

THE LEWISTOWN GAZETTE

GEO. FRYSENGER & SON, PUBLISHERS,

LEWISTOWN, MIFFLIN COUNTY, PENN.

Whole No. 2788.

WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 2, 1864.

New Series--Volume IX, No. 1.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

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

Monday, November 7, 1864,

at one o'clock in the afternoon, the following real estate, to wit:

A tract of land situate in Bratton township, Mifflin county, Pa., containing one hundred acres, more or less, being timber land, bounded on the west by land of Casper Dull, on the north by lands of Jacob and Yonney Miller, on the south by and upon the east by other mountain land. Seized, taken in execution and to be sold as the property of *Solomon Harshbarger and the Widow and Heirs of David Harshbarger, deceased.*

D. M. CONTNER, Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office, Lewistown, Oct. 19, 1864.

LEWISTOWN FOUNDRY.

The subscriber continues to make to order Castings of brass or iron of the best quality, at prices as low as the times will permit. Having a large variety of patterns on hand, I am prepared to furnish almost anything required for Grist Mills, Saw Mills, and Agricultural Implements, and to finish up in the best manner also.

Blowing Cylinders, Hot Blast Pipes, and other work for Furnaces, Water Pipes of different sizes, Hydrants, Stop Cocks and Ferris, Water Wheels, direct action and reaction of different sizes. Horse Powers and Thrashers of different kinds, Bar Share, Side Hill and Bull Plows, Wagon and Carriage Boxes, Blacksmith's Vices, Screw Plates, Heads and Rests for Turning Lathes. Straw and Feed Cutters to work by hand, &c.

PATTERNS made to order. Having obtained the right to manufacture a **Counter Balance Shaker,** a first rate article, farmers are requested to call at the shop on Elizabeth street, and examine it. It can be attached to almost any thrasher in use, and will not fail to give entire satisfaction.

Thankful for past favors and anxious to do his work in the best manner, the subscriber asks a continuance of the patronage so generously bestowed. **JOHN R. WEEKES,** may 11 Agent.

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.

D. M. CONTNER, Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office, Lewistown, Sept. 28, 1864.

Notice to Heirs of Samuel Wills, deceased. WHEREAS a writ of partition and valuation has been executed on the real estate of Samuel Wills, late of Union township, Mifflin county, deceased, you are hereby notified to be and appear at an Orphans' Court, 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.

D. M. CONTNER, Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office, Lewistown, Sept. 28, 1864.

A NEW STOCK OF BOOTS AND SHOES.

Just received at Billy Johnson's, which will be sold at very small profit for cash. So come on, boys and girls, and see for yourselves.

A fine assortment of Ladies Gaiters on hand, and all kinds of Boots and Shoes, both city and home made work. The greater part of his eastern work is made to order, and is home made work against rips.

Manufacturing attended to as usual, and repairing done at shortest notice. No work to be given out until paid for, and in all cases where work don't suit, and is returned in good order, the money will be refunded.

Having purchased the patent right for Mifflin county for Eiswald's

METALLIC SOLES and Heels, he is prepared to furnish them to his customers. It is one of the great discoveries of the age; they will save four times their cost in leather, and can be easily put on by any one. Give them a trial. A liberal discount given to wholesale dealers.

may 11 '64 **BILLY JOHNSON.**

SWAIN'S CONFECTIONERY, FRUIT, AND FANCY STORE, EAST MARKET STREET.

Between Blymeyer's and Ritz's Stores.

WHERE is constantly kept on hand a choice assortment of articles in his line, many of which are to be had only there. His stock comprises pure and fancy Soaps, Perfumery, Writing Paper, Pens, Envelopes, different styles and sizes, Combs, Thimbles, Gum and Cornelian Rings, Tooth Brushes, Hair Brushes.

FANCY ARTICLES, of all kinds, Photographs of Generals, &c., besides Confectionery, Fruits, Nuts, and everything to be found in a first class store of this kind.

A continuation of the liberal patronage heretofore bestowed is respectfully solicited.

E. SWAIN.

Lewistown, April 6, 1864.

Lycoming County Mutual INSURANCE COMPANY. ESTABLISHED IN 1840---CAPITAL \$2,000,000---MUTUAL OR CASH RATES---CHARTER PERPETUAL.

THIS company allows no debt to accumulate against it. It is economical in all contingent expenses, and prompt in the adjustment of all honest claims.

Amount of losses settled and adjusted for the year ending June 10, 1864, \$101,644.80, and the whole amount of losses paid up to June 10, 1864, is \$1,387,747.75.

JOHN A. STERETT, Agent for Mifflin County.

STOVES. A LARGE assortment of Cooking, Parlor and other Stoves, always on hand, at the lowest prices, at **J. B. SELHEIMER'S.**

CARPENTERS. SELHEIMER'S is the place to buy the best and cheapest Hand, Rip, Tennant, Compass and Cross Cut Saws; Planes, Bits, Hammers, Hatchets, Squares, Rules, Chisels, Augers, Auger Bits, Drawing Knives, Spoke-shaves, Bevels, and all other Tools in your line. The carpenters all buy at **J. B. SELHEIMER'S.**

Saddlery Ware. A LARGE stock of saddlery ware constant on hand, consisting in part of Saddle Trees, Pad Trees, Hames, Buckles, Rings, Snaps, Terrats, Swivels, Stirrups, Bridle Bits, Tacks, Awns, Needles, Thread, Hair, Patent Leather, and a variety of other articles, for sale by **J. B. SELHEIMER.**

TOBACCO & SEGARS. PERSONS using Tobacco go to Hoffman's and try his extra Chewing Tobacco. Smoking, we have Turkish, Killikinnick, Sigel, Garibaldi, Fine Cut, &c. Segars and Pipes of all kinds, at **HOFFMAN'S**

THE MINSTREL.

THE BLUE COAT OF THE SOLDIER.

You asked me, little one, why I bowed,
Though never I passed the man before?
Because my heart was full and proud,
When I saw the old blue coat he wore;
The blue great-coat, the sky blue coat,
The old blue coat the soldier wore.

I know not what weapon he chose,
What chief he followed, what badge he wore;
Enough that in the front of foes
His country's blue great-coat he wore.

Perhaps he had danced on a palace floor;
To want or wealth my eyes were shut;
I only marked the coat he wore.

It mattered not much if he drew his line
From them or them, in the days of yore;
For sure he was a brother of mine,
Who for my sake the war-coat wore.

He might have no skill to read or write,
Or he might be rich in learned lore;
But I knew he could make his mark in fight,
And nobler grow no scholar wore.

It may be he could plunder and prowl,
Or perhaps in his mood he scolded and swore;
But I would not guess a spot so foul
On the honored coat he bravely wore.

He had worn it long and borne it fair;
And perhaps on the red Virginia shore,
From midnight chill till the morning star
That worn great-coat the sentry wore.

When hardy Butler reined his steed
Through the streets of proud, proud Baltimore,
Perhaps behind him, at his need,
Marched he who yonder blue coat wore.

Perhaps it was seen in Birnside's ranks,
When Kappanawock ran dark with gore;
Perhaps on the mountainside with Banks
In the burning sun no more he wore.

Perhaps in the swamps 'twas a bed for his form,
From the seven days' battling and marching sore;
Or with Kearney or Pope, amid the steely storm
As the night closed in, the blue coat wore.

Or when right over as Jackson dashed,
That collar or cape some bullet tore;
Or when far ahead Antietam flashed,
He flung to the ground the coat that he wore.

Or stood at Gettysburg, where the graves
Rang deep to Howard's cannon roar;
Or saw with Grant the unchained waves
Where conquering hosts the blue coat wore.

That garb of honor tells enough,
Though I its story guess no more;
The heart it covers is of such stuff,
That coat is mail which that soldier wore.

He may hang it up when the peace may come,
And the moths may find it behind the door;
But his children will cherish it long,
To the proud old coat their father wore.

And so, my child, will you and I,
For whose fair home their blood they pour,
Still bow the head as one goes by,
Who wears the coat that soldier wore;
The blue great-coat, the sky blue coat,
The old blue coat the soldier wore.

ly obtained, I think trees may be planted about twenty-two feet apart, allowing to form low heads, and so cover the ground, and the orchard kept free from grass and weeds by thus covering the surface. The crops derived from cultivation under the trees seldom pay the cost, and in many localities mulching would be cheaper than cultivation, and answer all the purpose. We should then have our trees in their beautiful natural proportions, instead of ungainly long-legged monsters, marred and scarred, and exposed to the alternations of heat and cold, and retarded years in their productiveness. Probably it might not be wise to continue the mulch upon the ground during the whole season, although I am not aware that injury is caused by so doing. The tendency of thus covering the ground no doubt would be to bring the roots toward the surface, but perhaps this would produce no injury. Where mice and moles abound, either the mulch, or grass growing in the orchard, would afford them winter quarters, and thus endanger the trees.—Country Gentleman.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Address of the Union State Central Committee.

TO THE LOYAL MEN OF PENNSYLVANIA.
PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 21, 1864.

To the Loyal Men of Pennsylvania:—The smoke of the first engagement has cleared away, and upon the vote of her citizens at home Pennsylvania stands by the government of our fathers, while her brave sons in the field will not give less than twelve thousand majority for the good cause. The last hope, therefore, of the supporters of General McClellan has disappeared and the only result of continuing to sustain him is to give aid and comfort to the rebellion by increasing the appearance of disunion among ourselves.

General Sheridan dealt a terrible blow to treason on Wednesday, and every patriot's heart thrilled with joy upon hearing it; but a great majority for Abraham Lincoln in Pennsylvania would be far more fatal to the armed conspiracy against the Union and the Constitution. Every vote for our tried and faithful President will paralyze some arm raised to shoot down the flag, while every vote for the base surrender at Chicago, and the men who carry its white flag, will encourage some rebel to shoot another northern soldier. The ticket nominated by Vallandigham, Wood and Seymour is now black with treason, and after it is voted will be red with the blood of our brothers fighting for us. The war has existed for the last year only by reason of our divisions, and its continuance to day is solely owing to the activity of the disunion party of the North and the platform of its convention. While any hope remained of the election of its candidates, plausible excuses might be found by misguided men for giving them their suffrages; but after the verdicts of Maine, Vermont, New Hampshire, Ohio, Indiana, and Pennsylvania, all sensible persons know that the election is already decided by the people, and that it only remains to ascertain the majorities. *It follows, therefore, that every vote for McClellan and Pendleton is an earnest invitation to Jefferson Davis to continue this fearful war to waste more of our treasure and to murder others of our sons.*

The sublime spectacle of a united North will end the war. We invoke all patriots to lend their efforts unceasingly to produce this result. By perfecting the ward and township organizations; by the circulation of documents; by public addresses, especially by local speakers; by earnest personal efforts with honest but mistaken men; by making arrangements to bring every loyal voter to the polls; by sending tax receipts to every soldier and sailor; by the immediate formation of campaign clubs in every borough and community; by great meetings of the people by daylight and by torchlight, and by all the honest agencies of an active and thorough canvass, appealing to the patriotic zeal, and kindling the patriotic enthusiasm of a great and loyal commonwealth, we can attest the fealty of our State to the flag of the Union by a majority worthy of the historic character of the contest and of the great issues dependent upon it.

Forward, then, every lover of his country to this good work! Looking not to the past but to the future, forgetting all personal considerations, and appreciating the privilege of some sacrifice for Liberty and the Union, let us relax no effort until the polls are closed. This committee will continue to do its whole duty, and relies upon your instant, earnest and constant assistance. Grant's march of valor and of glory from the Rapidan to the James sealed the fate of the rebellion. Since then, Sherman has turned its left wing. Farragut is closing its avenues of escape. Sheridan has sent its vanguard again whirling down the valley. It only remains for us to sound the charge along the whole line, and wrapping our ballots around our brother's bullets, march to the peaceful, final triumph which awaits us in November.

Proclaiming the war a failure, George B. McClellan is himself the great failure

of the war—a general without victory—a statesman without a record, and if we are faithful, history will add to his epitaph, that he was a candidate for the Presidency without an electoral vote. Let us all, therefore, labor without ceasing. In memory of our buried martyrs, in regard for the wounds of our living heroes, to guard liberty from its deadly peril, and the Union from its treasonable foes, in the interest of religion, and in the hope of the republic of the future, loyal men of Pennsylvania, forward to victory!

In behalf of the Committee,
SIMON CAMERON, Chairman.
A. W. BENEDICT, } Sec's.
WIEN FORNEY, }

Unpublished Letters from Gen. Jackson.
GOOD ADVICE FOR THE PRESENT DAY.

The following letters of President Andrew Jackson, which have never been published, have been handed us by the gentleman to whom they have been written. They contain sentiments and advice which we recommend to all who love the Union now:

WASHINGTON, Nov. 2, 1832.
"My dear Sir:—I have just received your letter of the 31st ultimo, with the enclosed, for which I thank you.
"I am well advised of the views and proceedings of the great leading nullifiers of the South, in my native State (S. C.) and weep for its fate, and over the delusion into which the people are led by the wickedness, ambition, and folly of their leaders. I have no doubt of the intention of their leaders first to alarm the other States to submit to their views rather than a dissolution of the Union should take place. If they fail in this, to cover their own disgrace and wickedness, to nullify the tariff, and secede from the Union.
"We are wide awake here. The Union will be preserved, rest assured of this. There has been too much blood and treasure shed to obtain it, to let it be surrendered without a struggle. Our liberty, and that of the whole world, rests upon it, as well as the peace, prosperity and happiness of these United States. It must be perpetual. I have no time to say more. My health is good, improved by the travel. With a tender of my kind salutations to you and your amiable family, I am sincerely your friend,
ANDREW JACKSON.
"Col J. A. Hamilton."

WASHINGTON, Dec. 6, 1832.
"My dear Sir:—Yours of the 3d inst. is just received. I accord with you fully in the propriety of the people giving fully and freely their sentiments and opinions on nullification, the course pursued by South Carolina in her late proceedings.
The ordinance passed, when taken in connection with the Governor's message, is REBELLION AND WAR against the Union; the raising of troops under them, to resist the laws of the United States, is ABSOLUTE TREASON. The crisis must be, and as far as my constitutional and legal powers go, will be met with energy and firmness. Therefore the propriety of the public voices being heard, and it ought now to be spoken in a voice of thunder that will make the leaders of the nullifiers tremble, and which will cause the good citizens of South Carolina to retrace their steps, and adhere to that Constitution of perpetual Union they have sworn to support. This treasonable procedure against the Union is a blow against not only our liberties, but the liberties of the world.
This nullifying movement in the South has done us great injury abroad, and must not only be promptly met and put down, but frowned down by public opinion. It is, therefore, highly proper for the people speak all over the Union.
I am preparing a proclamation to the people of the South, and as soon as officially advised of these rebellious proceedings, will make a communication to Congress. I can say no more, as I am surrounded at present, and bid you for the present adieu.
ANDREW JACKSON.
"Col. J. A. Hamilton."

Our Agent—Where He Stands, and all About Him.
The New York correspondent of the London Times says:
"He (Gen. G. B. McClellan) is understood to have explained away some passages in a recent speech, which originally conveyed the impression that he was in favor of war for the extirpation of slavery, and to have otherwise made himself more acceptable than formerly to that great wing of the Democratic party whose whole sympathies are with the South."
A writer in the Boston Daily Advertiser says:
"Since that public letter, General McClellan has written private letters to various influential persons very different from his letter of acceptance."
The Chicago Times says:
"Sundry 'loyal' newspapers are now intensely exercised in an effort to ascertain whether McClellan stands on the Chicago platform or not. As he distinctly states in his letter of acceptance that he does, their anxiety seems to be an unnecessary one."
The Cincinnati Enquirer says:

"He stands on the platform erected by the convention, as far as it goes, and adds another plank to please himself.

"Our readers know we don't believe in that plank, but we shall not quarrel with General McClellan for regarding it with favor, simply because, under his administration, it would never be required of us."
And last, but not least, the Hon. Fernando Wood says:
"It is an error to suppose that General McClellan and the peace men so widely differ. It is true that he does not use the precise language of the platform adopted at Chicago—he says nothing of armistice—a cessation of hostilities, nor a convention—but he says nothing against them, but does most explicitly declare a sentiment, or, if you please, a dogma, which covers the ground."
And continues the Hon. Fernando, "He is our agent, and the creature of our voice."

Sheridan's Use of Cavalry.
WASHINGTON, Oct. 23.—Gen. Sheridan, in Wednesday's battle at Cedar creek, furnishes the most striking illustration we have had during the war of the legitimate use of cavalry, and the results achieved on that occasion vie with the finest historic performances of that arm.

Napoleon observes that the two main functions of cavalry are to operate on the morale of an enemy by turning his flank, and to follow up a victory by a pursuit that turns defeat into rout. Sheridan's disposition of his horse in masses on either flank is in accordance with the finest examples in military history, and the pursuit of the once broken rebel line matches the most brilliant exploits of Murat or of Seidlitz. The grand charge made at 4 o'clock by the divisions of Custer on the right and Merritt on the left, is described by an eyewitness as magnificent in the highest degree. The charge was executed at the trot, and doubled up both flanks of the rebel army, pushing its broken and dislocated fragments across Cedar creek. With this achievement, an ordinary general would have remained satisfied; but not so Sheridan, an old dragoon himself, and knowing all the secrets of what Marshal Saxe called the dome of moment. Two brigades, Devin's of Merritt's Division, and Weir's of Custer's Division, were promptly thrown across the creek. Clearing the bridges at a gallop, under severe artillery and musketry fire, they impetuously charged the rebel infantry brigade, which had been left to cover the trains, and held a strong position, deployed on the crest of the hill south of Cedar creek. This force was captured and scattered, leaving the whole rebel army a prize.

The rebel infantry were already whirling through Strasburg, and the pike, for four miles from that point to Cedar creek, was blockaded with artillery wagons, ambulances, &c. Our cavalry accordingly had now nothing to do but deploy as foragers and secure the rich spoils their valor had won. What these are the country already knows through Gen. Sheridan's dispatches; and when it is considered that this splendid prize was taken by a force not exceeding five hundred men, we may well exclaim with Marshal Saxe, "There is no telling what cavalry can accomplish."—N. Y. Times.

A Battle that was not Fought.
Many years ago two boys differed about some trifling matter, while at play, and one of them challenged the other to fight. The challenge was accepted and the heroes went into an adjoining field to settle the quarrel. Jackets and caps were thrown on the ground and all was in readiness, but each appeared unwilling to strike the first blow.
"Now, then, strike me if you dare," said the younger boy, with a look of defiance. His companion looked at him, but did not like to strike, and at length he said, "Nay, I have nothing to strike you for."
"Well, then," said the other, who had provoked the quarrel at first, "let us be good friends again, for I have nothing to strike you for either."
They dressed and left the field without striking a blow, and never quarreled after. One of them now holds a very respectable position as a teacher of youth.
How few battles would be fought, either among young people or old, if in imitation of these boys the disputants would try to find a reason for a quarrel, before they strike a blow.
"The beginning of strife is as when one leeth out water; therefore leave off contention before it be meddled with."—Band of Hope Review.

Emigration of Slaveholders to Brazil.
—The Brazil and River Platte Mail says:—Owing to the war in America, several wealthy Southern planters purpose settling in this country. Some have already arrived, and several more are on their way. One gentleman from South Carolina is expected to arrive here with a capital of two hundred and fifty thousand patacoons. All these parties intend to locate in Santa Fe. In a few years' time the lands in that province will be worth as much, if not more, than those of Buenos Ayres.

TIME MAKES CHANGES.

Our Change of Base.
He who by the plow would thrive,
Himself must either hold or drive;
Franklin thus wrote the words of truth,
When Uncle Sam was in his youth.
But now Young America is all alive,
And needs to be cautioned now to drive;
And Uncle Sam, I think, he too
Is rather dashing his way through.
Now, he who safety would progress,
Must step by step still onward press;
But he who would take two,
Often falls down "a few."
And to prevent that state of affairs,
I've moved to where there is no stairs—
Across the street, you'll please to mind,
Now swings the Big Coffee Pot Sign.
"Is here I want my friends to call,
And see my stock—I can't mention all—
In short, your home-wants all you'll find
Supplied at the Big Coffee Pot Sign."

N. B. Manufacturing and Jobbing carried on as usual, and our motto is "Small profits and quick sales." Don't mistake the place, **J. IRVIN WALLIS,** my 4 Sign of the Big Coffee Pot.