain the supremacy of that Constitution over every foot of soil where it ever bore sway, with not a line interpolated or a line erased.

Resolved, That we are for the Union of the States, the integrity of the country, and the maintenance of this Government, without any condition or qualification whatever; and we will stand by them and uphold them, under all circumstances, and at every necessary sacrifice of life or treasure.

Resolved, That while we recognize, and will credulously maintain, the rights of each State under the Constitution, we abhor and repudiate the doctrine—fatal to national unity, and so prolific of treason in the army and navy, and among the people—that allegiance is due to the State, and not to the United States, holding it as a cardinal maxim, that to the United States, as a collective Government, is due the primary allegiance of all our people, and that any State, or Confederation of States, which attempts to divert it, by force or otherwise, is guilty of the greatest of crimes against humanity and our National Union.

Resolved, That we urge upon the Government the exercise of its utmost skill and vigor in the prosecution of this war, unity of design, comprehensiveness of plan, a uniform policy, and the stringent use of all the means within its reach, consistent with the usages of civilized warfare.

Resolved, That we acknowledge but two divisions of the people of the United States in this crisis: those who are loyal to the Constitution and every inch of its soil, and are ready to make every sacrifice for the integrity of the Union, and the maintenance of civil liberty within it, and those who openly or covertly endeavor to sever our country, or to yield to the insolent demand of its enemies; that we fraternize with the former, and detest the latter; and that, forgetting all former party names and distinctions, we call upon all patriotic citizens to rally for one undivided country, one flag, one destiny.

Resolved, That the Government of the United States and its people, with an occasional exception among the reckless inhabitants where this rebellion was fostered, have wisely and studiously avoided all interference with the concerns of other nations, asking, and usually enjoying, a like non-interference with their own, and that such is, and should continue to be, its policy; that the intimations of a contemplated departure from this sound rule of conduct on the part of some of the nations of Europe, by an intervention in our present struggle, is as unjust to them as it would be to us, and to the great principles for which we are contending; but we assure them, with a solemnity of conviction which admits of no distrust or fear, and from a knowledge of, and firm reliance upon, the spirit and fortitude of twenty millions of people, that any attempt thus to intervene, will meet a resistance unparalleled in its force, unconquerable in its persistence, and fatal to those whom it is intended to aid; and that it will tend only to strengthen and elevate the Republic.

Resolved, That the skill, bravery, and endurance exhibited by our army and navy have elicited our admiration and gratitude; that we behold in these qualities the assurances of sure and speedy success to our arms, and of route and discomfiture to the rebels; that we urge the Government to aid and strengthen them by all means in its power, and carefully provide for sick, wounded, and disabled soldiers and their families; prosecute the war with increased vigor and energy, until the rebellion is utterly crushed, the integrity of the Union in all its borders restored, and every rebel reduced to submission, or driven from the land; and that, to accomplish these ends, we pledge to our rulers our faith, our fortunes, and our lives.

Resolved, That we approve of the Administration of the President of the United States, and of the measures recommended by him for the prosecution of the war, the suppression of the rebellion, and the welfare of the country; that we sanction as wise and expedient the call for 300,000 more troops, and earnestly exhort our countrymen to rally to the stan-

dard of the Union, and bear it aloft until it shall float in peace and security, and be everywhere respected and honored.

Resolved, That a general armament is required by every consideration of policy and safety, and the Government should lose no time in filling up our armies and putting the whole sea coast in a state of complete defence.

Resolved, That it be recommended to the Common Council of the city of New York to offer a bounty of twenty-five dollars to every resident of the city who shall after thirty days, enlist into any regiment now in the field.

### People's State Convention.

Agreeably to the published call of the State Central Committee, the delegates to the People's State Convention met in the Representative Chamber at the Capitol, at 11 o'clock on Thursday morning, and was called to order by A. K. McClure, Esq., Chairman of the State Central Committee.

On motion of Morton M. Michael, Esq., Hon. Thomas M. Marshall, of Allegheny county, was chosen as temporary Chairman of the Convention.

Mr. Marshall, on taking the chair, addressed the Convention as follows:

I beg to return my thanks to the Convention for this honor. I have no desire at this time to make any speech to you. I hope the deliberations of this body will be conducted with unanimity and kindness, that we will endeavor by every manner here to show an example of what should be the conduct of the people of the United States. I hope, as we are and ever have been known as the Keystone of the Federal Arch, and as we have borne the burden of that arch upon our shoulders, I hope our deliberations to day will show our continued willingness to give our arms and hearts to the maintenance of the Union until the last rebel is subdued by the bayonet or the sword. (Applause.) I trust that Pennsylvania, by her representatives here to day, will speak a voice, and such a voice in the language of the scripture as shall give no uncertain sound, that none may need inquire where Pennsylvania stands.—(Applause.) I trust that Pennsylvania, through her accredited representatives here, will tell the loyal people over all her hills and through all her valleys that she has been the Keystone of the Federal Arch, and will still bear upon her brawny shoulders the responsibility of maintaining it over the dead bodies of all its foes. I trust that our deliberations will be conducted in calmness and dispassionately, but with great firmness. Ordinarily, conventions have assembled in this hall for discussion, and for the settlement of mere party issues—party issues that are dead, and I trust buried never to have a resurrection. It is no party issue brings us here, but to inquire whether we have a country, and if we have one, whether we are willing to maintain it at the peril of our lives. As we have given the loyal blood of Pennsylvanians upon every battle field of the Revolution, and upon every battle field in this internal struggle, I trust we will baptize every rebel acre with blood of our soldiers, until the last rebel is subdued, and no man shall live here who dare say any Confederate State, but the United States of America. (Applause.) I said I have no speech to make to you. We come here from all departments of industry, representing all the varied interests of a great State, and of course there must be differences of opinion, upon minor questions. I invoke the kindness and forbearance of the various gentlemen who constitute this respectable body, that they will bear with each other and endeavor to harmonize. With these remarks I would suggest that it is now in order to make nominations for temporary secretaries:

Messrs. E. Cowen, of Warren, Chas. Colgan, of Lancaster, Linn Bartholomew, of Schuylkill, and James M. Afee, of Westmoreland, were appointed temporary Secretaries of the Convention.

The list of counties were then read over by the Secretaries, and the delegates handed in their credentials.

James M. Sellers, Esq., appeared as Senatorial delegate for this district, and D. W. Woods, Esq., as Representative delegate.

When the city of Philadelphia was called, two separate lists of delegates were handed in, which on motion were referred to a committee of five, consisting of the following named gentlemen: Messrs. W. H. Ainey, Smith Fuller, Linn Bartholomew, W. C. Moreland, J. M. Sellers.

Mr. Lowry moved that a committee consisting of one delegate from each Senatorial district be appointed to report officers for the permanent organization.

Before the motion was put Mr. McMichael moved that a similar committee of one from each Senatorial district be appointed to report a series of resolutions for the consideration of the Convention.

Both of the motions having been agreed to, the following committees were appointed:

COMMITTEE TO REPORT OFFICERS FOR PERMANENT ORGANIZATION.

Jno. M. Butler, M. H. Dickinson, S. Morton, E. T. Ochs, Aaron Mull, H. A. Woodhouse, S. P. Longstreet, A. F. Russell, J. A. Shibley, C. B. Forney, M. H. Sherrin, J. H. Zellers, Jacob Wirt, R. S. Bronson, E. D. Barclay, Caleb Gwyer.

Wm. S. Pearce, C. T. Jones, H. T. Weyan, J. T. Fruesau, T. E. Zollich, D. D. Warner, H. J. Olmstead, Samuel Owen, J. T. Ewing, E. M. Sayers, J. T. Dravo, J. S. Graham, R. P. Robinson, M. C. Beebe, M. B. Lowry, Robert Thora.

COMMITTEE OF RESOLUTIONS.  
Morton McMichael, John A. Fisher, Edward Bright, R. W. Shorb, A. N. Essinger, R. G. Harper, J. W. Matern, J. B. Finley, Smith Fuller, W. McKeenan, Jas. McCaffrey, J. W. F. White, J. H. Nealey, J. W. Blanchard, R. L. White, B. Hartshorn, John M. Bowman.

The President informed the different committees that rooms were ready for their reception, so that they could meet at once to discharge the duties assigned to them.

On motion, the Convention adjourned until half past two o'clock this afternoon.

### AFTERNOON SESSION.

The Convention re-assembled at 2½ o'clock P. M.

PERMANENT ORGANIZATION.  
Mr. Lowry, from the committee to select officers for the permanent organization of the Convention, made the following report:

President—Hon. JOHN C. KNOX.

### VICE PRESIDENTS.

Oscar Thompson, J. A. Fisher, Morton M. Michael, M. H. Sherk, J. W. Forney, Day Wood, Nathan Hillis, D. W. Grove, P. F. Smith, R. G. Harper, Joseph Young, R. Marshall, E. T. Harrison, J. H. Lichtenberger, S. J. Kistler, C. P. Markle, Isaac Ely, James Ruple, J. K. Boyer, James McAuley, Judge Laporte, J. L. Graham, Louis H. Pugh, C. E. Anderson, E. Cowan, Robt. Thorne, C. H. Shriver, E. E. Woodruff, I. S. Monroe, E. W. Daviss, Wm. B. Mullen.

### SECRETARIES.

Jas. C. Brown, J. M. Mannus, A. S. Richie, A. R. Barlow, Simon B. Brown, Wm. Cavan, John K. Ewing, R. L. White, H. A. Woodhouse, C. B. Forney, John H. Sellers, J. R. M'Affee, John F. Dravo.

Doorkeeper—James Subers.  
Mr. Knox, on taking the chair addressed the convention as follows:

The gentlemen of the convention will please to accept my thanks for their kind partiality in selecting me to preside over their deliberations. I rejoice to be here to-day, acting in concert with the true and loyal men of Pennsylvania, regardless of former political associations, and recognizing at this eventful time as the only true tests of fellowship and communion, love of country, devotion to the American Union, a fixed and unalterable determination to uphold and sustain the Government of the United States, and to resist to the death the enemies of that Government whenever and wherever found. (Applause.)

I rejoice especially to be here, because I can in this way evince my desire to strengthen the hands of that honest man and patriotic statesman, the President of the United States, to cheer him on, and bid him and his trust-worthy counsellors God speed in their noble labors for the maintenance of our Government and the preservation of our country. [Applause.]

Yes, gentlemen, it is to me a source of great pleasure to be able to declare that, in my judgment, the men at the head of our National and State administrations are, in this terrible crisis, doing their whole duty, and are consequently entitled to our entire confidence and our warmest support.

I envy not that man who cannot now look beyond the platform of his party, to the standard of his country.

The question is not now which political party shall administer the government, or what men shall fill its offices, but it is whether there shall be offices to fill or a government to administer, and until this momentous question is settled, for one, I shall act with the men who are the most in earnest in their efforts to destroy this rebellion, and the most determined signally to punish the rebels, their aiders and abettors.

I repeat, gentlemen, that I have great confidence in Abraham Lincoln, and his chosen counsellors, and I must be permitted to say, that especially do I confide in the clear head sound mind and honest heart of the Secretary of War, Edwin M. Stanton, our own immediate representative in the Cabinet.

I say this with a full knowledge that to late a systematic attempt has been made to bring this officer into disrepute, and to cause his removal from the high and responsible position which he now so ably fills.

Every disappointed man, whether for the opportunity of serving his country with a title prefixed to his name, or for furnishing the munitions of war, at large profits, visits his vengeance upon the head of Mr. Stanton. The friends of this officer cannot, of course, complain of the most careful scrutiny into his official conduct, and do by no means deny that he may, like others, have committed mistakes; yet, when it is seen that the most unmeasured abuse is continually lavished upon him and his acts; that he is held responsible for consequences, to prevent which has been entirely beyond his power, and charged with disasters arising from movements, which he neither counselled nor directed, it becomes necessary to look for the causes which have prompted these attacks.

For myself, I believe he has thus been attacked,—

1st, Because he is truly in earnest in his determination to put down this rebellion, and, 2d, Because he performs his official duty without fear, favor or affection.

Those of us who are personally acquainted with Mr. Stanton, know that his intellect is of the highest order; that he is possessed of

Uncle Sam and Family.  
Yankee Freedom is a lad  
And Union is his sister;  
Uncle Sam he is their dad  
And he'll give secess a twist.  
For they said Mrs. Sam she died—  
We always called her virtue—  
But you, Secess, indeed have lied,  
And now he's going to birch you.  
Yankee and sister, too,  
Are bound on retribution;  
For our mother they said they knew  
Died of broken Constitution.  
But Yankee Freedom will now show  
Secess has been mistaken;  
Though of necessity he's their foe  
Until again they right awaken.  
Then secess the tune will find  
Was turned as short as this;  
While turning to the Coffee Pot Sign,  
Which I don't want you to miss!  
For your family needs, may be,  
A little Tin Ware Solace;  
And, indeed, you ought to see,  
Then come to J. I. WALLIS,  
East Market Street,  
Lewistown.  
March 5, 1862.]

## PATENT COAL OIL GREASE.

THIS Grease is made from COAL OIL, and has been found by repeated tests to be the most economical, and at the same time the best lubricator for Mill Gearing, Stages, Wagons, Carts, Carriages, Vehicles of all kinds, and all heavy bearings, keeping the axles always cool, and not requiring them to be looked after for weeks. It has been tested on railroad cars, and with one soaking of the waste it has run, with the cars, 20,000 miles! All railroad, omnibus, livery stable and Express companies that have tried it pronounce it the *ne plus ultra*. It combines the body and fluidity of tallow, beeswax and tar, and unlike general lubricators, will not run off, it being warranted to stand any temperature. I have it in boxes 2½ to 10 lbs. Also kegs and barrels from 30 to 400 lbs, for general use and sale. The boxes are more preferable; they are 6 inches in diameter by 2½ inches deep, and hold 2½ lbs net; the boxes are clean, and hardly a carman, teamster, expressman, miller or farmer, that would not purchase one box for trial. F. G. FRANCISCUS, Lewistown, February 12, 1862.

## AMBROTYPES AND MELAINOTYPES.

The Gems of the Season.  
THIS is no humbug, but a practical truth. The pictures taken by Mr. Burkholder are unsurpassed for BOLDNESS, TRUTHFULNESS, BEAUTY OF FINISH, and DURABILITY. Prices varying according to size and quality of frames and Cases. Room over the Express Office, Lewistown, August 23, 1860.

WILLIAM LIND, has now open A NEW STOCK OF Cloths, Cassimeres AND VESTINGS, which will be made up to order in the neatest and most fashionable styles. ap19

## SPRING & SUMMER GOODS

R. F. ELLIS, of the late firm of McCoy & Ellis, has just returned from the city with a choice assortment of

Dry Goods and Groceries, selected with care and purchased for cash, which are offered to the public at a small advance on cost. The stock of Dry Goods embraces all descriptions of

## Spring & Summer GOODS,

suitable for Ladies, Gentlemen and Children, with many new patterns. His

## Groceries

comprise Choice Sugars, Molasses, Java, Rio and Laguira Coffee, superior Teas, &c. Also, Boots and Shoes, Queensware, and all other articles usually found in stores—all which the customers of the late firm and the public in general are invited to examine.

R. F. ELLIS, Country Produce received as usual and the full market price allowed therefor. Lewistown, April 30, 1862.

## DR. J. LOCKE, DENTIST.

OFFICE on East Market street, Lewistown, adjoining F. G. FRANCISCUS' Hardware Store. P. S. Dr. Locke will be at his office the first Monday of each month to spend the week. my31

100 DOZEN Coal Oil Chimneys, Wicks, Brushes, &c., for sale at city wholesale prices to retailers, by mh12 F. G. FRANCISCUS.

SUNDAY School Books—A general assortment, for sale by jell P. J. HOFFMAN.

HAY Forks, Rope and Tackle Blocks, at my7 F. J. HOFFMAN'S.

CONNECTIONERY—Nuts, Crackers, &c., at low prices to dealers, by my7 P. J. HOFFMAN'S.