

# THE GAZETTE.

## LEWISTOWN, PA.

### Wednesday, September 28, 1864.

G. & G. R. EYSINGER, PUBLISHERS.

The Gazette is the only paper in this part of the State printed on a power press, and has facilities for doing work of all kinds equaled by few. We have three presses in operation—an Adams Power Press for the Paper, a double medium hand press for Jobs and a Newbury Jobber for Blanks, Cards, &c.

#### TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

The GAZETTE is published every Wednesday by GEORGE EYSINGER & SONS, at \$1.50 in advance, or \$2 at the end of the year.

#### FOR PRESIDENT.

**ABRAHAM LINCOLN.**  
FOR VICE PRESIDENT,  
**ANDREW JOHNSON.**

#### For Congress.

**A. A. BARKER,**  
Of Cambria County.

#### For Senators.

**KIRK HAINES,** of Perry.  
**LOUIS W. HALL,** of Blair.

#### For Representatives.

**JOHN N. SWOOPE,**  
of Alexandria, Huntingdon county.

**JOHN BALSACH,**  
of Fort Royal, Juniata county.

#### For County Commissioner.

**JOHN W. WILSON.**  
Of Menno township.

#### For County Auditor.

**JNO. H. WHITEHEAD.**

#### Jef Davis' Terms of Peace.

The last words of Jef Davis to Col. Jacques and Mr. Gilmore were—

"Say to Mr. Lincoln from me, that I shall at any time be pleased to receive proposals for peace on the basis of my independence. IT WILL BE USELESS TO APPROACH ME WITH ANY OTHER."

#### Chicago Blue Light Patent Democratic Platform.

Resolved, That this Convention does explicitly declare as the sense of the American people, that after four years of failure to restore the Union, the experiment of war during which under the pretense of military necessity, or the war power higher than the Constitution, the Constitution itself has been disregarded in every part, and public liberty and private right alike trodden down, and the national prosperity of the country essentially impaired. That justice, humanity, liberty and public welfare demand that immediate efforts be made for the CESSATION OF HOSTILITIES, with a view to the convention of all the States, or other peaceful means to that end, that at the earliest practicable moment peace may be restored on the basis of the Federal Union of the States.

Any one who can read can see from the above that it is not Jef Davis who is begging peace, but the northern copperheads.

Sabre lost in the cars; blacksmiths and helpers wanted at Mann's; farm for sale; Sheriff's notices and list of letters.

#### Why is it so?

A democratic soldier in writing home to his father in Lewistown, who is also a democrat, tells him in no wise to vote for McClellan, because, says the soldier, there is not a rebel in the Southern army who would not go on his knees and pray to have McClellan elected! The fact that the whole rebel army before Petersburg gave three cheers for McClellan when they heard he had been nominated by the Chicago peace democracy, seems to have opened the eyes of the Union soldiers, and created a strong suspicion in their minds that there must have been something rotten at Chicago.

We also know of another letter from a gentleman in the army who stands high as a citizen and democrat, who says no sensible man can vote for the nominees of such a platform as that adopted at Chicago.

26th Pa. Regt.—The 26th is a new regiment, of which Col. J. Ard Matthews, of Lewistown, is Colonel, and Major Morrow, formerly of this place, is Major. A few days ago a regiment passed through Washington to the front. When passing the White House Mr. Lincoln came out and saluted them. At this point some one in the regiment cried aloud, "three cheers for Gen. McClellan," and our informant says three of the most deafening cheers he ever heard from many throats were promptly given. Lincoln returned and the regiment went on.—*Huntingdon Monitor.*

There are so many McClellan falsehoods afloat nowadays, (the partisans of that nominee evidently intending to carry on the campaign by lying,) that we have doubts of the truth of the above, because we know that a number of both officers and men are not McClellanites. Besides we cannot believe that the officers and men of any regiment in the service (unless rebels at heart) would so far dishonor and disgrace themselves in a body as to offer such an insult to the commander-in-chief and President when he came out to greet and cheer them on their way. The Huntingdon Monitor however gives it as truth, and although the authority is doubtful, we commend it to the attention of Governor Andrew Curtin as worthy of inquiry.

Gov. Brown and Alex. Stephens of Georgia have asked, it is reported, an interview with Gen. Sherman.

In answer to a correspondent who asks whether John W. Kearns is a subscriber to the Selingsrove Times, we can say he was among the first to introduce that rebel sheet into this co.

## Grant, Sherman, Sheridan and McClellan.

While few men in civil life are competent judges of military movements while actually in progress, yet the most ordinary reader who has even to spell half his words, can form an adequate judgment of results after such movements have been made. The orators who have taken McClellan into their special care and keeping since his nomination, have a great deal to say about his projects, fighting battles which were never fought, and an abundance of what he would, could and should have done, had not something always been in his road. As we stated some weeks ago, the official documents show that he had the largest, best equipped, and we might add patriotic army that has taken the field since the war began, and that he lost more men and effected less in his peninsular campaign than any other officer who ever had command of a large body of troops.

Those who will recall to mind his own despatches and the silly twaddle of a thousand correspondents who were daily turning his head by manufacturing a paper hero out of what he intended to do, need hardly be told that he lacks the principal forte of a great general in a want of quick resolves and speedy action in following up an advantage. This was shown at Yorktown, at Williamsburg, at Fair Oaks, at Malvern Hill, and several other points, where, had he pushed forward the full strength of his forces, even on the days following those battles, Richmond would have been taken as easily as Grant took Vicksburg after it had been invested, Sherman Atlanta, or Sheridan Winchester. So too at Antietam, where as usual after a decided advantage he sat down and commenced a formal quarrel with the government officers about Tom, Dick and Harry being without shoes, and somebody else without clothing, and other matters equally frivolous after a march or a battle, for we venture to say there are some men in every army who on like occasions are destitute of such articles.

Had he, instead of being thus occupied, brought up a large reserve force which arrived on the evening of the battle in the immediate neighborhood, would it not have looked more like the act of a great general? If our troops were wearied out, were not the rebels equally so? If ours were destitute of certain articles, were not the rebels more so? Now compare Sheridan's late campaign with McClellan's. For weeks Sheridan's army had been marching, counter-marching, digging entrenchments, and throwing up earthworks; their proximity to Early's troops rendered watchfulness doubly necessary. At last they move, attack the enemy, drive them back, and follow. We dare say many of his men were shoeless, hatless, &c., but he does not annoy the government with complaints respecting matters he knows to be unavoidable. On the contrary, we fear shortly that he is at Winchester, *following up an advantage*, then at Flint Hill, and then quite unexpectedly the telegraph announces the third defeat of Early's army at Fisher's Hill, with the loss of 16 pieces of artillery, and of course other important captures, between 50 and 60 miles from the point where the first battle was fought, AND ALL THIS WITHIN A WEEK! We think the most obtuse intellect in the country cannot fail to perceive that this is generalship of a practical kind. Had McClellan been in command, and taking the precedents set by him on other occasions, how long would it have taken him to get ready to pursue Early after the first battle? He would no doubt have remained at Winchester at least a week, and by that time Early would either have been far away, or so strongly reinforced as to turn aggressor and drive back McClellan. Again, Sheridan fought his whole command. He did not tell the 6th Corps to go into the fight and keep the 19th as a looker-on; Crook was not sent to make a charge for Averill's edification, but the whole fighting force pitched into the work and did it well. This also was contrary to McClellan's generalship on the peninsula, where in almost every instance either Hooker, Sumner, or some other Corps commander was left to fight nearly the whole rebel army, while men sufficient in number to annihilate the rebels were in supporting distance, and in one instance at least looking on at this unheard of mode of conducting a battle. Sheridan also differs from McClellan in other respects. So far as we know he does not set hundreds of his soldiers to guard rebel property, a poor private not daring

even to rest under a shade tree—does not guard rebel springs of good water and make the Union soldiers walk around, about and past them to some maddly puddle; but treats rebels as rebels and his soldiers as MEN. Sheridan may be wrong in all these matters, because opposed to the doings of the great general, but like most people who look at results more than at pretensions, we cannot help thinking Sheridan is right.

#### How are the Soldiers?

A very common argument with the coppery talkers for McClellan is that the soldiers are going for him. That if Lincoln does carry the State on the home vote the soldiers vote will be for McClellan. This of course is all Copperhead gas, and the returns will stamp it as a weak invention. The soldiers know very well that their right to vote was secured in spite of the McClellan party. Of the hundred thousand who voted against them in Pennsylvania, every man of them is for McClellan.

We already hear the muttering of the coming storm. There is no mistaking *how* the army is going. The following are a few of the straws from some of the hospitals and camps.

At the Campbell Hospital, Washington city, a vote was taken as follows:

Lincoln	573
McClellan	129

At Emory Hospital, Washington city, a vote was taken as follows:

Lincoln	373
McClellan	170

At a recent canvass in the First New York Dragoons, Col. Gibbs, the following was the result:

Lincoln	750
McClellan	1
Grant	5

At Camp Parole, Md.:

Lincoln	1528
McClellan	227
Fremont	45

At Navy Hospital, Annapolis, Md.:

Lincoln	309
McClellan	47
Fremont	5

At the soldier's Hospital, Annapolis:

Lincoln	237
McClellan	32
Fremont	1

The 13th West Virginia Infantry voted as follows:

Lincoln	415
McClellan	15

The 4th Brigade, 2d Division, 19th Corps, all Indiana troops, voted:

Lincoln	901
McClellan	68
Fremont	7

In the Hospital, Frederick, Md., the result was:

Lincoln	827
McClellan	211

The rebel sick and wounded in this Hospital expressed their choice as follows:

Lincoln	6
McClellan	18
Neutral	2

McClellan's majority, 12.

In the Hospital at Wilmington, Del., vote was taken as follows:

Lincoln	235
McClellan	39
Fremont	3

In the York, Pa., Hospital, a vote was taken as follows:

Lincoln	1231
McClellan	372

The 1st Maryland Light Artillery voted as follows:

Lincoln	105
McClellan	8

The 5th New York Artillery expressed their choice thus:

Lincoln	147
McClellan	12
Doubtful	6

The vote of that part of the Pa. Heavy Artillery at Fortress Monroe is as follows:

For Lincoln and Johnson	391
For McClellan and Pendleton	13

—Gold is still on the decline, having fallen to 193 yesterday. Millers, merchants, dealers, papermakers, &c., did you hear the news?

—Fremont and Cochrane have both declined, and state that Lincoln's election is the only hope of saving the country.

—We have frequently been told that it has been alleged by both regimental and Co. officers of Co. F, 25th regiment that a certified list of that company was sent to the senior editor of the Gazette. No such list has come to hand.

—Rather Funny, to see patent democrats who were hardly friends to, and copperheads who opposed, soldiers having a right to vote in August running round to get soldiers assessed? They must think the soldiers are mighty green to be taken in by such hypocrisy.

—When the Committee on the Conduct of the War asked Gen. McClellan whether he was "down at the river, or on board of the gunboats," while the army was fighting the great battle of Malvern, he replied, "I do not remember." But Col. Ingalls, and others of his staff, having better memories, remembered very well that the General was on board the Galena during the battle—more than two miles and a half from the field.

## COMMUNICATIONS.

For the Gazette.

H. J. Walters, Esq.

Messrs. Editors.—The patent democratic peace prints are going into perfect fits of excitement at this candidate for the Senate, who according to their representations is pure, moral, honest, christian, occupies a front position at the bar! with any quantity of other Buncombe trash which could be annihilated by three lines of facts. As we have no desire to attack his *private* character, unless more nonsense like the above is published in the copperhead sheets, in which case we might have a few words to say per contra, we cite his political and war record. That he has been an unscrupulous wire-worker for the party for a number of years is a fact so well known here that it is hardly necessary to state it, and that his course relative to the war has been radically for southern interests, is equally well known. To show this let us produce a few plain facts.

Although an attempt is now made to give him a great deal of credit for aiding in the efforts to have the quota of this district reduced, did he not some weeks ago, when requested to go to Harrisburg in connection with this very matter, disclaim any knowledge of the facts in the case, and peremptorily refuse to go, even after the whole case had been laid before him, saying at the same time that he had no taste for the dirty thing, and that he believed "resistance to tyrants is obedience to God," and he felt more like counseling men to resist the draft than to conform to it, or words to that effect? The proof for this is ready.

At the time of the opening of this rebellion, on the receipt of the news of the capture of Fort Sumter, which so stirred the people of the whole North, irrespective of party, did he not say he was glad the south had come out, as this meant something?

And on different occasions did he not declare that if he had his business fixed up and his property sold he would move south?

His bitterness toward the administration has equalled anything in this part of the country. Expressions such as this— "Innocent and corrupt administration, are or have been common with him. And his frequent declarations about giving the south their rights, and that it is impossible to conquer the south, are known by very many in our town. He has been heard to say that Lincoln or the administration on three different occasions refused to listen to terms of peace from authorized sources, and that this was nothing less than a nigger war, together with other expressions worthy of a devoted disciple of John C. Breckinridge."

In view of these facts, is there a Union man, and especially of those who are in the service of the country, who will support this man for the position of legislator in the good old Commonwealth of Pennsylvania? No doubt many in our country will be asked to vote for him because he lives among us, and because the Union party have no candidate resident in our county. Let our ambition for a representative from little Mifflin lead us to select a man who, if he carry out his past record, will bring confusion and disgrace upon us. Better far that we go unrepresented than that we should select one who to day would rather have Jeff Davis enthroned at Washington than Abraham Lincoln. Besides all this, we have selected as candidates from this district two men who have clear records on all the great issues of the day—men who have been and always will be eminently patriotic, always ready to vote to sustain the soldiers and the government in their efforts to break down the rebellion—whose hearts are entirely with the government, and who will in no event go south to aid secession, but who, believing that this is something more than a nigger war, will do all in their power to sustain the country. X.

#### A Soldier's Views of the Election.

OLD POINT, SEPT. 20th, 1864.

Messrs. Editors.—A private in the 3d Pa. Artillery would wish to trouble you and your readers with a few lines from one who was a democrat, but who now repudiates the party who call themselves by that name.

Having been an eye witness of the persecutions forced on a free people in Kansas by the connivance of Presidents Pierce and Buchanan, such acts as recognizing laws, made by Missourians, to be the fundamental laws of Kansas, by sanctioning the nonsubmittal of all the Lecompton Constitution to a vote of its people, (two-thirds of whom were opposed to it,) and by other glaring wrongs, which time will not allow me to attempt to explain; such enormities against the rights and will of the majority, in time of peace, are still fresh in my memory, and compel me to say I cannot belong to such a crew.

In view of the crisis now pending, I am constrained to pen these lines. Though a very poor hand in the art of composition, I cannot remain silent when base men are trying to betray our country and delude the masses. We have had enough of milk and water men in the person of James Buchanan for all time to come. He sold himself secretly to the South and pledged himself openly to the North, and his record shows the issue. Your humble servant and many others who supported him have repented long since, and are now reaping the fruits of our folly in the tented field. McClellan has accepted the peace platform with Pendleton, but he must have the vote of the war democracy to ensure his election, and so he endeavors to reconcile them in his letter of acceptance thus wanting to ride two horses of different colors at the same time. Such subterfuge merits the contempt of all upright men, and the Union men have nothing to fear, for though he be thus mounted with his record in his hand, he will be left far in the rear. He has pledged himself, like Buchanan did, but the people have their eyes open and are quite suspicious, and his game will not win this time. He says "Good God," and tries to satisfy Satan by whispering he does not mean it. His platform is too elastic, and there are too many inequalities in the road for him to ride through safely. No doubt he expects a majority of the soldiers' votes, but how can they support a man whom the rebels cheer in joy at his nomination, and whose election is the only hope for their confederacy, whose prospects of election rise with our defeats and sink with our victories? There was a time when he had a majority of friends in the army, but then he appeared to rejoice with us at our successes.

Grant and Sherman had not left his record in the shade, nor had his friends tried to disfranchise the soldier.

The soldiers have a vote now, and I presume they will receive their share of honeyed words from the minions of the peace platform, but they will come in bad grace from a party who never gave us much encouragement, who claim that the war for the Union is a failure, who do not pledge themselves to their country's honor, to sustain her credit and integrity, who would beg a peace of armed traitors and who have not pledged themselves to provide for our maimed comrades.

They express sympathy with our suffering prisoners. If they do, who in the North does not? but they do not wish us success who are suffering from the rigors of an active campaign, climate, exposure and the missiles of death, that we might relieve our brethren by the majesty of the law and bring these days of trial to a close. No, that does not suit. They would wish us to withhold our bullets and give them our ballots, so that they would get into power, when I have no doubt they would send us home, denounced by them and the world as poltroons and cowards, when they would repudiate our national currency and eulogize Jeff Davis and his followers. We and all true patriots desire and pray for peace, but we do not want it at such a price. We are fighting right against wrong, patriotism against treason, for a nation's life or death, and those who will not cling to the old ship and storm it through, are not worthy of our support, and while we teach the rebels to respect the old Union and her laws by the cartridge box, we will show the sympathizers in the North by the ballot box, that we cannot barter our country for an ignominious peace.

#### A SOLDIER.

For the Gazette.

Slavery and the Designs of Providence.

A year or more ago the writer of this article pointed out some remarkable indications of Providence in this war, the most singular of which was that whether the Union or rebel armies were successful, the slave was continually being freed. Within the past few months some striking events have taken place, so much akin to the views then advanced, that I feel again constrained to call the attention of your readers to them. Congress, it will be recollected, did not pass the amendment to the Constitution abolishing slavery, by a two-thirds vote, and immediately following that we had a series of alarms at the north with much injury to property, while our armies, though advancing, gained no decisive advantages. This matters stood until President Lincoln's declaration to the rebel emissaries at Niagara that he was ready to make peace on the basis of the abolition of slavery. Since then victory has crowned our arms with signal success. Three strong forts at Mobile were surrendered almost without a blow, the garrisons of two being apparently panic-stricken. Next Atlanta fell into our hands in a manner almost beyond human calculation, for its works were of a character to defy assault. And curiously enough, this event took place before the miscreants who had assembled at Chicago to receive slavery by recommending a cessation of hostilities had reached their homes! Next, on the heels of McClellan's milk and water acceptance of a slavery platform, the Stonewall Jackson army, which had caused incalculable mischief to the north, and hitherto defied all efforts to drive or destroy it, has been literally cut to pieces and captured in a series of engagements which had not to it a single redeeming feature.

This chain of remarkable events chance, or is it Providence? We have seen time and again that when we favored ought re-establishing slavery, or even wavered, disasters have fallen upon us with a heavy hand; while, on the contrary, whenever the apparent Great Design was favored, great and important successes followed. The skeptic may take the ground of chance, but can a professing Christian, who believes that God rules Nations, ignore these facts, for such they are? Viewed in any light it is a singular combination of historical incidents not often met with; and ought to induce every Christian man who still adheres to slavery, to examine whether in upholding that harlotry of the age, he is not fighting against God, for if He has decreed its destruction, He will effect it despite all that men can do; and wo to that nation or that people who will stand in His path. Yes, FIGHTING AGAINST GOD! It is an awful thought, for His vengeance is terrible.

#### PLUTARCH.

**LINCOLN PEACE DOCUMENTS and Ratification Meetings.**  
**SHERIDAN HAS A TALK WITH EARLY.**  
**Official Despatches.**

WINCHESTER, Va., September 22. — I have the honor to report that I attacked the forces of Gen. Early over the Berryville pike at the crossing of Openan creek, and after a most stubborn and sanguinary engagement, which lasted from early in the morning until 5 p.m., completely defeated him, driving him through Winchester, capturing about 2,500 prisoners, five pieces of artillery, nine army flags and most of their wounded. The rebel Gens. Rhodes and Gordon were killed, and three other general officers wounded. Most of the enemy's wounded and all their killed fell into our hands. Our losses are severe—among them Gen. D. A. Russell, commanding, who was killed by a cannon shot; Gens. Upton, McIntosh and Chapman are wounded. I cannot tell our losses. The conduct of the officer and every position taken up by the rebels from Openan Creek to Winchester. The rebels were strong in numbers, and very obstinate in their fighting. I desire to mention to the Lieut. Gen. Commanding the gallant conduct of Generals Wright, Crook, Emery, Torbert and the officers under their command. To them the country is indebted for this handsome victory. A more detailed report will be forwarded.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 24.—In a. m. received from Gen. Sheridan, detailing some of the particulars of the battle at Fisher's Hill.

Headquarters Middle Military Division, Woodstock, Va., Sept. 23, 8 a. m.—To Lieut. Gen. U. S. Grant, Commanding the Army of the Potomac, with account of the results of the battle of yesterday. Our losses will be light. Gen. Crook struck the left flank of the enemy, disabled it up, advancing along their lines. The division of the Sixth Corps swung in and joined Crook's, Getty's and Johnson's divisions, taking up the same movement, followed by the whole line array. The rebels threw down their arms and fled in the greatest confusion, abandoning most of their artillery. It was dark before the battle ended.

I pursued on after the rebels during the night to the point with the Sixth and Nineteenth corps, and have stopped here to rest the men and issue rations. If Gen. Torbert has dashed down the Lumby valley, according to my directions, he will achieve results. I do not think that there ever was an army so badly routed.

The valley soldiers are hiding away and going to the homes, I cannot at present give you any estimate of prisoners. The number of pieces of artillery reported captured is six.

Reinforcements and supplies have been forwarded to Gen. Sheridan.

EDWIN M. STANTON,  
Secretary of War.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 24.—11 A. M. Dispatches from Gen. Sheridan, dated 11 o'clock Saturday night, six miles south of New Market, have been received.

He had driven the enemy from Mt. Jackson, without being able to bring on an engagement. The enemy were moving rapidly, and he had no cavalry present to hold them back.

General Torbert had attacked Wickham's force at Martinsburg, and captured a number of prisoners. General Sherman found hospitals in all the towns from Winchester to New Market, and was eighty miles from Martinsburg.

Twenty pieces of artillery were captured; 14 boxes Hill 100 prisoners, a large amount of cartridges, caissons, litters, &c. a large amount of entrenching tools, small arms and debris. No list of captured material has yet been received.

The small towns through the valley have a great many of the enemy's wounded. Gen. Stevenson reports that 2,000 prisoners of the rebel army of a train of our wounded, twenty-six captured guns and eighty additional captured officers.

Breckinridge has been captured by the rebel department of the South-west. Dispatches received this morning from Gen. Sherman's command, state that Hood appears to be moving towards the Albemarle line.

A strong force of rebel riders are reported to be operating against Sherman's communications, and had captured a number of his mules. Preparations are being made to overtake and destroy this force. Jeff. Davis is reported to be at Macon.

Reports have also been received from Major Gen. Canby, General Steele having been strongly reinforced and has taken the offensive.

Dispatches from General Grant dated at 10 o'clock last night report no military operations.

The above comprises the substance of military information proper for publication received to the present date by this department.

E. M. STANTON,  
Secretary of War.

We have a report by way of Memphis, that Mobile has surrendered to the Union forces. Our latest news direct from Mobile is to the 17th at which time our ironclads and gunboats were near the city, but no attack upon it had yet been made.

#### SABRE LOST.

A LIBERAL REWARD will be given at this office for information leading to the recovery of a Cavalry Sabre, taken between Mifflin and McEwen, from the mail train westward from Philadelphia, Wednesday, Sept. 14th.

#### THREE BLACKSMITHS TO LEARN AXE-MAKING,

AND SIX OR MORE MEN AS HELPERS, ARE WANTED IMMEDIATELY at Mann's Axe Factory, near Lewistown. Blacksmiths can realize from \$2.50 to \$3, and helpers from \$1.00 to \$2.50 per day. sep13-1m<sup>6</sup>

#### FARM FOR SALE.

THE Mansion Farm of the late Michael Aultz, of Oliver township, Mifflin county, Pa., deceased, containing about 275 ACRES, more or less, is offered at private sale until the 15th day of October next, by the order of the Executor of said deceased. If not sold previous to the above date, it will on said day be offered at public sale, namely,

Saturday, October 15, 1864.

The improvements are a good DWELLING HOUSE, BANK BARN, and other necessary outbuildings. An orchard of choice bearing fruit, and excellent water thereon. About 200 acres are cleared and in a good state of cultivation; the balance is well timbered. The soil is limestone, and the farm well fenced.

#### A VALUABLE OREBANK

in a working condition is located thereon. The property will be sold together or in parts, to suit purchasers. An indisputable title will be given, and possession on the 1st day of April next.

Terms will be made known by calling on the subscriber, in Shirley township, Huntingdon county, or Michael Aultz, residing on the premises.

Sale to commence at 10 o'clock on said day.

ELIJAH AULTZ, Executor.  
September 28, 1864-ts

#### Notice to Heirs of Mary McNeal, deceased.

WHEREAS a writ of partition and valuation has been executed on the real estate of Mary McNeal, late of the borough of Lewistown, Mifflin county, deceased, you are now hereby notified to be and appear at an Orphans' Court, to be held at Lewistown, in and for said county of Mifflin, on the 7th day of November next, 1864, to accept or refuse to take said real estate at the valuation fixed by the inquest of the Sheriff of said county, or show cause why the same should not be sold.