

LEWISTOWN GAZETTE

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY GEORGE FRYSSINGER, LEWISTOWN, MIFFLIN COUNTY, PA.

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WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 1, 1862.

New Series--Vol. XVI, No. 48.

GAZETTE ALMANAC.

SEPTEMBER.	OCTOBER.
Sunday 1 7 14 21 28	Sunday 1 8 15 22 29
Monday 2 9 16 23 30	Monday 2 9 16 23 30
Tuesday 3 10 17 24	Tuesday 3 10 17 24
Wednesday 4 11 18 25	Wednesday 4 11 18 25
Thursday 5 12 19 26	Thursday 5 12 19 26
Friday 6 13 20 27	Friday 6 13 20 27
Saturday 7 14 21 28	Saturday 7 14 21 28

NOVEMBER.	DECEMBER.
Sunday 1 8 15 22 29	Sunday 1 7 14 21 28
Monday 2 9 16 23 30	Monday 2 9 16 23 30
Tuesday 3 10 17 24	Tuesday 3 10 17 24
Wednesday 4 11 18 25	Wednesday 4 11 18 25
Thursday 5 12 19 26	Thursday 5 12 19 26
Friday 6 13 20 27	Friday 6 13 20 27
Saturday 7 14 21 28	Saturday 7 14 21 28

Pennsylvania Railroad.

Trains leave Lewistown as follows:

WESTWARD.	EASTWARD.
Through Express, 5 10 a. m.	11 1 p. m.
Fast Line, 5 45 p. m.	3 24 a. m.
Mail, 8 30 p. m.	10 47 a. m.
Local Freight, 5 50 a. m.	6 30 p. m.
Fast Freight, 11 1 p. m.	2 28 a. m.
Through Freight, 9 30 p. m.	2 50 p. m.
Express Freight, 10 25 a. m.	2 50 p. m.
Coal Train, 12 40 p. m.	7 10 a. m.

D. E. ROSSIGNOL, Agent.

Galbraith's Omnibus convey passengers to and from all the trains, taking up or setting them down at all points within the borough limits.

THE RELIEF FUND.

As the action of the Relief Board does not seem to be fully comprehended, frequent applications for relief being made in person or by letter to the undersigned, he deems it proper to state that payments will be temporarily suspended to those formerly on the list on presentation of certificate signed by not less than three known taxpayers, stating that the applicant has not received sufficient from her husband or other support, to enable her, together with her own industry, to make a living for herself and family, and giving reasons for such inability. This is intended for the benefit of all really in need, and for no others.

The orders issued under this regulation are continued only until the troops are again paid off.

Blank certificates can be procured from those who have heretofore distributed orders.

GEORGE FRYSSINGER,
Secretary of Relief Board.
Lewistown, June 18, 1862.

GEORGE W. ELDER,

Attorney at Law,
Office Market Square, Lewistown, will attend to business in Mifflin, Centre and Huntingdon counties. mh26

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.

GEORGE MILLER.
jan10

A. S. WILSON, T. M. UTLEY.
WILSON & UTLEY,
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 latest and most fashionable styles. ap19

Kishacoquillas Seminary, AND NORMAL INSTITUTE.

THE third Session of this Institution will commence April 24, 1862.

Encouraged by the liberal patronage received during the previous Session, the proprietor has been induced to refit the buildings and grounds to render them most comfortable and convenient for students.

He has also secured the assistance of Rev. S. McDonald, formerly tutor of Princeton University, and well known in this part of the country as an able scholar and devoted Christian. A competent music teacher has also been engaged.

S. Z. SHARP, Principal.
mh26

Jacob C. Blymyer & Co., Produce and Commission Merchants, LEWISTOWN, PA.

Flour and Grain of all kinds purchased at market rates, or received on storage and shipped at usual freight rates, having storehouses and boats of their own, with careful captains and hands.

Store Coal, Limbourners Coal, Plaster, Fish and Salt always on hand.

Grain can be insured at a small advance on cost of storage. no22

Cloths, Clothing, Boots, Shoes, &c.

A GOOD assortment of Cloths, Cassimeres, Tweed Vests, Pants, Woolen Shirts and Drawers, Linen and Cotton Striped Shirts, Red and Gray Woolen Shirts, Boots, Shoes, Hats and Caps for men and boys.

JAMES PARKER.

SELLING cheaper than the cheapest—Syrups and Molasses at 40 to 50 cents per gallon; Coal Oil and Coal Oil Lamps. We will sell the above goods cheaper than any house in town for cash or country produce. Give us a call. We charge nothing for showing goods at

JOHN KENNEDY'S.
Lewistown, June 25, 1862.

EDUCATIONAL.

Edited by A. SARRI, County Superintendent.

For the Educational Column. Two Hints to Teachers.

1. On Opening Exercises.—It is customary in about nine tenths of the schools of the county, for the teacher, either alone or accompanied by the scholars, to read a chapter in the Bible. This practice is altogether commendable, and it would be gratifying if it were adopted in every school. However, there are different modes of conducting this exercise, some of which seem to me unwise and really useless. To the majority of scholars, the close reasonings of Paul's Epistles are not very useful or edifying, because their profound character places them beyond the comprehension of children, not to say of very many persons of mature years.

I think the teacher should use his best judgment in this matter, and have the scholars read only such portions of Scripture as are, in the main, easily understood, and from which rules or suggestions for their conduct can readily be derived. In order to render this exercise properly useful, it seems best for the teacher to call the attention of his pupils to the lesson taught in the Scripture read, and to make a brief, pointed application of it to the incidents of every-day occurrence in the schoolroom, and in the intercourse of children and youth with the world. It is well to shun these two extremes: first, going through the exercise as a mere form, of no real use or interest; and second, regarding all parts of the Bible equally profitable for the instruction of the young, and therefore refusing or neglecting to use one's good judgment in the matter.

In some schools the teacher is wont to follow the Scripture reading with prayer, and this also is entirely commendable, if it be done in the right spirit and manner. Of course, prayer in a schoolroom is essentially the same as prayer in any other place, and one spirit should characterize it everywhere—a spirit of thankfulness, humility, penitence, and trust; but the form and extent of a prayer should be determined, in a great degree, by the place and circumstances. It should be appropriate, should have direct reference to the persons for whom it is offered. So in the school room, it seems a fitting that a prayer be brief; simple, so that pupils may intelligently though silently join in it; utterly truthful, so that they may feel that in this exercise their teacher is thoroughly sincere, free from the slightest taint of hypocrisy.

The singing of two or three verses of a hymn is very salutary in its influence, and should be practised whenever possible, the teacher selecting such hymns as his pupils can understand and sing with healthful zest.

These opening exercises, or any one or two of them, need consume but little time, if rightly conducted; and their influence upon both teacher and pupils cannot fail to be highly beneficial, to fit all for a more hearty and successful performance of the day's duties, and for greater delight in them.

2. The Teacher's Manner before his Pupils.—If a teacher can succeed in giving his pupils these two distinct impressions,—that he is certainly a master in the schoolroom, and that he is a genuine man,—he has gained the victory; if he fails in either of these respects, he is hopelessly defeated from the start.

It is absolutely necessary that a teacher be, and feel himself, sure of success in establishing and preserving good order, in carrying into effect whatever regulations he deems requisite to the highest prosperity of the school. Let him give the subject of school government and management so much and so careful previous study, that he may be prepared for all kinds of emergencies, ready to meet any perplexity, sure that he knows what to do next. Let his manner be such that scholars shall instinctively know him as their master, as one not to be trifled with, as one who fully knows what he is about and what he intends to have them do—in a word, as master of the situation.

But when this wholesome impression has been produced, let the teacher not fail to show himself thoroughly a man, in ability and desire to instruct, in hearty interest in the progress and joy of his pupils, in sympathy with them in the trials of their patience, their little troubles and delights.—Let him show that while he has a strong hand to restrain, he has a willing hand to assist; while his eye is sharp to detect wrong-doing, he is quick to see diligence, obedience, and generous conduct; while he can use sternest tones in reproof of malice or meanness, his voice has most encouraging tones for the faithful and meritorious. In fine, let the teacher seek to show his pupils the style and character of a manly man.

GOOD NEWS! GOOD NEWS!

SELLING OFF AT COST!

D Ribbons, Merinos, Wool Plaids, Bonnet Black and Fancy Silks, Ready made Clothing, Boots and Shoes, Hats, Shawls and cloth Capes, and a large stock of Fancy Goods, for cost, at

JOHN KENNEDY'S.

NATURAL HISTORY.

The Flying Foxes of Ceylon.

There are more singular inhabitants of Ceylon trees than monkeys. The flying foxes hang from them like fruit. The flight of these creatures is directed by means of a membrane attached to the inner-side of each of the hind legs, and kept distended at the lower extremity by a projecting bone, just as a fore-and-aft sail is distended by a "gaff." Over the entire surface of the thin membrane of which they are formed, sentient nerves of the utmost delicacy are distributed, by means of which the animal is enabled during the darkness to direct its motions with security, avoiding objects against contact with which, at such times, its sight and other senses would be insufficient to protect it." By day they suspend themselves from the highest branches of the silk cotton trees, hanging by the claws of the hind legs, with the head turned upward, and pressing the chin against the breast. At sunset, taking wing, they hover, with a murmuring sound, occasioned by the beating of their broad membranous wings, around the fruit trees, on which they feed till morning, when they resume their pensile attitude as before. They hang in such prodigious numbers, that the branches often give way beneath their accumulated weight. They fly in clouds as thick as bees or midges. "When at rest or asleep, the disposition of the limbs of the flying fox is most curious. At such times, it suspends itself by one foot only, bringing the other close to its side, and thus it is enabled to wrap itself in the ample fold of its wings, which envelop it like a mantle, leaving only its upturned head uncovered. Its fur is thus protected from damp and rain, and to some extent its body is sheltered from the sun. As it collects its food by means of its mouth, either when on the wing or when suspended within reach of it, the flying fox is always more or less liable to have the spoil wrested from it by its intrusive companions before it can make good its way to some secure retreat in which to devour it unmolested. In such conflicts they bite viciously, tear each other with their teeth, and scream incessantly till, taking to flight, the persecuted one reaches some place of safety, where he hangs by one foot, and grasping the fruit he has secured in the claws and opposable thumb of the other, he hastily reduces it to lumps, with which he stuffs his cheek pouches till they become distended like those of a monkey; then suspended in safety he commences to chew and suck the juices, rejecting the refuse with his tongue.

Curiosities of Nature.

Among the papers published in costly style by the Smithsonian Institute at Washington, is one on the microscopic plants and animals which live on and in the human body. It describes quite a number of insects. The animal, which produces the disease called itch, is illustrated by an engraving half an inch in diameter, which shows not only the ugly little fellow's body and legs, but his very toes, although the animal himself is entirely invisible to the naked eye. When Lieutenant Berryman was sounding the ocean, preparatory to laying the Atlantic Telegraph, the quill at the end of the sounding line brought up mud, which on being dried, became a powder so fine that on rubbing it between the thumb and finger, it disappeared in crevices of the skin. On placing the dust under the microscope, it was discovered to consist of millions of perfect shells, each of which had a living animal.

MISCELLANEOUS.

By the President of the United States of America:

A PROCLAMATION.

I, Abraham Lincoln, President of the United States, and Commander-in-Chief of the army and navy thereof, do hereby proclaim and declare that hereafter, as heretofore, the war will be prosecuted for the object of practically restoring the constitutional relations between the United States and each of the States and the people thereof, in which States that relation is or may be suspended or disturbed.

That it is my purpose, upon the next meeting of Congress, to again recommend the adoption of a practical measure, tending pecuniary aid to the free acceptance or rejection of all the slave States, so called, the people whereof may not then be in rebellion against the United States, and which States may then have voluntarily adopted, or thereafter may voluntarily adopt, the immediate or gradual abolition of slavery within their respective limits; and that the effort to colonize persons of African descent, with their consent, upon this continent or elsewhere, with the previously obtained consent of the Governments existing there, will be continued.

That on the 1st day of January, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three, all persons held as slaves within any State, or designated part of a State, the people whereof shall then be in rebellion against the United States, shall be then, thenceforward and forever free; and the Executive Government of the United States, including the military and naval authorities thereof, will recognize and maintain the freedom of such persons; and will do no act or acts to repress such persons, or any of them,

in any efforts they may make for their actual freedom.

That the Executive will, on the first day of January aforesaid, by proclamation, designate the States or parts of States, in any of which the people thereof respectively shall then be in rebellion against the United States; and the fact that any State, or the people thereof, shall, on that day, be in good faith represented in the Congress of the United States by members chosen thereto at elections, wherein a majority of the qualified voters of such State shall have participated, shall, in the absence of strong, countervailing testimony, be deemed conclusive evidence that such State and the people thereof are not then in rebellion against the United States.

That attention is hereby called to an act of Congress entitled "An Act to make an additional Article of War," approved March 13th, 1862, and which act is in the words and figures following:

"Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That hereafter the following shall be promulgated as an additional article of war for the government of the army of the United States, and shall be observed as such:

"ARTICLE — All officers or persons in the military or naval service of the United States are prohibited from employing any of the forces of their respective commands for the purpose of returning fugitives from service or labor who may have escaped from any persons to whom such service or labor is claimed to be due; and any officer who shall be found guilty by a court martial of violation of this article shall be dismissed from the service.

"Sec. 2d. And be it further enacted, That this act shall take effect from and after its passage."

Also, to the 9th and 10th sections of an act entitled "An act to suppress insurrection, to punish treason and rebellion, to seize and confiscate the property of rebels, and for other purposes," approved July 17th, 1862, and which sections are in the words and figures following:

"Sec. 9. And be it further enacted, That all slaves of persons who shall hereafter be engaged in rebellion against the Government of the United States, or who shall in any way give aid or comfort thereto, and escaping from such persons and taking refuge within the lines of the army, and all slaves captured from such persons, or deserted by them, and coming under the control of the Government of the United States, and all slaves of such persons found on or being within any place occupied by rebel forces, and afterwards occupied by the forces of the United States, shall be deemed captives of war, and shall be forever free of their servitude, and not again held as slaves.

"Sec. 10. And be it further enacted, That no slave escaping into any State, Territory, or the District of Columbia, from any other State, shall be delivered up or in any way impeded or hindered of his liberty, except for crime or some offence against the laws, unless the person claiming the said fugitive shall first make oath that the person to whom the labor or service of such fugitive is alleged to be due is his lawful owner, and has not borne arms against the United States in the present rebellion, nor in any way given aid or comfort thereto."

No person engaged in the military or naval service of the United States shall, under any pretence whatsoever, assume to decide on the validity of the claim of any person to the service or labor of any other person, or surrender up any such person to the claimant, on pain of being dismissed from the service.

And I do hereby enjoin upon and order all persons engaged in the military and naval service of the United States to observe, obey, and enforce, within their respective spheres of service, the acts and sections above recited. And the Executive will, in due time, recommend that all the citizens of the United States, who shall have remained loyal thereto throughout the rebellion, shall, upon the restoration of the constitutional relations between the United States and the people, if that relation shall have been suspended or disturbed, be compensated for all losses by acts of the United States, including the loss of slaves.

In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

Done at the City of Washington, this 22d day of September, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-two, and of the Independence of the United States the eighty-seventh.

ABRAHAM LINCOLN.
By the President,
W. H. SEWARD, Secretary of State.

No More Tampering with Enlistments.

Aiders, Abettors, and Sympathizers with Treason, to be Arrested and Tried under Powers of Courts Martial—Suspension of the Writ of Habeas Corpus to all Traitors—Decisions of Courts Martial to be Final, &c.

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

A PROCLAMATION.

Whereas, It has become necessary to call into service not only volunteers but also portions of the militia of the States, by draft, in order to suppress the insurrection existing in the United States; and disloyal parties are not adequately restrained, by the ordinary processes of law, from hindering this measure, and from giving aid and comfort, in various ways, to the insurrection;

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT ORDERED:

First, That during the existing insurrection, and as a necessary measure for suppressing the same, that all rebels and insurgents, their aiders and abettors, within the United States, and all persons discouraging volunteer enlistments, resisting the militia drafts, or guilty of disloyal practices, affording aid and comfort to the rebellion against the authority of the United States, shall be subject to martial law, and liable to trial and punishment by courts-martial or military commission.

Second, That the writ of habeas corpus is suspended in respect to all persons arrested, or who are now or may hereafter, during the rebellion, be imprisoned in any fort, camp, arsenal, military prison, or any place of con-

finement by any military authority, or by the sentence of any court-martial or military commission.

In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my hand, and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

[L. S.] ABRAHAM LINCOLN.
Done at the City of Washington, this the twenty-fourth day of September, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-two, and of the Independence of the United States the eighty-seventh.

By the President: W. H. SEWARD,
Secretary of State.

Large Armies.

The following facts, culled from the fields of ancient story, may be of some interest at the present time:

The city of Thebes had a hundred gates, and could send out at each gate 10,000 fighting men and 20,000 chariots.

The army of Terah, King of Ethiopia, consisted of 1,000,000 men and 300 chariots of war.

Sesostris, King of Egypt, led against his enemies 600,000 men, 24,000 cavalry, and 26 syth-o-armed chariots, 1491 B. C.

Hannibal went from Carthage and landed near Palermo. He had a fleet of 2,000 ships and 3,000 small vessels, and a land force of 300,000 men. At the battle in which he was defeated, 150,000 were slain.

A Roman fleet led by Regulus against Carthage, consisted of 330 vessels, with 140,000 men. The Carthaginian fleet numbered 350 vessels, with 150,000 men. At the battle of Cannae, there were of the Romans, including allies, 80,000 foot and 6,000 horse; of the Carthaginians, 40,000 foot and 10,000 horse. Of these, 70,000 were slain in all, and 10,000 taken prisoners; more than half slain.

Hannibal, during his campaign in Italy and Spain, plundered 400 towns and destroyed 300,000 men.

Ninus, the Assyrian king, about 2,200 years B. C., led against the Bactrians his army, consisting of 1,700,000 foot, 200,000 horse and 16,000 chariots, armed with scythes.

Italy, a little before Hannibal's time, was able to send into the field nearly 1,000,000 men.

Semiramis employed 2,000,000 men in building the mighty Babylon. She took 100,000 Indian prisoners at the Indus, and sunk 1,000 boats.

Sennacherib lost in a single night 185,000 men by the destroying angel—2 Kings, 19: 35-37.

A short time after the taking of Babylon, the forces of Cyrus consisted of 600,000 foot, 120,000 horse, and 2,000 chariots armed with scythes.

An army of Cambyses, 50,000 strong, was buried up in the desert sands of Africa by a south wind.

When Xerxes arrived at Thermopylae, his land and sea forces amounted to 2,641,610 men, exclusive of servants, eunuchs, women, sutlers, &c., in all numbering 5,233,320. So say Herodotus, Plutarch, and Isocrates.

The army of Artaxerxes, before the battle Cunaxa, amounted to about 1,200,000. Ten thousand horses and 100,000 foot fell on the fatal field of Issus.

When Jerusalem was taken by Titus, 1,100,000 perished in various ways.

The force of Darius at Arbela numbered more than 1,000,000. The Persians lost 90,000 men in this battle. Alexander about 500. So says Diodorus. Arian says the Persians, in this battle, lost 300,000; the Greeks 1,200.

A Soldier's Wife Objecting to an Exchange.—A private of the Twentieth Massachusetts regiment was taken prisoner at Ball's Bluff last fall, and confined at Salisbury, North Carolina. Some weeks since a friend called upon his wife with the assurance that her husband would probably be exchanged for a rebel then in our hands. "I won't have him," cried the woman in alarm; "I love Tom, and I won't have him exchanged; I don't want a rebel husband." The friend corrected the poor woman's misapprehension; the absent husband was finally released, and she learned that for once "exchange was no robbery."

The "State of Matrimony" has at last been bounded and described by some Western student, who says: It is bounded by hugging and kissing on one side, and cradles and babies on the other side. Its chief productions are population, broomsticks, and staying out late o' nights. It was discovered by Adam and Eve, while trying to find a northwest passage out of Paradise. The climate is sultry till you pass the tropics of house-keeping, when squally weather sets in with such power as to keep all hands as cool as cucumbers.—For the principal road leading to this interesting State, consult the first pair of blue eyes you meet.

Prefering Drowning to Going to School.—A curious case of suicide occurred at Niagara Falls a few days since. A little boy named Armstrong, aged nine years, was averse to attending school. His parents ordered him to go to school with an elder brother, but he steadily refused, and while his brother was trying to compel him to go, he stated that if he was compelled to go to school he would jump into the canal and drown himself. Suiting the action to the word, he started on a run to the canal, and before he could be caught, plunged in and was drowned.

THE MINSTREL.

The New Orleans Delta gives, in the following touching lines, a faithful picture of the horrors Section has brought upon that city, where hundreds of widows and thousands of orphans already bemoan the infliction of the desperate men who precipitated the proud, blind Slavocracy into a causeless, wicked Rebellion, which, if not soon suppressed, must begin to desolate the North, as it has the South.

Little Minnie's Wish.

I wish this war was ended,
And father was at home!
Then mother would not cry so much—
Oh! why don't father come?
I'm sure my mother loves me,
But—why I cannot tell—
She makes no more new clothes for me,
But works on clothes to sell.
I asked her, once, about it—
Dear ma! she could not speak—
She only pressed me to her breast,
While tears fell on my cheek.
I'm sure there's something very bad
Has happened, for I know
My mother did not do this way
About twelve months ago.
I am too young to reason much,
But then it's very strange,
That, just because dear Papa's gone,
Thus everything should change.
For, since he went away, the man
That used to bring us bread
Has ceased to come along this way—
I'm thinking he is dead.
I see the milk-man still goes by,
But—'tis so strange to tell—
He will not stop at our house,
Nor even ring his bell!
The butcher, too, that used to be
So kind, polite, and clean,
Will not bring me one bit of meat—
I think he is right mean.
I told mama to change them all,
And try some other men,
She sighed, and then came down her cheek
Big tears, like drops of rain.
Ma used to have nice furniture,
But—why I cannot say—
She let a man, who had a cart,
Take nearly all away!
I wish this war was ended,
And father was at home—
Then ma, I'm sure, would smile again!
O, when will father come?

HYMN—There's a Song the Angels Sing.

There's a song the angels sing,
And its notes with rapture ring
Round the throne whose radiance fills the heavens
above;
Shepherds heard the distant strain,
Watching on Judea's plain:
Glory be to God, to men be peace and love!
Chorus—Through the earth and through the sky
Let the anthem ever fly,
'Glory be to God again!
Peace on earth, good will to men!"
'Tis a song for children too,
To their Savior 'tis their due;
Let its grateful notes ascend to him again;
Join with angels in their song,
And the heavenly strain prolong,
'Glory be to God, good will and peace to men!
Through the earth, &c.
Soon around that throne my way
With those happy angels be;
Striking harps to strains that never more shall cease;
Mingling love with loftiest praise,
Still the chorus there we'll raise,
'Glory be to God, to men good will and peace!
Through the earth, &c.

HIGHLY IMPORTANT TO FARMERS!

LONG stories and paper recommendations are of no account. I am at present engaged in building
PELTON'S PATENT HORSE POWERS,
two sizes, one for four and one for six horses. It is supposed to be better than any other kind made here or elsewhere. I have obtained from the patentee authority to make and sell in all of Pennsylvania west of the Susquehanna, and to prosecute all those who make, use, or vend to others to use, in the district described. Those interested will take notice of this. I expect soon to build a
NEW THRESHER,
which will thresh 40 bushels of wheat per hour, or 80 bushels of oats. Please call and examine for yourselves before you buy from others. I also continue the
CASTING & FINISHING
of any kind of machinery of Iron, Brass or wrought Iron, as usual. Having a large lot of patterns, and a first class pattern maker at work in the shop, I am prepared to fill almost any kind of an order, either for castings or patterns.

BULL PLOUGHS,

side hill and bar shaft Ploughs, THRESHERS with Shakers, Horse Powers, Saw Mill Cranks, and various other castings on hand ready for sale.

All work sold as good, which proves defective, to be made good. THOMPSON & SONS authorized to sell. JOHN R. WEEKES, Lewistown, July 30, 1862. Agent.

TIN WARE!

COUNTRY MERCHANTS in want of Tin Ware will find it to their advantage to purchase of J. B. Selheimer, 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-ly.

WALL PAPERS, Window Blinds,

Queensware, Umbrellas, Cutlery, Willow and Wooden Ware, as usual, at ap30

GEORGE BLYMYER'S.