mainder of the brigade formed, as stated, on the right, with the addition of the 3d Wisconsin, and an effort was made to drive the enemy from their cover in the wood.

During all this time the firing on both sides was terrific, and the men were falling by the score. The line advanced steadily with the exception of the 3d Wisconsin. under a still galling fire, and drove the rebels back. The Wisconsin regiment fled at the first fire, and it was with great difficulty and at great personal risk that the general succeeded in getting them into line again. They had hardly returned to their position, however, before they broke and ran again-in fact, proved worse than useless. The remainder of the infantry charged upon the enemy's batteries, several of which could not be seen until they entered the wood, where they came suddenly upon a large infantry force that had lain concealed from the commencement of the fight. This force opened fire upon our men with frightful effect. The slaughter at this point was very great. More than one half the men of the 28th New York were killed and wounded. Col. Donnelly, commanding, was mortally wounded; the lieutenant colonel, Brown, and the major are both wounded, and there is not a captain of company left to the regiment. The 10th Maine lost about one hundred and fifty in killed and wounded; the 5th Connecticut suffered similarly, besides losing of his Government. Col. Chapman, who was taken prisoner .--The 46th Pennsylvania has hardly enough men left to form a full company. Col. Knipe was wounded in the head and in the arm, but not fatally; Lieut. Col. Selfridge was slightly injured, and the major was shot through his arm.

General Crawford and staff were near being taken prisoners twice during the fight. On both occasions they were examining different points, with a view to a change of position, when they came upon the rebel pickets. Fortunately they all escaped unhurt. While I am writing the wounded are being carried to the rear, for although the firing on both sides stopped at 9 p. m., it is expected that the fight will be renewed in the morning, with largely augmented forces on both sides. Our cavalry force at Madison Court House, under Gen. Beaufort, has been driven out, and from every point we receive intimations that the rebels have determined to offer us an obstinate and bloody resistance. What the rebel loss has been, to day, we cannot ascertain. I will learn and send further accounts as soon as possible.

# Official Report From Gen. Pope.

Headquarters Army of Virginia, CEDAR MOUNTAIN, Aug. 13, 1862, 3 P. M.

To Maj. Gen. Halleck, General in Chief:

On Thursday morning the enemy crossed the Rapidan, at Bamellsford, in heavy force, and advanced strongly on the road to Culpeper and Madison Court House. I had established my whole force on the turnpike be tween Culpeper and Sperryville, ready to concentrate at either place as soon as the enemy's plans were developed.

Early on Friday it became apparent that the move on Madison Court House was merely a feint to detain the army corps of General Sigel at Sperryville and that the main attack of the enemy would be at Culpeper, to which place I had thrown forward part of Banks' and McDowell's corps.

Brigadier General Bayard, with part of the rear of McDowell's corps, who was in advance near the Rapidan, fell slowly back, delaying and embarrassing the enemy's advance as far as possible, and capturing some of the men. The force of Banks and Sigle, and one of

the divisions of McDowell's corps, were rapidly concentrated at Culpeper during Friday and Friday night, Banks' corps being pushed forward five miles south of Culpeper, with Rickett's division of McDowell's corps three

miles in his rear. The corps of Sigel, which had marched all

er up the mountain. Our pickets at once advanced and occupied the ground. The fatigue ef the troops from long marches and excessive heat made it impossible for either side to resume the action on Sanday. The men were allowed to rest and recruit the whole day, our only active operations being of the caral-ry on the enemy's flank and rear. Monday was spent in burying the dead, and in getting off the wounded. The slaughter was severe on both sides, most of the fighting being hand to hand. The dead bodies of both armies were found mingled together in masses over the whole ground of the conflict. The burying of the dead was not completed until dark

Monday, the heat being so terrible that on severe work was not possible. On Monday night the enemy fied from the field, leaving many of his dead unburied and his wounded on the ground and along the road to Orange Court House, as will be seen from General Buford's despatch. A cavalry and artillery force, under General Buford, was immediately thrown forward in pursuit, and followed the enemy to the Rapidan, over which he passed with his rear guard by ten o'clock in the morning. Parts of our infantry followed ; the remainder were sent forward the morning. The behavior of Banks' corps during the action was very fine. No greater gallantry and daring could be exby any troops. I cannot speak too hibited highly of the intrepidity of General Banks imself during the whole of the engagement. He was in the front, and exposed as much as any man in his command. His example was of the greatest benefit to his troops, and he merits and should receive the commendation

Generals Williams, Augur, Gordon, Craw-ford, Prince, Green, and Geary, behaved with conspicuous gallanty. Augur and Geary were severely wounded, and Prince, by losing his way in the dark, while passing from one flank to the other, fell into the enemy's hands. I desire publicly to express my appreciation of the prompt and skilful manner in which Generals McDowell and Sigel brought forward their respective commands and established them on the field, and of their cheerful and hearty co-operation with me from beginning to end.

Brigadier Gen. Roberts, chief of cavalry of this army, was with the advance of our force on Friday and Saturday, and was conspicuous for his gallantry and for the valuable aid he rendered to Generals Banks and Craw ford. Our loss in killed, wounded, and missing was about 1,500, of whom 220 were taken prisoners. As might be expected from the character of the engagement, a very large proportion of those were killed. The enemy's loss in killed, wounded, and prisoners, we are now satisfied, is much in excess of our own. A full list of the casualties will be transmitted as soon as possible, together with a detailed report, in which I shall endeavor to do justice to all.

JOHN POPE, Maj. Gen. Commanding. The Truth from Cumberland Gap.

LOUISVILLE, August 16 .- Captain J. A.

Ferry, division quartermaster, just arrived from Cumberland Gap, which he left on the 12th, at noon, reports that DeCours y's brigade was attacked by Stevenson's rebel di vision on the 9th, at Tazewell, Tennessee, and that Colonel Cochran, of the 14th Kentucky Regiment, whipped four rebel regiments .--Cochran held his fire until the enemy were within one hundred and fifty yards, and checked their advance.

The Federal loss was eight killed and fifteen wounded, and fifty-seven of the 16th taken prisoners. We took a rebel lieutenant colonel prisoner, whom we exchanged for the fifty-seven prisoners.

The rebel officers admitted a loss of 250 killed and wounded. We took 213 wagon loads of forage and 70 horses. We lost the

knapsacks of two regiments. There has been no fight at Big Creek Gap as reported, nor any other engagement in the vicinity of the Gap or Tazewell than the fore-going. All the reports of the cutting to pieces of Gen. Carter's and Col. Byrd's forces

by the rebels are utterly false. Gen. Morgan has thanked DeCoursey and Cochran for their gallantry.

The Knoxville papers give a list of 109 rebels killed at Tazewell.

Arrival of Colonel Corcoran.

General McCall on the War. General McCall returns from Richmond with different ideas of the war. He says that

our motto should be "instant submission on the part of the rebels, or their extermination."

Despatches from Washington furnish some important correspondence. The Rebel Gen-eral Lee informs General McClellan that the oath of allegiance taken by "citizens of his Government," and paroles given by them not to bear arms against the United States will not be regarded as obligatory, and that persons who take them will be " required to render millitary service," and that should our Government treat this military service as a breach of parole the Rebel Government will resort to retaliatory measures. Gen. McClel-lan having transmitted the letter to Washington, Gen. Halleck states in reply that our Government has never authorized the extor tion of any oaths of allegiance or military paroles, but, on the contrary, has refused the application of several thousand prisoners to be permitted to take the oath and return to their homes in the Rebel States. At the same time the Government claims, and will exercise the right to arrest, imprison or send beyond its military lines, any persons suspected of treason or affording aid to the enemy; and if such persons voluntarily take the oath and afterwards violate it they will be punish ed according to military usages. General Lee is also assured that "no unseemly threats of retaliation" will deter the Government from "exercising its lawful "rights over persons and property of whatever character .--In a second letter addressed directly to Gen. Lee in answer to one in relation to the execution of Mumford at New Orleans, General Halleck states that measures will be taken to ascertain the facts in relation thereto, and gives the assurance that the United States authorities will conduct the contest in strict accordance with the laws and usages of modern warfare, and that all excesses will be duly punished. In regard to parties who, in disguise as peaceful citizens, penetrate our lines to burn bridges, &c., General Halleck adheres to the rules laid down in January last, directing their execution as spies. Then follows another letter from General Lee repeating inquiries as to the hanging of Mumford, instan. cing what he calls atrocities and again threat ening retaliation. Under date of August 2d, General Lee addresses General Halleck transmitting Jeff. Davis' instructions, already published, as to retaliation upon the officers of General Pope's Army in consequence of his orders. To this latter letter General Halleck replies that as the papers enclosed are "couched in language exceedingly insul-

ting to the Government of the United States, I must respectfully decline to receive them. They are herewith returned." Gen. McClellan's army has left Harri-

son's Landing.

The rebels under Breckinridge met with a repulse at Baton Rouge, Louisiana, in

which Gen. Williams, commander of our forces, was killed.

### Married.

On the 8th inst., at the Lutheran parsonage by Rev. H. R. Fleck, BENJAMIN HAR-MAN to Miss SARAH C. REED, both of Kishacoquillas Valley.

On the 6th inst., in Decatur township, by Rev. Samuel Lawrence, DAVID A. STROUP to Miss MARY E. KEARNS.

### Died.

In Lewistown, August 20, Mrs. MARIA McCAY, eldest daughter of the late Mrs. Salomons, of Princeton, New Jersey. On the 15th inst., in this place, BETTY, daughter of John B. and Mary E. Miller,

aged 6 months and 12 days. In Wayne township, on Friday, 8th inst., MAGDALENA, wife of J.hn Miller, sr., aged

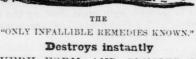
81 years, 11 months and 24 days.

We have laid thee down to rest. No storm disturbs thy peaceful sumber, Till thou shalt rise among the blest. And be among that shining number,



-Rats, Roaches, &c. Mice, Moles, and Ants. To Destroy—Mice, Moles, and Ants. To Destroy—Mice Moles, and Ants. To Destroy—Moths in Furs, Clothes, &c. To Destroy—Mosquitoes and Fleas. To Destroy—Insects on Aninals, &c. To Destroy—Insects on Aninals, &c. To Destroy—Every form and species of Vermin.





FORM AND SPECIES OF EVERY



Those Preparations (unlike all others) are Free from Poisons." Not dangerous to the Human Family.

\*Rats do not die on the premises." \*They come out of their holes to die." 'They are the only infallible remedies known." 12 years and more established in New York City." Used by-the City Post Office.

Used by-the City Prisons and Station Houses Used by-the City Steamers, Ships, &c. Used by------the City Hospitals, Alms-houses, &c. Used by-the City Hotels-'Astor'-St. Nicholas,' &c Used by-the Boarding Houses, &c., &c.

-more than 50,000 Private Families Used by-See one or two Specimens of what is Everywhere said by the People-Editors-Dealers, dc.

HOUSEKEEPERS-troubled with vermin need b so no longer, if they use "costats" Exterminators. We have used it to our sa is action, and if a box cost \$5 we would have it. We had tried poisons, but they effected nothing; but "Costars" article knocks the breath out of Kats, Mice, Roaches and Bed Bugs, quicker than we can write it. It is in great demand all over the country.—Moding, [O.] Gazette.

MORE GRAIN and provisions are destroyed annu ally in Grant County by vermin, than would pay for tons of this Rat and Insect Killer.—Lanc ster [Wis.] Herald.

HENRY R. COSTAR-We are selling your prepara-tions rapidly. Wherever they have been used, kats, Mice, Roaches and Vermin disappear rapidly. Ecker & Stouffer, Druggists, Windsor, Md.

"Costar's" Rat, Roach, &c. Exterminator.

· Costar's" "Costar's" Bed Bug Exterminator.

" Costar's" · Costar's" Electric Powder for Insects, &c.

In 25c, 50c, and \$1.00 Boxes. Bottles and Flasks, \$3 and \$5 Sizes for Plantations, Ships, Boats, Hotels, &c., &c.

CAUTION!!! To prevent the public from being im-posed upon by Spurious and Highly Pernicious Imita-tions, a new label has been prepared, bearing a fac-simile of the Proprietor's signature. Examine each box, bottle, or flask carefully before purchasing, and take nothing but "COSTAR'S."

All Wholesale Druggists in the the large cities. Some of the Wholesale Agents in New York City: Shieffelin Brothers & Co. B. A. Fahnestock, Hull & Co. A. B. & D. Sands & Go. Wheeler & Hart. James S. Aspinwal! Morgan & Allen. Hall, Ruckel & Co. Thomas & Fuller. P. D. Orvis. P. D. Orvis. Harral, Risley & Kitchen, Bush, Gale & Robinson. harral, Kisley & Kitchen, Bush, Gale & Roimson, M. Ward, Close & Co. McKisson & Robbins, D. S. Barnes & Co. F. C. Wells & Co. F. C. Wells & Co. Lazelle, Marsh & Gardner, Hall, Dixon & Co. Conrad Fox. and others. Philadelphia, Pa,: T. W. Dyott & Co. B. A. Fahnestoek & Co. Robert Shoemaker & Co. French, Richards & Co. and others. AND BY DRUGGISTS, GROCERS, STOREKEEPERS, and REFAILERS gen erally in all COUNTRY TOWNS and VILLAGES in the UNITED STATES.

# LEWISTOWN ACADEMY. W. H. Woods, Principal.

Assisted by an able Corps of Competent Teachers.

THE next session will open the first Wednesday of September. The aim of the Principal in taking charge of this Institution will be to elevate its standard, and to afford to the citizens of Lewistown and vicinity a school where their children can receive a thorough education. An extensive course of study will be adopted. The Principal brings with him a thirteen

year's experience in conducting Academies and Seminaries, and feels confident that he will be able to render entire satisfaction to those who may entrust their children to his care. A Preparatory Department will also be

annexed to the Institution, for those who are not qualified or old enough for the academic course. Also, a Commercial Department. In this department young men are thoroughly qualified for the counting room. No text book is used; manuscript alone is employed, and separate instruction given to each pupil.-Some who have completed a course of instruction in Book Keeping under the Principal are now filling lucrative situations as Book Keepers; his mode of instruction is simple, practical and thorough. A limited number of lady boarders will be

received. Parents entrusting their daughters to the Principal's care, may rest assured that every attention will be paid to their mental and moral improvement; also to their habits and manners. Terms per session of five months for board-

ing scholars, including board and Tuition. \$65 00. Day scholars are charged from \$3.00 to \$6.00 per quarter, according to the studies pursued, with an additional charge of 25 cts. for incidentals. Extras, Music, French, Painting, Drawing,

Ornamental Needlework, Book Keeping, &c. at the usual extra charges. Bills of day scholars are due at the middle

of each quarter. For further particulars ad-W. II. WOODS, dress aug6-3t\* Lewistown, Pa.

TIN WARE & STOVES O<sup>F</sup> all patterns, constantly kept, and for sale at very low figures, as usual, at the famous BIG COFFEE POT SIGN. Lewistown, August 6, 1862.

# IRVIN WALLIS' Screw-top, Air-tight Fruit Can. PATENT PENDING.

TIIIS Can, after being thoroughly tested, is now conceded by all who have used it to be the best Can in market. It has proved itself perfectly Air tight in every instance, and the Gum being on the outside is there-fore free from a great objection. This year I have not only remodled the top, which is now much neater, but it is so constructed that you can apply a wrench that I give with Cans to screw and unscrew, which cr the be done with ease. Also, other Sealing Cans and Glass Jars. Sold Low for cash, only at THE BIG COFFEE POT SIGN.

Lewistown, August 6, 1862.

TEACHERS WANTED. PPLICATIONS will be received by the A undersigned until September 1st, 1862, r TWO MALE TEACHERS, to take charge of the 1st and 2d schools of this borough .-To competent Teachers, who can produce satisfactory testimonials, a liberal salary will be paid.

Also, TWO FEMALE TEACHERS wapted to take charge of the 3d and 4th schools. For further information address the undersigned.

J. F. ROHRER, Secretary of School Board, McVeytown, Pa. McVeytown July 30, 1862.-1m.

## **Teachers Wanted**

THE BOARD.

## JALES. SHEBIDD'S

BY virtue of sundry writs of Venditioni Exponas and Levari Facias, issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of Mifflin county and to me directed, will be exposed to sale by public vendue or outcry, at the Court House in the borough of Lewistown, on

Saturday, August 23, 1862. at 1 o'clock in the afternoon, the following

real estate to wit : All that certain brick house and lot of ground,

piece or parcel of land, situate, lying and be ing in the borough of Lewistown. Mifflin county, being 23 feet in front on the Kisha-coquillas turnpike on Valley street, and 182 feet in depth to a 16 feet alley, bounded by lot of Keiser's heirs on the north, and lot late of J. A. Mathews on the south, it leing part of lot No. 1, as generally known in the plan of lots laid off by Andrew Keiser, Esq. Seized, taken in execution and to be sold as the property of *Lazarus Steely*, dec'd., in the hands of his Administratrix, Catharine Barr, late Catharine Steely, with notice to the heirs and terre tenants of the land bound by the judgment.

### ALSO,

ALSO, All that message and tract of land on which the said James McCurdy is at present residing, situate and being partly in Granville township and partly in the borough of Lew-istown, Mifflin county, composing and con-taining two tracts and parcels of land, one of which is bounded and described as follows : commencing at a point near brick house at intersection of roads, thence by road to Allen ville south 89°, west 16 8-10 perches to post thence by land of D. W. Hulings, south 15°, west 7 1-10 perches to post, thence by same  $3^{\circ}$ , west 7 3-10 perches to post, thence south  $80^{\circ}$ , west 6 7-10 perches to post, thence south  $3^{\circ}$ , east 4 4-10 perches to post, thence by lot of Morrison, north 86°, west 12 5-10 perches to post, thence north  $10\frac{1}{2}$ °, west 43 perches to stone, thence north  $62^{\circ}$  61 perches to post by W. O, thence south 1°, west 14 perches to place of beginning, containing eight acres and 3 perches, more or less, with a tan yard and other valuable improvements thereon erected. Also, All that parcel and lot of ground adjoining above described tract on the west, and lot of R. C. Hale on the east, containing about three quarters of an acre, more or less. Seized, taken in execution and to be sold as the property of James McCurdy and Eliza McCurdy his wife.

ALSO, A tract of land situate in Decatur township, Mifflin county, containing 230 acres more or less, about twenty acres of which are cleared, with a saw mill, still house and hog pens, three dwelling houses, stable and other improve-ments thereon erected, adjoining land of Matilda Bell on the east, Isaac Goss on the west, Philips and Aurand on the south, and mountain line on the north. Seized, taken in exeention and to be sold as the property of Peter Houser.

### ALSO.

All that messuage and tract of land bounded as follows: Beginning at post, thence by land of Daniel Yoder south 3°, west 76 perches to stones, thence north 231°, west 78 perches to white oak, thence north 53°, west 24 perches to a gum, thence north 58°, west 52 perches to Juniata river, thence along said river north 60°, east 48 perches to post, thence north 55°, east 58 perches to post, thence by land of David Hartzler south 52°, east 40 perches to stones, thence by same south 19°, east 100 perches to place of beginning, containing 72 acres and 69 perches, with allow ance for roads, &c. Seized, taken in execution and to be sold as the property of Jacob Rambler.

A tract of land situate in Decatur township, Mifflin county, containing 73 acres more or less, about 35 acres cleared, bound north and west by lands of John Kemerling, and south and east by land of A. W. Mitchell, with a log house, log barn and other improvements thereon erected. Seized, taken in execution and to be sold as the property of *Abraham* Wagoner.

### ALSO,

A tract of land situate in Wayne township, TO fill the nine school in Oliver School District, Mifflin county, for the winter less, 25 acres of which are cleared, with a log term of five months. Liberal wages will be house and other improvements thereon erect. given. Applicants will meet the Board of ed, bounded on the west and south by land Directors on SATURDAY, August 23d, 1862, of Peter Beatty, north by Mary Miller and between the hours of 10 a. m. and 2 p. m., at the public house of Mrs. Davis, in McVeytown. Schools will open on the 20th day of October, Henry Arnold. ALSO.

night, was halted in Culpeper tr rest for a few hours.

On Saturday, the enemy advanced rapidly to Cedar Mountain, the sides of which they occupied in heavy force. Gen. Banks was instructed to take up his position on the ground occupied by Crawfords's brigade of his command, which had been thrown out the day previous to observe the enemy's move-He was directed not to advance beyond that point, and if attacked by the ene-my, to defend his position, and send back timely notice. It was my desire to have time to give the corps of Sigel all the rest possible after their forced march, and to bring forward all the forces at my disposal.

The artillery of the enemy opened early in the afternoon, but he made no advance until nearly five o'clock, at which time a few skir mishers were thrown forward on each side, under cover of the heavy woods in which his force was concealed. The enemy pushed forward a strong force in the rear of his skir-mishers, and General Banks advanced to the strack. attack. The engagement did not fairly open until six o'clock, but, for one and a half hours, was furious and unceasing.

Throughout the cannonading, which at dirst was desultory and directed mainly against the cavalry, I had continued to receive reports from General Banks that no attack was apprehended, and that no considerable infantry force of the enemy had come forward yet.

Towards evening the increase in the artillery firing had satisfied me that an engagement might be at hand, though the lateness of the hour rendered it unlikely. I ordered Gen. McDowell to advance Rickett's division to the support of Banks, and directed Gen. Sigel to bring his men upon the ground as soon as possible.

I arrived personally on the field at 7 o'clock P. M., and found the action raging furiously. The infantry fire was incessant and severe.

si

Ti ac re y ti en tas asso list show

I found Banks holding the position he took up early in the morning. His losses were

heavy. Rickett's division was immediately pushed forward and occupied the right of Banks, the brigades of Crawford and Gordon being directed to change their position from the right and mass themselves in the centre. Before this change could be made it was quite dark, though the artillery fire continued at short range without intermission. The artillery fire at night by the 2d and 5th Maine batteries in Rickett's division, McDowell's corps, was most destructive, as was readily observed the next morning in the dead men, horses, and broken guncarriages of the enemy's batteries, which had been advanced against it.

Our troops rested on their arms during the

Colonels Corcoran and Wilcok, Lieutenat Colonel Bowman, and Major Vogdes, arrived at Washington on Sunday morning, in the steamer Henry Burden, accompanied by Adjutant General Thomas; in the afternoon, while Colonel Corcoran and his friends were at dinner, a regiment marched to, and halted

at, his quarters. The band having played an air of welcome cheers were given, and also calls for his ap-pearance, both by the military and the large crowd of civilians. Col. Corcoran, in res-ponse, expressed an ardent with that the wicked rebellion should speedily be crushed. New York and Pennsylvania, and, in fact, all the States, must vie with each other to put down the traitors. As for himself, he was ready to seize in his hand either the sword or the musket, and prepared at once to take any position to serve his country.

He would not indulge in lengthy remarks at this time. He simply appeared to bow his acknowledgments, but he would soon take an opportunity to say a few words to his fellow citizens. He thanked the officers and men before him for this kindly greeting.-Nothing had done his heart so much good as to hear these cheers, excepting the cheers which he heard when a prisoner, at the Union celebration in the ancient town of Salisbury, North Carolina, on the 4th of July last. The Colonel of the regiment briefly and

appropriately responded, when the military resumed their march, and Col. Corcoran re tired amid enthusiastic cheers.

A magnificent reception is to be given to the officers first named.

## Capture of the British Steamer Columbia.

Navy Department has received some particulars of the capture of the steamer Columbia by the gunboat Santiago de Cuba. She was taken about seventy five miles from Abaco, after a chase of six hours. She had left Nassau the day previous, ostensibly bound to St. John. She was under British colors, but had no register whatever. She is loaded with munitions of war, cannon, rifles, powder, shell, cartridges, army blankets, and iron plates. She is a new and fast propeller, of iron, is provided with ports, and was prob-ably intended for a rebel gunboat. This is her first attempt at running the blockade, and she had on board Charleston, Savannah, and Bahama pilots.

## Arrest of the Traitor Olds.

Information has been received that Edson B. Olds, of Ohio, has been arrested for discouraging enlistments, and other treasonable practices. He is confined in Fort Lafayette. Olds is the politician who made a speech re-cently in Ohio, advising the Democrats to stay night, in line of battle, the heavy shelling being kept up on both sides until midnight at home in order to control the elections, and At day-light the next morning the enemy fell who saw, in a vision, blood at the ballot, box back two miles from our front, and still high-

During my absence, I have authorized

Wm. Russell, Esq., to transact all business pertaining to the Treasurer's Office, to

whom Collectors will make payments and

holders present orders.

Geo. W. Patton, Jr., will continue the watch, clock and jewelry business, at the R. W. PATTON. old stand. Lewistown, August 13, 1862-3m.



The brilliant services of the "Bucktail Rifles" of Pennsyl-vania have induced the War Department to request the Gov-ernor of Pennsylvania to organize a full priorde to hear the same name and wear the brigade, to bear the same name and wear the same badge as the old regiment.

The undersigned has been authorized to recruit a company for this already celebrated corps in Mifflin county, and offers the follow. ing inducements:

\$2 Enlistment Fee ;

(\$13) One month's Advance Pay. and the subjoined bounties :

\$25 U. States Bounty in Cash;

Probably a County Bounty ; \$75 U. States Bounty at end of war,

and pay, clothing and rations from date of muster.

Rally for the Bucktails, and let Mifflin county be represented in the Rifle Brigade. Rally soon, for the time for volunteering will soon close.

Will soon close. MS\_Recruiting Office, East Market street, Lewistown, next door to Mary Marke' drug store. GEO. W. SOULT, aug13 Recruiting Officer.

JOHN M. CUMMINGS, WITH A. H. FRANCISCUS. No. 433 Market St., and 5 N. Fifth St.,

PHILADELPHIA,

MANUFACTURER & WHOLESALE DEALER IN

COTTON BATTING, WADDING, THE YARNS, WICKING, CARPET CHAIN, COT'N YARNS,

Buckets, Brooms, Brushes, Baskets, Looking Glasses, Ropes, and all kinds of Cedar and Willow Ware.

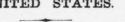
Fly Nets, &c., &c. July 30, 1862-3m

AT

LEWISTOWN. PA ..

CHARLES RITZ,

AND



REGISTER'S NOTICE. THE following accounts have been examined and passed by me, and remain filed on record in this office for inspection of Heirs,

1862. By order of

aug6-3t\*

Legatees, Creditors, and all others in any way interested, and will be presented to the Orphan's Court of the county of Mifflin, to be held at the Court House in Lewistown, on THURSDAY, the 28th day of August, 1862,

for allowance and confirmation : 1. The Administration account of Samuel Watt, Administrator of Mary A. Stroup, late

of Mifflin county, dec'd. 2. The Guardianship account of Christian L. Yoder, Guardian of Isaac, Barbara and Rudolph Byler, minor children of Jacob By-ler, late of Menno township, dec'd.

3. The Gua dianship a count of John G. Kauffman, Guardian of Ca Darine, David and Joseph Byler, minor children of Jacob Byler late of Menno township, dec'd.

4. The Guardianship account of Simon Kenagy, Guardian of Fanny Kenagy, minor child of Jacob Kenagy, late of Union town-

ship, dec'd. 5. The Guardianship account of John Yo-der, Guardian of Christian Kenagy, minor child of Jacob Kenagy, late of Union township, dec'd.

6. The account of Christian C. Zook, Administrator of Catharine Byler, late of Brown township dec'd.

7. The Guardianship account of Robert Laughlin, Guardian of Hannah M. Glasgow, minor child of James Glasgow, dec'd. 8. The account of Jacob Mutthersbough,

Administrator of James Devinney, deceased, as filed by his Administrators, Wm. Creigh-ton and Daniel D. Mutthersbough. 9. The accounts of Alexander Reed and

Abner Thompson, Administrators of Joseph Reed, late of Brown township, dec'd. 10. The account of Samuel H. McCoy, Ad-

ministrator of Robert Hope, late of Oliver township, dec'd. 11. The account of Samuel H. McCoy,

Executor of William Anderson, late of Bratton township, dec'd. 12. The account of Jacob Smith, Executor of Henry Smith, late of the borough of

Lewistown, dec'd. 13. The account of John C. Sigler, Administrator of Abraham Blymyer, late of

the borough of Lewistown, dec'd. 14. The Account of John C. Sigler, Admr.

of Daniel Fichthorn, late of the Borough of Lewistown, dec'd. SAMUEL BARR, Register.

Lewistown, July 30, 1862-td

1. A lot of ground situate in the borough of Newton Hamilton, Mifflin county, fronting 80 feet, more or less, on second street in said borough, and extending back 90 feet, more or less, bound south by second street, east by John Morrison, west by Presbyterian church and north by lot of Wm. R. Ewing, with brick dwelling house and other improvements thereon erected.

2. Also, One other lot of ground, bounded east by Samuel Drake, west by grave yard, north by Pensylvania Railroad Company, south by other lot of Wm R. Ewing, with a frame stable thereon erected. Seized, taken in execution and to be sold as the property of

William R. Ewing. C. C. STANBARGER, Sheriff, Sheriff's Office, Lewistown, July 30, 1862.

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