

some ten or twelve of his negroes, and cattle and sheep from his place.  
'Commander Wainwright died the 10th, after an illness of two weeks.'

# THE GAZETTE.

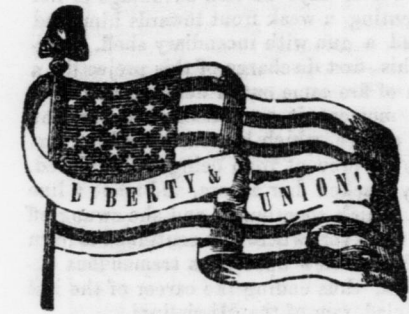
LEWISTOWN, PA.

Wednesday, August 27, 1862.

\$1 per annum in advance—\$1.50 at end of six months—\$2 at end of year.

Papers sent out of the County must be paid for in advance.

We have also set a limit in Middle County, beyond which we intend no man in future shall owe us for subscription. Those receiving the paper with this paragraph marked, will therefore know that they have come under our rule, and if payment is not made within one month thereafter we shall discontinue all such.



Flag of the "heart's only home,  
By angel hands to valor given;  
Thy stars have lit the welkin dome,  
And all thy hues were born in heaven;  
Forever float that standard sheet!  
Where broadest the free but falls before us  
With freedom's soil beneath our feet,  
And Freedom's banner streaming o'er us.

## People's Union County Convention.

The People's Union County Convention met in the Town Hall on Tuesday, Aug. 26th, Robert Campbell President, and C. S. McCoy and D. E. Robeson Secretaries.

The following were selected from the gentlemen brought before the convention as candidates for the offices named:

- Assembly,  
HOLMES MACLAY, of Armagh.  
Commissioner,  
SAMUEL DRAKE, of Wayne.  
Prothonotary,  
NATHANIEL C. WILSON, McVey't'n.  
Surveyor.  
FRANCIS NEICE.  
District Attorney,  
JOHN A. MCKEE (by acclamation.)  
Auditor,  
HENRY L. CLOSE, Armagh.

The following resolutions were adopted: When a nation's existence is in peril, all minor issues are swept away in the great struggle for its preservation: therefore,

Resolved, That we call upon all, without regard to former party ties, to unite upon the broad platform of effort to save an imperiled country.

Resolved, That we are in favor of a vigorous prosecution of the war; and the use of all the means in our power to preserve the Union, overthrow rebellion, and crush out treason; and that we endorse all the efforts of our National and State administrations to these ends.

Resolved, That those gallant men who have gone forth to do battle for the country in this time of peril, have earned, and will receive the nation's gratitude and care.

Resolved, That we endorse the nominees of this Convention as true and loyal men, and worthy the support of every patriot.

Resolved, That Chas. S. McCoy, William Cummins and John Mutttersburg are hereby appointed Congressional Delegates, to meet the conferees from the other counties, at Tyrone, on Tuesday, 24 September, and that they are instructed to use all honorable means to secure the nomination of Samuel S. Blair for Congress.

Resolved, That Michael Buoy, George W. McBride and Robert L. Gamble are appointed Senatorial Conferees, to meet the conferees of the other counties, at Newport, Perry county, Thursday, September 4, 1862.

The list of delegates, county committee, &c., will appear in our next.

The ticket is unexceptionable throughout, loyal, and can be elected if the friends of the administration exert themselves.

RICH & RACY.—That magnificent specimen of small potatoes who writes his name "H. Frysinger, Editor Lewistown Democrat," gravely requested the postmaster the other day to inform us that he would claim the publication of the list of letters! As the amount allowed by law is less than half our rates for advertising, and is not worth more than perhaps six dollars a year, the public will be able to judge how hungry Cobb's late clerk is for a contract. The thing is so insignificant that had we ten times the circulation of a cotemporary, we would not stoop so low as to ask such a pittance from a postmaster opposed to us in politics. The booster however will be met, and unless he can "swear" as well as the concern could lie when giving its circulation to the Deputy Marshall for taking the census, he may find that even with his quire or two of dead heads, "some things are mighty uncertain."

It is stated that a member of the U. S. Grand Jury out west, who had obtained the sign of recognition of the Knights of the Golden Circle, was answered by about fifty members in a so called democratic convention. How long will Union-loving democrats in this State suffer traitors to lead them into torjism?—for that branches exist in Pennsylvania there is not the shadow of a doubt.

Wendell Phillips, the well-known champion of the Abolitionists in this country, has written a long letter, under date of August 16, to the New York Tribune, defining his position, and denying many charges that have recently been laid at his door.

DEMOCRATIC MEETING.—The self-styled democratic convention met on Monday, and after considerable jarring nominated the following ticket:

Assembly—J. H. Ross, McVeytown. Prothonotary—A. S. Wilson, Lewistown. Commissioner—Thomas Hazlett, Menno. Surveyor—Geo. H. Swigart. District Attorney—T. M. Tuttle, Lewistown.

In the evening, after a long delay, the court house bell was rung, and about half past eight we looked into the Town Hall, and were somewhat surprised to see a less number of persons (31) in attendance—political opponents included—than had been present at the nominating convention, all of whom seemed to be in the position of not knowing what to do, for no officers occupied the stand, and no speaker was belching forth "nigger" as in days of yore. H. J. Walters, Esq., finally nominated Davis Bates as President, which was followed by a few votes and secretaries. On motion of Mr. Walters a committee of seven was appointed on resolutions, leaving just ten so-called democrats as the audience. After a while the committee returned and reported resolutions supporting the war and the government in its prosecution, and wisely making no direct references to pending political issues. The reading of these resolutions with the preamble must fall strangely on the ears of subscribers to the Lewistown Democrat, who have been weekly taught in that sheet that President Lincoln was overriding the constitution and law, that abolition was the cause of the war, and that the government was invading the rights of the States because slavery was falling, not by the action of the government, but as a natural result of the rebellion. Mr. Walters in his remarks repeatedly made the assertion that the masses of the people were right at heart and loyal—a position no one disputes—but at the same time it is equally true that the so-called democratic papers, and none more so than the Lewistown Democrat, have incalculated a false sentiment as to what loyalty consists of. If this is not so, how comes it that in ninety nine cases out of a hundred where such expressions as "It is a d—d outrage to raise troops to put down and subjugate the South," hoping that Moses Cunningham might have to ride for his life, "the south is right," that there are bullets envenomed in the South to kill all our recent soldiers, "what has Cobb done?" and fifty others of like tenor, are made by men called democrats. Nor are these men shunned as they ought to be by those who profess loyalty. On the contrary we have ourselves seen leaders of the party taking them by the hand, counselling with them, and some of them we know have been spoken of for office!

Mr. Reed, an embryo candidate for Senate, was called upon for a speech, and made a tolerable defence of President Lincoln, as well as the Republican party, whom he truly styled "Union-savers." The only demagoguism introduced was the nonsensical statement that if the negroes were freed, they would overrun the north to the detriment of white labor, and the stale attempt of Reed and Banks to fasten the cause of the war on the Republicans by not voting for Crittenden's compromise. All men who reflect on the subject at all now admit that if slavery was abolished the free negroes in the North would be more likely to go South than the Southern negroes come North; and we think that after the statement made by Rev. I. W. Wiley (quoting Mr. Everett) in the Town Hall but a week ago, that if a blank sheet had been offered to the conspirators with liberty to dictate a compromise, they would not have accepted it, it required a good deal of brass to introduce the catchwords of Buchanan's cabinet traitors, even to such an insignificant meeting.

A charge of bribery comes with peculiar grace from a fellow who was at the same time bargaining for three or four whig and democratic presses, and who never scruples to "blackmail" in an underhand way—for proof of which see last week's Democrat, in which the statement is made that the Lewistown Academy is entirely vacant, thus creating an impression that no one has taken it, although it has been advertised for weeks that it will re-open on the 3d Sept.—hence we think most people will come to the conclusion that a man who professes to cease from personalities, and at the same time makes a libelous charge against another, has about as much religion as one of the devil's imps, is about as honest as such fellows generally are, and about as mean as any cub with African principles Cobb ever owned.

The exports of domestic produce from New York continue on a very large scale; for the last three weeks the aggregate is nearly twelve million dollars. Last week the amount was \$3,697,657, against \$1,587,985 and \$1,895,058 in the corresponding weeks of 1860 and 1861.

The "exemptors" in Albany, N. Y., have begun the organization of a regiment to be composed entirely of men over forty-five years of age.

## WAR NEWS.

The National Intelligencer of Saturday morning, says:

As many rumors have for the last day or two been industriously circulated respecting alleged military events and movements in the Department of the Army of Virginia, it may be proper to state, from the information that has reached us, that there is no foundation for these reports so far as they speak of battles or of any results unfavorable to the Union arms in that quarter. Considerable skirmishing has been kept up between the advanced posts of the armies, but nothing like a battle has taken place. The position of the different commands of Gen. Pope's army is understood to have been taken in accordance with concerted plans. The movements that have been made are simply strategic.

The various corps d'armee of the army of Gen. McClellan, having safely effected the evacuation of their late position of the James river, are now rapidly assuming the new positions assigned them by the General-in-Chief.

### From Gen. Pope's Army.

In CAMP NEAR RAPPAHANNOCK STATION Va., August 21, 1862.  
All quiet in front of our lines this morning. Last evening reports came in of the approach of the enemy in the direction of a ford some two miles above this place on the Rappahannock. Hall's Maine Battery, which did such splendid service at Cedar Mountain, and the Third New York were ordered to proceed to that place with the Eighty-eighth Pennsylvania and the Third Maryland regiment, but the enemy did not make their appearance.

During the night it was thought they would attempt to ford the river at some point close by with their cavalry, but our army being placed in position so as to defend all these points, it is believed their purpose was defeated. The entire army were under arms all night, but most of the soldiers enjoyed a nap during the small hours.

In the skirmishing yesterday with the cavalry of the enemy, the 1st Maine, Col. Allen, which was in advance, had 13 men wounded; one, named R. O'Connell, in the arm, and lost five who were cut off and taken prisoners.

The Harris light cavalry, which sustained the most loss, did excellent duty, and deserve the highest praise for their steadiness during the engagement. The loss is not known, but it is not large.

The pioneer corps of the different divisions are busily engaged during the night in throwing up earth works and constructing bridges to enable batteries and their supports to cross the river in case of necessity.

The wagon trains on Tuesday from Culpeper are said to have been eight or nine miles long, and the Generals have said there were enough to supply an army twice as large as that in this department.

During the fighting yesterday and while the rebel cavalry were about making a charge upon the Harris Cavalry, a party of stragglers numbering some one hundred and fifty, who had got together in the woods, unobserved by the enemy, suddenly put in and fired such a volley into the ranks as to send them to the right about in double quick.

These men had no officers to command them. One sergeant was present, but he, refusing to take the lead, a private stepped forward to the front, and nobly did he perform the duty which he thus took upon himself. The little party continued some hours picking off the rebels as often as they came within range.

Private Griffith and a sergeant and three men were left behind, having been driven on the march, and our cavalry being driven back they were taken prisoners. Their arms, &c., were taken from them and marched toward the rear in double quick, under threats of having their brains blown out. While they were on their way, our cavalry made a charge toward them, which caused their captors to make haste to their lines, and Griffith hid behind a bush, where he was fired on by our men for a rebel.—The others have not been heard from.

A correspondent of the Press, writing from the scene of action, gives the following account of Sigel's exploit:

The attack at Kelly's ford was repulsed, and the cannonading ceased about five o'clock in the afternoon. Our line of battle was maintained, and the men slept on their arms all night. The enemy having felt our lines at various points, but principally at those named, we expected a night attack, and waited with much anxiety, each moment expecting to hear from him, but all was quiet during the night.

In the morning, however, at a quarter past five o'clock, he opened a battery on our centre, and continued vigorously to throw shot and shell for several hours. A little higher up it was discovered that the enemy had, during the night, erected a bridge over the river. At this point the most brilliant and successful affair of the day is reported to have occurred. In the vicinity of this bridge was one of General Sigel's batteries, on which the rebels opened a brisk fire, to which, for a time, our battery replied with spirit. In a little while our fire slackened, and then ceased, the battery having been apparently silenced or withdrawn. Three rebel regiments now rushed across the bridge, and Sigel offered no opposition.

Everything seems favorable, but alas! the scene soon changes. No sooner have they crossed than Sigel opens his battery on the bridge. The fourth shot completely demolishes it, and at the same time a deadly fire of musketry assails the rebels in front. Their retreat is cut off. No hope is left. A few shots from our battery, a charge, and they are ours. Not a man escaped! Nearly 2,000 are said to have been captured, and about 400 killed and wounded.

The enemy having failed in this, now hurl forward their forces with impetuosity, and strive to outflank Sigel by crossing at French's ford; but Gen. Pope orders up Banks and Reno to the aid of Sigel, and the enemy is again repulsed, and moves higher up the river.

The Guerilla warfare continues in the South and West.

That the Government feels secure may be inferred from the fact that the three months' men, enlisted in June, are now being discharged.

The War and Slavery—The President and Horace Greeley.

In the New York Tribune of last Wednesday appeared a letter from Horace Greeley, scolding President Lincoln for not carrying out the emancipation provision of the confiscation act, and declaring that the timid and conservative course of the President in reference to slavery was injuring the Union cause at home and in Europe.—The President thereupon replied, as follows, through the columns of the National Intelligencer:

Executive Mansion,

WASHINGTON, August 22, 1862.

HON. HORACE GREELEY.—Dear Sir: I have just read yours of the 19th, addressed to myself through the New York Tribune. If there be in it any statements, or assumptions of fact, which I may know to be erroneous, I do not now and here controvert them. If there be in it any inference which I may believe to be falsely drawn, I do not now and here argue against them. If there be perceptible in it an impatient and dictatorial tone, I waive it in deference to an old friend, whose heart I have always supposed to be right.

As to the policy I "seem to be pursuing," as you say, I have not meant to leave any one in doubt.

I would save the Union. I would save it the shortest way under the Constitution.—The sooner the national authority can be restored the nearer the Union will be "the Union as it was." If there be those who would not save the Union unless they could at the same time save slavery, I do not agree with them. If there be those who would not save the Union unless they could at the same time destroy slavery, I do not agree with them. My paramount object in this struggle is to save the Union, and is not either to save or destroy slavery. If I could save the Union without freeing any slave I would do it, and if I could save it by freeing all the slaves I would do it; and if I could save it by freeing some and leaving others alone, I would also do that.

What I do about slavery and the colored race, I do because I believe it helps to save the Union; and what I forbear, I forbear because I do not believe it would help to save the Union. I shall do less whenever I shall believe that I am doing hurt to the cause, and I shall do more whenever I shall believe that doing more will help the cause. I shall try to correct errors when shown to be errors; and I shall adopt new views so fast as they shall appear to be true views.

I have here stated my purpose according to my views of official duty; and I intend no modification of my oft-expressed personal wish that all men everywhere should be free.

Yours, A. LINCOLN.

The Massacre by Indians in Minnesota—500 Whites Murdered.

St. Paul, Minn., Aug. 22.—Parties from the Minnesota river reached here last night. They state that the scouts estimate the number of whites already killed by the Sioux at 500. This opinion is based upon the number of bodies discovered strewn along the road, and by the trails of blood. It is believed that all the missionaries have been killed. The civilized Indians exceeded their savage brethren in atrocities.

Mr. Frenier, an interpreter, who has spent most of his life among the Indians, volunteered to go alone among them, trusting to his knowledge of them and his disguise to escape detection. He dressed himself in Indian costume and started on his journey. He arrived at the Upper Agency at night. The place was literally the habitation of death.

He visited all the houses and found all their former occupants lying dead, some on the doorsteps and some inside their habitations; others scattered in the yards and in the roads. He went to the house of Hon. J. B. Brown and recognized every member of the family. They numbered eighteen in all, and every one of them had been brutally murdered.

At Beaver Creek he found that fifty families had been killed outright. At every house he went into he recognized the dead bodies of nearly all the former inhabitants of the place.

Among the dead bodies he recognized at the Agency were the following: N. Githens and family, John Moynor, Edward Moynor, Rev. Dr. Williams, Rev. Mr. Briggs, and two missionaries.

Ex-Governor Sibley is now marching to the relief of Fort Ridgely. He reports that the Sioux bands are united together to carry out a concerted and desperate scheme, and says that he will be only too happy to find that the powerful bands of the Yanktons and other tribes have not united with them.

Mr. Frenier writes to Governor Ramsey on the 21st inst., saying that he left Fort Ridgely at two o'clock that morning. There were then over two thousand Indians at the fort, and all the wooden buildings there had been set on fire and were burning. Mr. Frenier thinks that other tribes are joining the Sioux, and that they will present a very formidable army.

A reliable letter dated Glencoe, 21st inst., says that the injury done by the stampede of the settlers is immense, and that such another scene of woe could hardly be found in the South as in McLeod, Meeker, and the northern part of Sibley, and other counties in Minnesota. In St. Paul's and the adjoining country all the available horses are being gathered together, and all sorts of weapons will be used by willing hands for immediate and summary vengeance upon these blood-thirsty Indians.

The first attack was made on the house of Mr. Baker, on Sunday last, near the town of Acton, and thirty miles from Forest City, in which three white men and one woman were killed. On Monday morning an attack was made on Redwood, and at the time the messenger left there a number of persons had been killed. After the Indians firing into the traders' stores and other buildings. He estimated the number of Indians engaged in this firing at one hundred and fifty. He also stated that messengers had arrived at Fort Ridgely with money to pay off the Indians the sums due them.

One hundred and fifty of our officers who have been imprisoned in North and South Carolina have been released by the rebels. Many of them will go to the command of the new regiments that are raising. Wool is now higher than it has been for forty-four years. This is owing to the large demand for army goods, and to the advanced price of cotton. It will not soon fall so low again as it has been of late years; and we shall be surprised if the flocks upon our New England hills are not greatly increased.

From an "aid and comfort" article in the Democrat last week, we take the following specimen, which people can designate by its proper name:

"The people are about to be taxed to pay for the war which the Republican party give the pretext for, and to provide for the millions of stealings which the corruptions of its leaders have carried away. The Democrats have furnished two-thirds of the soldiers to the war, and nine tenths of the Generals who have planned and executed our victorious battles—and stand ready to take charge of the country, and by liberal stamenship and honesty of expenditure to restore peace and prosperity, re-establish the Union and preserve its "only bond," the Constitution."

The Democrat attempts to whitewash Vallandigham into a Douglas man. The Democrat itself had Douglas up for President, but filled its columns with articles in favor of Breckinridge.

The business men of St. Louis are getting ready to defend themselves. They have called a meeting to perfect a plan for military organization and training, and one part of it is the closing of stores at a certain hour of the day, to allow all persons to improve in military drill.

The very best medicines in use among us are those prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., of Lowell. He is a graduate of Penn. University, whose connection with that celebrated College of Medicine has conferred more distinction upon it, than its diploma has upon him. His remedies have become household words not only in this country, but in almost every region of the earth inhabited by man. Their extraordinary fame has arisen from their extraordinary virtues, and these are certified by men of the highest station. We publish in our issue to-day, a document signed by the Mayors of the great cities in the United States, Canada, Mexico, Peru, Chili and Brazil, each of whom certify that the physicians and druggists of their respective localities have given their assurance of the uniform good effects and superior virtues of Dr. Ayer's preparations. This is evidence that should satisfy the most sceptical of their efficacy, and we beg our readers to refer to it. Especially do they speak in glowing praise of his Sarsaparilla—the beneficial effects and truly remarkable cures that have been realized from its use.—New York Sunday Times.

## Married.

On the 4th inst., by C. Hoover, Esq., HENRY H. GUNTER to Miss EMMA S. WHEELER, all of Derry township.  
On the 5th inst., by C. Hoover, Esq., ABRAHAM GUNTER to Miss MATILDA PRICE, both of Derry township.

## Died.

On Sunday morning, 17th inst., in Brown township, HENRY TAYLOR, sen., aged 84 years.

At the residence of his son in law, Wm. Campbell, in Paxsonway, Jefferson county, Pa., on the 11th inst., GEORGE SLAYSMAN, formerly of this place, aged 80 years, 4 mos. and 11 days.

On the 13th July, CHRISTIANA, daughter of Reuben Myers, deceased, aged 18 years, 5 months and 10 days.

In this place, on Thursday, 21st inst., Mrs. BARBARA SELHEIMER, wife of John W. Selheimer, aged 57 years.

Died, in Guntoor, India, on the 13th June last, in the 4th year of his age, JOSEPH M. son of E. and Phoebe Ann Cunniff.

Mrs. U., a daughter of Jos. Milliken, Esq., of this place, left her home nearly four years ago as a foreign missionary to India, under the auspices of the Lutheran Church.

Although called upon to lay their darling and only son down to rest in that far-off land and under trying circumstances, such was their faith in God and in the Divine Redeemer, that they were enabled to bow with resignation to the Divine will and inscribe upon the providence the words, "it is well." The following lines were written in India, upon the occasion of his death:

The God of Love has laid his hand  
Upon our darling child,  
And let not go, until in death,  
The little angel smiled—  
So lovely and so sweet a smile  
We mortals never see,  
Unless it is when infants die,  
With saints on high to be.

The Lord has cut an earthly tie  
To bind us to his throne,  
And though it fills our hearts with grief,  
We love to be his own.  
He often chastens those he loves,  
That they may love him more,  
And magnify his name in Heaven,  
When earthly toils are o'er.

Our love and care—our darling boy—  
Has left a mark of love,  
Where'er we look, to win our hearts,  
Away to Heaven above.  
Now may the Lord his favor grant,  
To heal the wound his love,  
And bind our hearts, he caused to bleed,  
To win our love the more.

THE MARKETS.

LEWISTOWN, August 27, 1862.

CORRECTED BY GEORGE ELYMYER.  
Butter, good, @ lb. 12  
Eggs, @ dozen, 8  
Wool, washed, 45  
" unwashed, 30  
CORNED BY MARKS & WILLIS.  
Wheat, white @ bushel, 1 00 to 1 05  
" red, 1 10  
" new, 00 to 40  
Corn, old, 45  
Rye, 50  
Oats, 32  
Barley, 00 to 50  
Buckwheat, 45  
Cloverseed, 0 00 to 4 50  
Timothy, 1 25  
Flaxseed, 1 30  
Marks & Willis are retailing flour and feed as follows:  
Extra Flour, per 100, 2 80  
Fine, do, 2 00  
Superfine, do, 2 60  
Family, do, 3 00  
Mill Feed, per hundred, 70  
Chopped Oats and Corn per 100, 1 10  
Chopped Rye per 100, 1 20  
Salt, 1 50  
" barrels, 280 lbs., 2 00

Philadelphia Market.

Flour—Superfine \$5, extra 5 37<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub> 62<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub>, & extra family 5 75<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub>, as to quality. Rye flour 3 60<sup>3</sup>/<sub>4</sub> 75, and corn meal 3 25 per bl.  
Grain—White wheat 140<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub> 50<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub>, Rye 80c for old 75c for new. Corn 64c for yellow. Oats 57c.

Daniel S. Dickison, a democrat of the old school, who supported Breckinridge in 1860, defines the difference between the true men and the false in this dark hour, in a letter under date of August 1st, thus:

"My views are, to-day, what they were when this hell-born rebellion assailed the glorious flag of our country's pride and hope at Sumter—that it must be put down with regard to cost of blood or treasure; put down by the strong arm of a Government sustained by the material power and cheered by the moral energy of a great, free people; put down upon the theatre it selected for the inauguration of its diabolical treason—the field of blood; and put down, too, by severing the head of the loathsome serpent from its body. It is not a mere rebellion or outbreak. It is the result of a dark and malignant conspiracy, conceived and prosecuted by a worse combination of evil spirits than assembled at Milton's 'Infernal Conference.' It will never relax or yield until it has overthrown the Government or been crushed into the earth beyond hope or prospect of resurrection; and not only to its overthrow, but its annihilation, should we, as a people, address ourselves.

"There can be, there should be, but two parties to this contest in the loyal States—the first, embracing those who, regardless of all other considerations or consequences, will prosecute the war and sustain the administration, for the purpose of punishing treason and vindicating the supremacy of the Constitution, and the other, those who sympathize with rebellion, and either justify it by open advocacy or lend it aid and comfort or encouragement, by nods and winks and stolen glances of approbation, by ill concealed apologies for its course, and by assaults upon the Government for prosecuting a war against it."

Mr. Corper, of Henry county, Iowa, has nine sons, and has sent eight of them to fight the battles of his country. One was in the glorious Iowa 1st, and fought at Wilson's creek. He has now enlisted again. Seven of them are in the various Iowa regiments, or rather six, for one of them was killed at Shiloh. Mr. C. has home with him only one son, about ten years old, too small to go.

Chief Justice Ilhaman, of Connecticut, has just decided that a man who enlists while he is thoroughly drunk, or between sunrise and sunset on Sunday, is not legally enlisted.

The colored people of Salem, Massachusetts, are to hold a meeting to take into consideration the subject of the President's address concerning emigration to Central America.

## PRIVATE SALE.

THE subscriber being desirous of relinquishing the Hotel keeping business, on account of ill health, would offer for Private Sale the FURNITURE & FIXTURES, and also the UNEXPIRED Lease of that well-known and far famed house, the MILROY HOTEL.

Terms made easy, and possession given at any time.  
Es. None but a good man need apply.  
aug27-4t. W. M. SWINEHART.

## RECRUITS WANTED

FOR THE 49TH PENNA. VOLUNTEERS:

Col. Wm. H. Irwin, Commanding.

RECRUIT on being mustered into the regiment will receive in advance a premium of Four Dollars, 1 Month's Pay, and 25 Dollars (one fourth) of the \$100 bounty—the remaining \$75 being paid at the expiration of the service.

This regiment has been in service one year, has been repeatedly engaged with the enemy, and is one of the regiments composing the brigade commanded by Gen. W. S. Hancock. For further particulars call at the Recruiting Office, on Market street, Lewistown, or at the Branch Office, near the Conrad House, Bellefonte, Pa. A. W. WAKEFIELD, aug27-4t 1st Lieut. & Recruiting Officer.

## TREMENDOUS FIGHT!

AND Knock down prices, since the new arrival of Boots, Shoes and Gaiters at the PEOPLE'S BOOT AND SHOE STORE, in West Market street, nearly opposite Maj. Eisenbein's Red Lion Hotel.

Call and examine for yourselves our large and varied assortment of Ladies', Gentlemen's and Children's wear, which we will sell cheaper than the cheapest. Look at the price list: Mens coarse Boots, from \$1.40 to 3.00  
Men's Calf " 2.50 to 3.25  
Boy's " 90 to 1.87  
Men's Brogans, 75 to 1.62  
Women's Gaiters, high heels, 75 to 1.25  
Misses' and Children's Shoes, 12 to 75

Trunks, Valises and Carpet Bags of various sizes and patterns, constantly kept on hand. Measures taken for boots and shoes, which will be made at the shortest notice. Repairing done in the neatest manner.  
aug27-4t E. C. HAMILTON.

## NOTICE!

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 old stand.  
R. W. PATTON.  
Lewistown, August 13, 1862—3m.

## JOHN M. CUMMINGS,

WITH A. H. FRANCISCUS,  
No. 423 Market St., and 6 N. Fifth St., PHILADELPHIA.

MANUFACTURER & WHOLESALE DEALER IN COTTON BATTING, WADDING, TIE YARNS, WICKING, CARPET CHAIN, COTN YARNS,

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

Fly Nets, &c., &c.  
July 20, 1862—3m.

HAMS—An excellent article at 10 cents per lb., for sale by MARKS & WILLIS.  
Lewistown, April 30, 1862.