

THE GAZETTE.

LEWISTOWN, PA.

Wednesday, September 24, 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 Millin 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 cheerer's only home,
By angel hands to valor given;
Thy stars have lit the walkin' dome,
And all thy lines were born in heaven;
Forever float that standard sheet!
Where breathes the foe but falls before us,
With freedom's soul beneath our feet,
And freedom's banner streaming o'er us.

PEOPLE'S UNION STATE TICKET.

For Auditor General,

Hon. THOMAS E. COCHRAN.

Surveyor General:

WILLIAM S. ROSS,
of Luzerne County.

Congress,

SAMUEL S. BLAIR,
of Blair County.

Senator,

KIRK HAINES, of Perry County.

Assembly,

HOLMES MACLAY, of Armagh.

Commissioner,

SAMUEL DRAKE, of Wayne.

Prothonotary,

NATHANIEL C. WILSON, of McVeytown.

Surveyor,

THOS. F. NEICE.

District Attorney,

JOHN A. MCKEE (by acclamation.)

Auditor,

HENRY L. CLOSE, of Armagh.

On Wednesday last, when many a noble soldier of the Union army at Sharpsburg in Maryland took his last look of earth, and thousands were writhing in agony from wounds inflicted by rebel bullets, a meeting was held in Lewistown of the choicest spirits of locofocoism, and a political harangue delivered by one who was, up to within a short period of time, the defender and apologist of the very traitors who were that day shooting down some of our own citizens! And all this was done in the name of democracy! To say that this ill-timed and uncalled for gathering created a deep feeling in this community, is saying but little, for men, women and children combined to denounce it as a mockery of the danger we were in. To the credit however of the masses of the democratic party, we must say that with the exception of a few party hacks and office-hunters, not a township in the county, save Decatur, disgraced itself by sending a delegation of any kind; but as that delegation consisted in the main of New York Day Book men, and a parcel of exempts who had by hook and crook got clear of military duty the week before, it did not create much wonder to see them here. We think however that the cutting sarcasm of the question "when they were going to Harrisburg?" made many a cheek tingle, and may prove a useful lesson in the future. As a mass meeting it was a grand failure—as its adjournment to the Town Hall, which was not much over half filled, clearly proves.

The President has issued a proclamation given notice that, on the first day of January next, "all persons held as slaves within any State or designated part of State, the people whereof shall then be in rebellion against the United States, shall be then, thenceforward, and forever free: and the Executive Government, including the military and naval authority thereof, will recognize and maintain the freedom of such persons."

This strikes at the root of the rebellion, and will end it and its cause whenever carried out.

Rudisill & Lind having taken a contract for making army coats, any number of women who can sew garments of this kind can find employment.

The Harrisburg Telegraph is wrong in saying that the girls are drilling with arms—they are simply learning to march, so as to keep up with the beaux.

The Harrisburg Telegraph again failed to come in this morning's mail, being the fourth time in eight days.

Our statement, taken from the military roll, that but 17 persons were in the service from Menno—made to disprove the Democrat's falsehood that two-thirds of the soldiers were of its stamp—set rather hard on the strongest democratic district in the county, and they now allege that the roll is not correct.

The Administration Ticket.

Hon. S. S. BLAIR, who was nominated for Congress, is undoubtedly second to no man in the district in worth and ability, and has an experience which ought to be possessed by every man representing a district in this national crisis. His opponent for aught we know may be an estimable man, but the fact that his partisan proclivities are in antagonism to the administration, and that he is supported by the tory element in the district, ought to make every voter ponder on the propriety of electing members of that stamp. That truly conservative democrats are not acceptable to the Vallandigham faction is evidenced by the factious opposition made to Hon. Joseph Bailey of Perry county, who in his speeches and votes proved himself an uncompromising opponent of the rebellion; and although the choice of Perry and Cumberland, York county sent six con'erees to balance those two counties, and now supports that political trimmer A. J. Glossbrenner! In this district, the Lewistown Democrat, whose editor defended Yancey, Jef Davis, Cobb and rebeldom generally long after all loyal men had shrunk from their hellish treason, is one of the most ardent supporters of Mr. McAllister; and until he discards such association, he will be judged by the company he is in.

The Perry Freeman, in noticing our candidate for Senator, says: Major Haines is so well known in this county that it would be useless to say anything about him. He is extensively known in every county in the Senatorial district. On the great question of the day, to wit: the maintenance of the Union and the Constitution, he is sound and reliable. He is in favor of the most vigorous measures for the crushing out of this causeless and wicked rebellion. No sound Union man in the district need hesitate a moment in casting his vote for Major Haines.

Our candidate for Assembly, HOLMES MACLAY, is well known throughout the county as a strict business man and sterling supporter of the war measures of the administration, and will support it without any ifs or buts found in the mouths of Buchanan advocates. His opponent was one of those who fell in with the Breckinridge disorganizing movement at Charleston in the last presidential campaign; and however loyal he may be, it is certain that the New York Day Book faction and every man who has given expression to disloyal sentiments, is supporting and will vote for him. In connection with this, we may here notice one of the smallest attempts at electioneering that has yet come to our knowledge. Some of Mr. Ross's friends are industriously circulating the story that if he will be elected the tonnage tax will be restored, and in one case at least it was added that Mr. Maclay would vote against its restoration. We do not know that the question will be brought up next winter, unless to make political capital for some sore-headed members, but if it is, we feel satisfied from Mr. Ross's course last winter that Mr. Maclay would be quite as safe a representative on that score as the former, and perhaps a little more so.

For Commissioner the nominee is SAMUEL DRAKE, a worthy farmer of Wayne, whom all that know him endorse as honest and capable, and likely to make a faithful guardian of the taxpayers' interests. He is located too in the right quarter—a fact which ought to command every vote for him up the river—while our opponents, adhering to their old fogy notion of nominating candidates in rotation as they did when a nomination was equivalent to an election, have taken one from the valley, which is now and will be for two years to come, represented in the board. We have no acquaintance with Mr. Hazlett, but by all accounts he is a bitter partisan of the ultra school.

NATHANIEL C. WILSON, of McVeytown, who we think led our ticket three years ago, has been again nominated for Prothonotary, and certainly deserves an election. Personally we have not the slightest objection to his opponent, Judge Wilson, yet we must confess we cannot see why he should desire the office at all. He cannot attend to the duties himself, and would therefore have to perform them by deputy, thus materially lessening the income of an office not over-profitable to one man.

SAMUEL W. BARR, a young man of good attainments and steady habits, was appointed to fill the office until first December, made vacant by the death of his father, and is now nominated for the full term.

For Prosecuting Attorney Captain Jno. A. MCKEE, now in the State service along the line, was unanimously nominated. His opponent is T. M. Uttley, law partner of Judge Wilson.

THOMAS F. NEICE of McVeytown, a young man of unexceptionable character and ability has been nominated for Surveyor.

Henry L. Close, a well known citizen of Armagh, is our candidate for Auditor.

WAR NEWS.

Among the extraordinary things in this war not the least is the almost total absence of official reports from our generals, leaving the people to judge of occurring events from the vague and indefinite, and generally conflicting, statements in the daily newspapers. We have it is true, an occasional telegraphic despatch announcing results, but leaving all else to conjecture. The events succeeding the despatches published in our last are summed up by the correspondent of the New York Times—generally reliable—as follows:

Wednesday Evening, Sept. 17, 1862.

The greatest battle of the war was fought to-day, lasting from daylight till dark, and closing without decisive result. The whole force of McClellan and Lee were engaged for fourteen hours. Two hundred thousand men have fought with the utmost determination on both sides. Neither can claim a complete victory, but McClellan has partially carried the rebel position, holding most favorable ground for renewing the attack, and holding all the ground which was gained at any time during the fight.

All our own dead and wounded, and many of the enemy's, are in our hands.

On the left of the rebel position Hooker, Sumner and Franklin have crossed Antietam Creek, and have driven the enemy from the ground they chose to cover their flanks in front of our batteries, and troops have steadily advanced and occupy to-night a range of hills considerably beyond those first taken.

On the rebel right they have lost the bridge over the creek, which was carried after a hard fight, and Burnside has crossed with all his forces.

The result of the day's fight, therefore, is that the rebels have everywhere lost ground, their position is contracted, both flanks attacked with success, and their rear and only line of retreat seriously threatened.

After the brilliant victory on Sunday at South Mountain, near Middletown, McClellan pushed his army rapidly forward, sending cavalry and artillery out on the Hagerstown road, Burnside through Fox Gap to the Sharpsburg road, and the rest of his forces through Boonesboro to Keedysville, and thence towards Sharpsburg.

On the crest of the hill this side of Sharpsburg, the enemy were discovered in great force. Their troops had been brought down from Hagerstown, up from Harper's Ferry, and part of the army held in Virginia as reserve. Lee, Jackson, Longstreet, Hill, and all the best generals left with them were there, and with all of their best troops.

Except occasional artillery contests, the armies faced each other in quiet during the rest of Monday.

On Tuesday there was no movement on our side till toward night. The rebels had kept batteries in position, but their infantry was withdrawn from view, and it was still uncertain whether they were retreating or reinforcing. About four o'clock in the afternoon of Tuesday Hooker was ordered to cross Antietam creek, at the upper ford on the right, with his whole corps, attack the enemy's left and occupy a position on their flank. He crossed without opposition, sent forward cavalry skirmishers who were speedily driven back, and then, advancing with his whole force about six o'clock, took possession of strong ground, close to the rebels left, and immediately became engaged with artillery and infantry. Darkness ended the fight with slight loss on either side, Hooker carrying and holding the woods from which the enemy's first fire came.

There were constant alarms during the night, the hostile pickets being close to each other all along the line. Early in the evening the rebels took to fighting among themselves, and several heavy volleys were delivered before they discovered their mistake.

At daybreak the fight was renewed suddenly and vehemently, both sides opening fire together. The number and position of the rebel batteries the evening before had disclosed that they were in great force on the right, and word had been sent to McClellan to advance Sumner's corps during the night. It did not arrive on the field till nine in the morning.

McClellan's plan of battle was briefly as follows: Hooker was to cross the creek on the right, as before stated; Sumner, Franklin, and Mansfield to co-operate with and sustain his attack. In front the batteries were to push forward with infantry supports, and an effort to be made to carry the heights on the left. Burnside was to cross the creek by the bridge, and attack the rebel right, moving on Sharpsburg also, which was in their rear, and thus cut off their retreat. Porter and Sykes were held in reserve. The plan, if successful, would have resulted in the destruction of the rebel army. The ground is peculiar. The rebel line was formed on a crescent shaped ridge, which in front slopes down into an undulating valley, irregularly broken by connecting ranges of hills. Behind the crest the rebel forces lay in uneven and strong positions, sheltered by ridges and hills, and especially strong on the flanks. Antietam creek, a stream too deep to ford except in very few places, sweeps by the base of their position, and protected it from assault.

McClellan's forces were first formed in front, and afterward thrown to the right and left. There is little or no ground on our side equal in height to the rebel position.

Hooker sustained, unaided, the attack on the rebel left for nearly four hours. His line had been formed the night before, and fought to day in the same order. Rickett's Division was on the left.

Meade's Penna. Reserves in the centre, Doubleday's Division on the right. These terms are, of course, to be understood as referring to Hooker's line, not the whole field. There was artillery at all points. Meade gained ground in his first attack.

Rickett's also went forward through the woods in his front, and Doubleday, with his guns, held front against a heavy cannonade. Meade advancing, finally met a heavy body of fresh troops thrown suddenly and vigorously against him, and was driven back over part of the ground he had just won. Rickett's line was at the same time hard pressed and became deranged. Mansfield, who had come over the creek the night before, was ordered into the woods to Rickett's support, and Hartsuff's Brigade, part of Doubleday's command was sent to sustain Meade. Mansfield took the greatest part of his troops to Rickett's help, but they were unable to extend their line, and in the effort to push forward his men, General Mansfield was mortally wounded. General Hartsuff advanced to the relief of Meade with the 12th and 13th Massachusetts and another regiment. The Pennsylvania troops were retiring in haste and some confusion. Hartsuff seized a bridge

in front of the field over which the rebels were pressing, and held it in splendid style for more than half an hour against a greatly superior attack. His men behaved most gallantly, standing on this exposed ground firing steadily and never wavering once.

General Hartsuff was very soon severely wounded. His troops retained their position, and finally by the precision and rapidity of their fire, compelling the enemy to retreat instantly, advanced in pursuit. While they had been engaged Hooker ordered up Crawford's and Gordon's brigades to their support.

Hartsuff retained the advance, and Crawford and Gordon's followed in support. A rebel battery on the right, which had been most annoying by an enflading fire, was silenced by Doubleday's guns, and Hooker ordered his whole line forward.

The rebels were driven through the cornfield again into the woods beyond where they could not be easily dislodged without artillery. General Hooker, who all the morning had kept himself under fire and generally in the hottest of it, rode forward to examine the ground in front in order to plant a battery. As he rode up the hill he became a conspicuous mark for the rebel sharpshooters; their fire increased very suddenly and Gen. Hooker was wounded in the left foot, a bullet passing entirely through it. Three men were shot down by his side at the same moment he was wounded.

Up to this time the attack has been a success. The hardest fought ground was in the undisputed possession of Hooker's troops, and his last order, as he was borne from the field, was that Crawford's and Gordon's Brigades should immediately advance and carry the woods to the right. The whole line had gone forward with the wildest cheering and everything looked like a complete and speedy success. At this fortunate moment Gen. Sumner arrived on the field at the head of his veteran corps. Pursuing the forward movement, he led his men immediately against the rebel line to the support of Crawford. Sedgwick's Division, the flower of the Peninsula army, advanced on the right, Richardson and French, at a considerable interval, on the left. The first volley from Sedgwick's troops was tremendous, but it was answered by a heavier one.

Crawford had found the rebels in great force in the woods, and was already in need of assistance. Sedgwick's flank also became exposed on the left in consequence of the distance between him and the other divisions.

The rebels perceived their advantages; and at the same time pressing Crawford and at tacking on Sedgwick's broke Crawford's line, which fell back in confusion on Sedgwick.

The 34th New York on the left was forced to give away at the same time, and the woods were yielded to the enemy.

General Sedgwick was severely wounded in the shoulder, leg and wrist, but refused to leave the field till his division retired.

General Howard then took command, and ordered the division in the rear. Major Sedgwick, aid of General Sedgwick, was shot through the body, but is not mortally wounded. Many of the regiments suffered most severely. The 15th Massachusetts lost nine out of seventeen officers, whose names are given in the list annexed. Colonel Hinks, of the 19th Massachusetts, was killed. Colonel Wistar, 1st California, was severely wounded.

The 34th New York could gather but thirty-four men when rallied.

French and Richardson meantime held a position well to the left and less in advance, and kept it. General Richardson, not long after, was severely wounded in the shoulder while leading a bolting regiment. General Dana, of Sedgwick's Division, was wounded but not severely. General Sumner found himself obliged by this reverse to withdraw his lines to their first position, where he held them firmly. He had been exposed during all the action to the hottest of the fire. Colonel Reverse, of his staff, was wounded in arm; Captain Audenried in the leg.

General Franklin arrived with his corps about 1 o'clock, ascending General Slocum's Division to the left and in front. General Smith's was advanced over the same ground that had just been lost. His gaiting Maine and Vermont troops went in at a double quick, driving the rebels before them, and on the fences and beyond the woods, and again took the point, this time not to be given up. This was accomplished by 3 o'clock.

Meanwhile the forces in front of the whole had been gaining some ground. Hard fighting all along the line has continued at intervals through the day. French and Slocum were well toward the centre. It was time to hear from Burnside, who had been long delayed in his effort to carry the bridge.

At four o'clock, McClellan sent orders to Burnside to cross at once, at all hazards, and capture or silence the battery in front. The bridge was captured in gallant style, but with the loss of Colonel Kingsbury and 500 killed and wounded. Burnside, when once across, advanced on the rebel right along the Sharpsburg road and up the slopes of the hill. A position of great importance was carried at first by his impetuous attack, but was afterwards abandoned, as the rebels were able to bring two heavy masses of troops from the centre and left to oppose Burnside.

Our attack on the left having ceased for the time, Sumner and Franklin were ordered by McClellan to hold their own, and the advance of Burnside was relied on to decide the day.

Darkness was near before he was over the creek, and the forces against him too strong for his number. He, therefore, was obliged to content himself with defending the bridge and his position beyond, and the final attack was postponed till to-morrow. The fire on both sides died away gradually, and at seven o'clock the battle was over for the day. Its results I have stated above; it was everywhere very desperately contested, and the loss on both sides very large. Ten Generals on our side are killed and wounded.

Subsequently, the rebel army effected its retreat across the Potomac, and though represented as flying, we fear they are doing so in good order. If Sigel, however, has anything like a fair army, we are yet in hopes that the gallant Dutchman, who has so frequently shown himself as consummate a general as he is brave in action, will yet do something towards destroying the rebel army.

That army ought never to reach Richmond.

The capture of Harper's Ferry, with 11,000 Union prisoners, was a most shameful affair, reflecting but little credit on somebody. Col. Miles, its commander, was killed.

At last accounts McClellan's army was crossing the Potomac.

The rebel loss is said to exceed ours, and as the official report makes the loss in Sum-

ner's army corps alone as 5,205 killed, wounded and missing, the slaughter of human beings must have been most horrible.

Commander Preble, of the United States navy, has been dismissed from the service by the President for neglect of duty, in allowing the Anglo-rebel armed steamer Ovieta, alias '290,' alias 'Laird's Steamer,' to run the blockade into Mobile.

General Grant telegraphs that the victory of Gen. Rosecrank over General Price, at Iuka was more important than at first reported. Their dead left on the field numbered 261, whilst our loss in killed was less than 100.

Four or five thousand Union troops surrendered at Manfordsville, Kentucky, among them probably Charles E. Thomas of Lewistown.

The Pennsylvania militia has been ordered home.

Capt. B. F. Miller, of Co. C. 81st Regt. P. V., formerly of this county, died at Hestonville Hospital, near Philadelphia, on the 21st ult.

THE MARKETS.

LEWISTOWN, SEPT. 24, 1862.

CORRECTED BY GEORGE BLYMYER.

Butter, good, 7 lb.	14
Eggs, 3 dozen,	10
Wool, washed,	62
" unwashed,	40

CORRECTED BY MARKS & WILLIS.

Wheat, white 3/4 bushel, 1 00 to 1 15	10
" red	10
Corn, old,	50
Rye,	50
Oats,	new 32, old 40
Timothy,	1 50
Flaxseed,	1 30

Marks & Willis are retailing flour and feed as follows:

Extra Flour, per 100,	2 90
Fine, do	2 00
Superfine, do	2 70
Family, do	3 00
Mill Feed, per hundred,	80
Chopped Oats and Corn per 100,	1 25
Chopped Rye per 100,	1 25
Salt,	1 70
" barrels, 280 lbs,	2 00

Philadelphia Market.

Flour—Sales at from \$5 to 6 37 1/2, as in qual.
Rye flour 3 50 to 3 62 1/2. Corn meal 3 12 1/2.
Grain—Red wheat 130 to 132c, white 140 to 142c. Rye 65 to 70c. Yellow corn 66 to 67c. Oats 36 to 40c, as in quality.

Cattle—Sales at \$8 8 1/2 per 100 lbs net.

STRAYED.

STRAYED away from the undersigned, residing on Jacob Kinsell's farm, in Oliver township, a pale red, middle sized COW, with a white back; she was 3 years old last Spring. A liberal reward will be paid for her return, or such information as will lead to her recovery. DAVID HOOVER, McVeytown, sep24-4*

Notice of Samuel Barr, Esq., deceased.

NOTICE is hereby given that letters of administration on the estate of SAMUEL BARR, late of the borough of Lewistown, deceased, have been granted to the undersigned, residing in Derry township. All persons indebted to said estate are requested to pay up immediately, and those having claims to present them duly authenticated for settlement.

All persons having deeds in the Register's Office, are hereby notified to call and lift them, and pay the fees to Samuel W. Barr, who is authorized to receive the same. Lewistown, Millin co., Sept. 24, 1862.

Tell the Truth and Shame the Devil!

I AM told that Samuel B. Haines has said to a number of Millin county farmers, that he made the same kind of horse power long since, which I am now making (Pelton's Patent) and that he found it was not good and abandoned it, and if any one doubts it he can show them the wheels. The object of this communication is to give a history of those wheels as related to me by those who claim to know the truth, as follows:

Lewis Wisler some years since brought to this county a Pelton Horse Power. It was left in a place where some one drove against it with a wagon and broke it. He took it to Samuel B. Haines to get it repaired; Mr. Haines did not (perhaps could not) repair it, but set it in the cellar of his shop, where it remains, and is what he shows as being of his own make. This summer Lewis Wisler sold it to W. P. Graham, giving him an order for it, but Mr. Haines refused to deliver it. The inference is easily drawn.

I have no objection to his making any kind of machines he has a right to make; nor do I wish to divert his customers to myself in any way but by their own choice. If I make the best article the public will find it out for themselves; I leave them to judge.

I am the sole agent of the Patentee, Saml. Pelton, for all of Pennsylvania west of the Susquehanna, and I am not aware of any privilege to build being granted to any one before me in the district described, except Dr. A. V. B. Orr. JOHN R. WEEKES, sep24-3t Agent.

NEW ARRIVAL.

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

Men's Kip and Calf from \$1 25 to 1 87	1 87
" Boots, "	2 25 to 3 00
" Calf, "	2 75 to 3 90
Boys' Shoes, "	50 to 1 35

All the above work at those prices is warranted. We still have cheap work on hand which is not warranted. Women's Gaiters at \$1 00, and very dear at that; some at \$1 50, which are something better.

A full stock of Eastern Work kept on hand, the greater part of which is warranted to give satisfaction.

Manufacturing of all kinds neatly and promptly attended to at all times without delay.

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

sep24 BILLY JOHNSON.

RECRUITS WANTED

FOR THE 49TH PENNA. VOLUNTEERS;

Col. Wm. H. Irwin, Commanding.

EACH 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, aug27-1st Lieut. & Recruiting Officer.

Limeburners Coal.

250 TONS Limeburners Coal, for sale at lowest market prices, by WM. B. McATEE & SON, Lewistown, August 13, 1862—1f

Lock Repairing, Pipe Laying, Plumbing and White Smithing

THE above branches of business will be promptly attended to on application at the residence of the undersigned in Main street, Lewistown. jan10 GEORGE MILLER.

A. S. WILSON. T. M. UTTELY.

WILSON & UTTELY,

ATTORNEYS AT LAW, LEWISTOWN, PA.

OFFICE in public square, three doors west of the Court House. mh12

WILLIAM LIND,

has now open

A NEW STOCK

of Cloths, Cassimeres

AND VESTINGS,

which will be made up to order in the neat and most fashionable styles. ap19

TIN WARE!

TIN WARE!

COUNTRY MERCHANTS in want of Tin Ware will find it to their advantage to purchase of J. B. Scheimer, who will sell them a better article, and as cheap if not cheaper than they can purchase it in any of the eastern cities. Call and see his new stock. Lewistown, April 23, 1862—1y.

Lewistown Mills.

THE undersigned having entered into a partnership for the purpose of carrying on the above Mills, are now prepared to pay HIGHEST CASH PRICES FOR WHEAT, AND ALL KINDS OF GRAIN,

or receive it on storage, at the option of those having it for the market.

They hope, by giving due and personal attention to business, to merit a liberal share of public patronage.

PLASTER, SALT and Limeburners COAL always on hand.

WM. B. McATEE & SON, Lewistown August 13 1862—1f

E. FRYSINGER,

LEWISTOWN, PA.,

Corner of Market and Brown Streets, RIGHT OPPOSITE FRANK'S STORE,

Always has on hand for sale,

CIGARS, TOBACCO, SNUFF, PIPES, TOBACCO BOXES AND MATCHES,

Which he feels satisfied he can offer at prices which cannot be beat.

Matches, 25 cents per gross

Call, examine, taste a chew, and if you like the goods or find fault with the price you need not buy.

N. B. Pipes from 2 for a cent to 50 cents apiece.

Lewistown, August 13, 1862.