

may deprive them of such benefits, unless it is my duty under the law.

I am, General, very respectfully,
Your obedient servant,
A. G. CURTIN.

Major General WINFIELD S. HANCOCK,
HEADQUARTERS FIRST CORPS,
WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 31, 1864.

To His Excellency, Hon. A. G. CURTIN, Governor of Pennsylvania.
Sir:—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your communication of the 29th inst., and have returned the same to the War Department. I thank you for your kind expression of personal good will, and regret that there should be any occasion for hesitation on your part to lend your official influence, as Governor, to the raising of the corps as proposed by the War Department.

It is not within my province, perhaps, to discuss the plan of organization, as I am acting under the direct orders of the War Department, and my own views, therefore, are of no practical moment. I may say, however, that I have no knowledge of any organization other than that which I have derived from the orders and circulars of which I mailed you official copies December 5th.

I cannot see how volunteers for this corps from your State lose any of the advantages attaching to those for other organizations. They are credited to the localities where they or their families are domiciled, and count on the quota of your State.

It should be borne in mind that this is an effort to get men into the service who are not subject to draft. I have the honor to remain, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
WINFIELD S. HANCOCK,
Major General U. S. Volunteers, commanding First Corps.

The only act of Congress for raising volunteers that I am aware of, requires that the field and line officers shall be commissioned by the Government in the several States. The men in this corps are not to be formed into organizations of the respective States, and it is proposed that its officers shall be appointed by the general government. I know of no act of Congress or of Assembly under which men so raised will be entitled to pensions or their families to benefits from the United States or State governments. In addition I will observe that without any feeling of jealousy, I am still not ready to participate actively in transferring to the United States the right of appointment, which is reserved to the State, and which the State authorities can exercise with more discretion by reason of having a greater familiarity with the merits of the citizens of their own State, than the United States authorities can possibly have. I will transmit any further communication that I may receive on this subject, if it is perceived by reference to the correspondence, that I have offered to raise, in the manner provided by law, two or three regiments of volunteers in the First Corps. My desire is to assist the Government in every legal mode in raising men, and especially to facilitate an officer—a native Pennsylvanian—so distinguished as General Hancock, in his efforts to organize a new corps.

I shall have no obstacles in my way on the present occasion, but I cannot guarantee, because of the sacred violation of law in carrying out a plan which sacrifices the rights of the State under existing laws, and would leave the men unprotected by them, so far as concerns future provision for their comfort and that of their families.

I will further observe that it appears by the report of the Adjutant General, herewith transmitted, that the State, under the system established by law, has put into the military service of the United States since the commencement of the war, the following number of men, viz:

Troops sent into service during 1864.	
Organizations for three years' term	9,877
Organizations for one hundred days' term	7,675
Organizations for one year term	15,094
Volunteer recruits	26,527
Drafted men and substitutes	10,631
Recruits for regular army	2,974
Re-enlistments of Pennsylvania Volunteers:	
Infantry	13,862
Cavalry	2,524
Artillery	789
Accredited to other States	399
	91,704

Troops sent into the service of the United States since the commencement of the rebellion, including the ninety days' militia in the departments of the Monongahela and Susquehanna in 1865:

During the year 1861	130,594
do do 1862	71,100
do do 1863	150,994
do do 1864	73,828
Re-enlistment of Penn's volunteers	17,876
	336,444

The twenty-five thousand militia of 1862 are not included in this statement.

I call the attention of the Legislature to the report of the Surveyor General, herewith presented, and commend the suggestions made by that officer to your consideration.

This message is accompanied by full reports of all the military departments. They exhibit the large amount of service performed during the war, and contain a full history of all the military operations of the State. Many valuable recommendations are made in them to promote the efficiency of our volunteers, and the comfort of the sick and wounded, which I commend to your earnest and immediate attention. It affords me great satisfaction to bear my testimony to the ability, diligence and fidelity of all the officers in these several departments.

Before closing this message I desire to advert to the delay which has sometimes occurred in the passage of the general appropriation bill. It is necessary that this bill should become a law, as otherwise the action of government would be stopped. To delay its presentation to the Executive as was done at the last regular session—ill a late hour of the night before the morning fixed for the final adjournment, is to deprive the people of their right to have all bills submitted to the revision of Legislature before becoming laws, in had been time, I should probably have returned the appropriation bill of last year for such revision, as when I had the opportunity of deliberately examining it I found provisions which I could not have approved—but that opportunity was denied me before the bill had become a law, and in fact, as the Legislature was on the point of adjournment, the question presented to me was whether that bill should become a law without amendment or the necessities of the government remain unprovided for.

The gallantry of our soldiers in the field still sheds lustre on the Commonwealth, and that their merit is appreciated by a generous people is shown by the continued and cheerful liberality with which the men and women of the State contribute of their means for their comfort and welfare. May the blessing of God be on those brave men who have stood by the country through the darkest hours of her trial.

EXECUTIVE CHAMBER,
HARRISBURG, JAN. 4, 1865.
A. G. CURTIN.

Mrs. Hutchings Penitent—She takes the Oath of Allegiance.
As some publicity has been given to the account of the arrest of Mrs. Hutchings, of Baltimore, the following may prove of interest:

City of Fitchfield, county of Worcester, State of Massachusetts, ss.
I, Sarah L. Hutchings, of Baltimore city, in the county of Baltimore, and State of Maryland, do hereby acknowledge that the act for which I have been tried, convicted and am under sentence, was a wrongful and improper act on my part; and I do give my word of honor that henceforth I will be of good behavior towards the Government of the United States, and do no act to aid or comfort its enemies, and will hold no intercourse with them, and will conduct myself as a loyal citizen of the United States. And I do solemnly swear that, to the best of my knowledge and ability, I will support the Constitution of the United States against all enemies, foreign and domestic; that I will bear true faith and allegiance to the same; that I take this obligation freely, without any mental reservation or purpose of evasion, and that I will well and faithfully conduct myself as a good, loyal citizen of the United States. So help me God.
SARAH L. HUTCHINGS.
Commonwealth of Mass., Worcester, ss.
Sworn and subscribed before me, this twenty-third day of December, 1864.
GEO. A. TORREY,
Justice of the Peace.

Don't Marry a Bounty Jumper.—A bounty jumper lately took board with a young and single lady at Utica, N. Y., and getting tired of paying his board married her. They started for Washington, and when they reached New York the husband borrowed his confiding wife's gold watch, and husband and watch are now among the missing.

THE GAZETTE.

LEWISTOWN, PA.
Wednesday, January 11, 1865.

G. & G. R. FRYNSINGER, 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 equalled 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 FRYNSINGER & SON, at \$1.50 in advance, or \$2 at the end of the year.

Cash Rates of Advertising.
Administration or Executor's Notices \$2 50
Auditor's do do 2 00
Scriber's Sales, 8 lines do 2 00
Each additional line 1 00
Entry Notice, four times, 2 00
Caption or other short Notices, 1 50
Tavern Licenses, single, 1 00
If more than one, each 50
Register's Notices of Accounts, each 50
Eight lines of bootprints or seven lines of nonpareil make a square. About eight words constitute a line, so that any person can easily calculate a square in manuscript. One square three lines \$1, and 50 cts. for each additional insertion.
Yearly advertisements will be inserted on such terms as may be agreed on, but all such are held payable when ordered. They must also confine themselves to the space contracted for.
In all other cases 5 lines constitute a square, and will be so charged.

We have also advanced our prices for Blanks, Hand-bills, &c.

Notices of New Advertisements.
Sale of Personal Property—Estate Notice—Two legal notices—List of Letters, &c.

Terms of Peace.

The democratic papers, since the election, have dropped many of their ultra views, but adhere to the stale cry that President Lincoln will accept no terms of peace. How these wisecracks would make peace—whether by acknowledging disunion, withdrawing our armies, restoring slavery, or offering to join the so-called Southern Confederacy—they do not say, but they would make peace! The Lewistown Democrat chimes in with these political dogmatists, and last week again declares that the President will offer no terms. We have heretofore drawn attention to the fact that on three different occasions, since the commencement of this war by the South Carolina hell-hounds, President Lincoln publicly offered clear, distinct and unequivocal terms of peace, all of which were unheeded. First, they were invited, under a general amnesty, to lay down their arms; secondly, they were told by proclamation to resume their relations, with slavery unimpaired, by sending senators and representatives to Congress; and thirdly, to lay down their arms and submit to the laws, excepting only from pardon the leaders. Singular as it may seem, the clubfooted speakers of that party, as well as most of its newspapers, totally ignore these historical facts, and continue to press it upon their hearers and readers that the President will offer no terms!

The rebels themselves, however, it appears, know better, perfectly understand the conditions, and we have no doubt but for the military despotism exercised by Jeff Davis and his minions, would gladly embrace the opportunity to come back into the Union on the terms laid down. All therefore that is necessary is to destroy that military power, now reduced to one-half its original strength, and there is an end to the rebellion. In proof of this we cite the city of Savannah in Georgia.

We are told by the Savannah Republican that on the 29th ult. a large meeting of the influential citizens assembled in the City Hall, at the call of Mayor Arnold, to "take into consideration matters relating to the present and future welfare of the city." The Mayor took the chair, and a committee to report resolutions, consisting of Col. Rockwell, Alderman Lippman, Dr. Willis, Alderman Villalonga, Martin Lachlison, and Alderman O'Branes, were appointed. Following the resolutions, which were unanimously adopted:

Whereas, By the fortunes of war and the surrender of the city by the civil authorities, Savannah passes once more under the authority of the United States; and, whereas, we believe that the interests of the city will be best subserved and promoted by a full free expression of our views in relation to our present condition, we, therefore, the people of Savannah, in full meeting assembled, do hereby

Resolve, That we accept the position, and, in the language of the President of the United States, seek to have "peace by laying down our arms and submitting to the national authority under the Constitution, leaving all questions which remain to be adjusted by the peaceful means of legislation, conference, and votes.

Resolved, That, laying aside all differences and burying byones in the graves of the past, we will use our best endeavors once more to bring back the prosperity and commerce we once enjoyed.

Resolved, That we do not put ourselves in the position of a conquered city asking terms of a conqueror, but we claim the immunities and privileges contained in the proclamation and message of the President of the United States, and in all the legislation of Congress in reference to a people situated as we are; and while we owe on our part a strict obedience to the laws of the United States, we ask the protection

over our persons, lives, and property recognized by those laws.

Resolved, That we respectfully request his Excellency the Governor to call a Convention of the people of Georgia, by any constitutional means in his power, to give them an opportunity of voting upon the question whether they wish the war between the two sections of the country to continue.

Resolved, That Major General Sherman having placed as military commandant of this post Brig. Gen. Geary, who has, by his urbanity as a gentleman, and his uniform kindness to our citizens, done all in his power to protect them and their property from insult and injury, it is the unanimous desire of all present that he be allowed to remain in his present position, and that for the reasons above stated the thanks of the citizens are hereby tendered to him and the officers under his command.

Resolved, That an official copy of these resolutions be sent to the President of the United States, the Governor of Georgia, Gen. Sherman, and to each of the Mayors of Augusta, Columbus, Macon, and Atlanta.

We submit it to the impartial reader whether it does not sound passing strange to hear democratic papers say the President will offer no terms of peace, when rebels in public meeting assembled, pass resolutions declaring they accept the terms offered, and give the very wording of those terms!

THE LEGISLATURE.—The Legislature of this State met on Tuesday of last week and organized by electing Wm. J. Turrell, of Susquehanna county, Speaker, and Geo. W. Hammersly, Clerk of the Senate; and A. G. Olmstead, of Potter, Speaker, and A. W. Benedict, Clerk of the House. On Wednesday the Governor's Message was read. We give it entire to-day.

Our members, Messrs. Hall, Haines, Balsbach and Swoope, are all at their posts.

WAR NEWS.

The rebel papers of the 6th do not contain much news beyond the frightened telegrams from Charleston. They are discussing the intervention scheme, and are all the while exposing the fast-failing strength of their Confederacy. The intervention, or "protectorate" theory, is still a favorite there. If France, especially, does not immediately intervene, it will, according to the Enquirer, it is what will be the result:

Napoleon might be startled with another phenomenon upon peace between the North and the South. It might not be impossible that a portion of those now engaged in deadly conflict might unite under the same banner in a march upon the invasion of Mexico. We forbear to extend this suggestion, but it is borne out by the history of almost all nations who have fought with each other. The people continue hostile; soldiers will fraternize in common enterprise.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 8.—The Richmond papers of January 6 contain very confused and contradictory despatches. They say that Gens. Hood and Forrest are dead—the latter killed by one of his own men—and other despatches deny that they are dead; Sherman's army is and is not marching upon Savannah; Kilpatrick has and has not crossed the Alabama river. The only uncontradicted despatches are one from Augusta of the 5th, stating that the chronicle of that morning contained a significant communication entitled, "Is it Treasonable to Secede?" and one from Charleston of the 5th, stating "no further movements of the enemy are reported to-day. His force is still concentrating between Hardeeville and the Savannah river."

"Our First-Class" People.
In this dreary winter time, when there are thousands of people in this city without a cheerful spark, and thousands of women and children who have almost forgotten the taste and flavor of meat, upper-tendon is as gay as though peace and plenty blessed the land—as though violent death, sorrow and cruel want were but empty sounds and had no being in our midst. There is one continued round of balls and parties and great suppers. Almost every night is made hideous by serenades from braying brass bands. "Nero fiddled while Rome was burning." There is much fiddling in Richmond while battle and famine encompass us on every hand.—*Richmond Whig.*

Raid by Sheridan's Cavalry.
A letter from Loudon county, Va., dated Jan. 3, says: A cavalry force from Gen. Sheridan's army visited the neighborhood of Upperville, and Middleburg, on Dec. 27, and destroyed and carried off a considerable amount of property belonging to secessionists of that neighborhood.

A few days ago another party of Union cavalry entered the county from Fairfax, and made several arrests of disloyal residents.

CINCINNATI, January 9.—The Commercial's correspondent estimates that Hood took across the Tennessee river from twenty-five thousand to twenty-eight thousand men. Forrest abandoned about one hundred and fifty wagons on the north side. On Friday Lyon, with about eight hundred men, passed through McMinnville, capturing a company of Tennessee Union cavalry. He then crossed the Chattanooga

Railroad below Tallahoma, and tore up a few rails. He is on the way to join Forrest at Russellville.

Raid by Dana's Cavalry.
MEMPHIS, Jan. 3.
VIA CAIRO, Jan. 6.

Gen. Dana has received information from his cavalry force, sent out from here on the 21st December, that they struck the Mobile and Ohio Railroad 5 miles below Corinth, and had on the 27th utterly destroyed it to below Okolona.

Twenty-nine bridges, a great deal of trestle work, 32 railroad cars, 300 army wagons and 4,000 carbines were destroyed.

Forrest's camp of dismounted men at Everona was dispersed, and six officers and twenty men captured. The expedition did not lose a man. Gen. Grierson has orders to destroy the road as far as Meridian, and release our prisoners at Catawba, if possible.

Three otter were captured on Licking creek, Fulton county. A smash-up occurred in the narrow yesterday, among some freight trains.

Col. Nicodemus, of the signal corps, has been dismissed from service for publishing a report containing information useful to the enemy.

The Huntingdon & Broad Top Railroad Company has declared a dividend of 3 1/2 per cent. on the preferred stock. This Company is gradually emerging from its dark days.

National Banks are superceding the old State banks with such rapidity that in a few years our entire business currency will consist of notes secured by government bonds.

O. N. Worden, Esq., who has conducted the Lewisburg Chronicle with much ability for a number of years, has retired from the printing business with, we hope, more worldly comforts than usually accompany the fraternity.

We feel highly honored by the receipt of an extra Philadelphia Press, postage prepaid, containing an article on the circulation of the Inquirer. This is the first scrap of paper ever received from that establishment, and we really feel at a loss to know what it means, as we have not the slightest interest in the subject. The Inquirer, like all other dailies, has its faults, but in the main is a good newspaper, ably conducted and well and deservedly patronized throughout the State.

Ladies' Furs.
The largest assortment at CHARLES OAKFORD & SONS, Continental Hotel, Philadelphia, no 9.

"I. M. O. K.—1864—Y! Y!"—These catalytic letters mean something, and if the reader will obtain but one bottle of PINKERTON'S WABOO and CALISAYA BITTERS, he will find them, on trial, to be the most pleasant, healthful and popular beverage now in use. It is composed of the purest Bourbon whisky and the most healthy roots and barks ever known to the medical faculty, and compounded with great accuracy. Persons suffering from dyspepsia, jaundice, liver complaint, or any of the miserable feelings that follow indigestion, will find speedy relief from the use of these Bitters. We know, because we have tried them. They will certainly strengthen and invigorate you. If they do not, then nothing will. Look and see that the name of "Jacob Pinkerton" is blown on the bottle. For sale by Druggists and wholesale dealers. Lewistown, Jan. 4, 1864.

DYSPEPSIA.—What everybody says must be true. We have heard Dr. Strickland's Tonic spoken of so frequently by those who have been benefited by it, that at last we are compelled to make it known to the public that we really believe it effects a cure in every case; therefore, we say to those who are suffering with Dyspepsia or Nervous Debility, to go to their druggist and get a bottle of Dr. Strickland's Tonic. 4

Gentlemen's Hats.
All the latest styles at CHARLES OAKFORD & SONS, Continental Hotel, Philadelphia.

Ladies' Furs.
The latest assortment at CHARLES OAKFORD & SONS, Continental Hotel, Philadelphia.

Married.
On the 3d inst. by the Rev. D. D. Clarke, D. D., R. M. KINSLOE, of Reedsville, to Miss ANN ELIZA WHARTON, of this co.
On the 29th ult., at McVeytown, by the same, W. H. AURAND to Miss SARAH TWEED, both of this co.
At the house of Wm. Murray, Jan. 10th, by Rev. H. R. FLECK, J. R. KESSLER, of New Berlin, Union county, to Miss LUCY GUTHRIE, of Milroy.

Died.
At Jacksonville, Centre co., on Friday afternoon, 30th December, Rev. JOSEPH A. PATTERSON, formerly from Juniata county, aged about 30 years.
At her residence in Greensburg, Pa., on the morning of Friday, Dec. 30th, 1864, of pulmonary consumption, Mrs. MARGARET J. KATTE, wife of Walter Katt and eldest daughter of the late Hon. Wm. Jack, of Westmoreland county, in the 24th year of her age.

Lines on the Death of Jas. J. Fleming.
Weep not for little Jimmie,
For he has gone to rest;
He is now in the Heavenly palace
With Christ and all the blest.
'Tis but a few short days ago
That his presence was with us here,
Was loved by all his friends below,
But now his memory only is near.
In the beauty of his existence
He was laid beneath the sod;
He suffered with great patience—
He rests in peace with God.
Then let us dry our mournful tears,
From gloomy grief refrain,
In Heaven our brother now appears
And shall forever reign.
Let us prepare to meet him,
Where parting is unknown,
And join in chorus with him,
And sing the heavenly song.

JESSE E. FLEMING.

—A collision occurred on the Northern Central Railroad, about a mile and a half south of York on Saturday last. During a snow storm the express train from Baltimore ran into a freight train, both running at good speed. Four dead persons, and about twenty wounded were taken from the wreck.

LETTERS REMAINING UNCLAIMED
In the Post Office at Lewistown, State of Pennsylvania, on the 11th of Jan., 1865.

Aiken James D. McCormick Jas H
Brown Mrs Sarah J. McKnit John
Biler Mrs Ann O'Neil Chas
Curman miss Emeline Oldman John
Drake Mrs Laura Riden Henry
English Rev Geo W Phillips Mrs Ellen
Kresbise miss H Riden Henry
Ely Mrs Sinnertha Reynolds Wm H
Forney Joseph D Richard James
Kelley Eliza M Richard James
Kent Mrs Hannah E Smith Kate
Krewson Thompson Shaw Mary M
Mayes Wm Smith Mrs Dr J
Montgomery John Sall Christ
McHarnet Mrs M J Williams Wilson
McDonald J. H Yingling David 2

To obtain any of these letters, the applicant must call for "advertised letters," give the date of this list, and pay one cent for advertising.
If not called for within one month, they will be sent to the Dead Letter Office, jan11 SAMUEL COMFORT, P. M.

PUBLIC SALE.

WILL be sold at public sale, by the undersigned, residing on the farm of F. J. Hoffman, in Granville township, Mifflin county, about 4 miles west of Lewistown, on Wednesday, Feb. 22, 1865, the following personal property, to wit:

2 MARES,
one with Foal, 2 Yearling Colts, 3 Milch Cows, 4 Calves, Breeding Sow, 10 Pigs, two-horse Wagon, Spring Wagon with tongue and shafts, 2 sets Plow Gears, single Harness, Collars, Bridles, Saddles, Plow, Harrow, Doubletrees, Singletrees, Hay Ladders, Grain Cradle, Mowing Scythe, Forks, Rakes, Wheel barrow, and a variety of other articles, too numerous to mention.

Sale to commence at 10 o'clock a. m., when terms will be made known.
jan11 JAMES ANDERSON.

Estate of John Magill, Sen.
NOTICE is hereby given that letters testamentary, on the estate of John Magill, Sen., late of McVeytown, Mifflin county, deceased, have been granted to the undersigned, residing in said borough. All persons indebted to said estate are requested to come forward and make immediate payment and those having claims to present them duly authenticated for settlement.

WM. MACKLIN,
JAS. M. ROSS,
Executors.

In the Court of Common Pleas of Mifflin county, in Equity, No. 2, April Term, 1865.
The Glamorgan Iron Company vs.
William Brown, his heirs, and all others interested in the premises.

STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA, } ss.
County of Mifflin, }
The Commonwealth of Pennsylvania to William Brown, his heirs, and all others interested in the premises.

[L. S.] Whereas, the Glamorgan Iron Company, of said County, complainant in this suit has filed in our Court of Common Pleas of said county, their bill against William Brown, his heirs, and all others interested, or claiming title thereto through said William Brown, in the following described premises, situate in Granville township, Mifflin county, twelve acres of land known as the Watson ore bank, being part of a tract of land containing one hundred and seventy two acres, which was part tract surveyed 2d April 1789 in name John A. Hanna. Said complainants immediately derived the title to said twelve acres of land from Etting, Graff & Co., who by sundry good conveyances in the law claim title thereto from and through William MacLay, deceased, who claimed said land by virtue of a deed from William Brown, defendant in this suit, dated 22d April, 1812, under which deed the said MacLay and his grantees entered into possession of said tract of land, and have remained ever since the time last aforesaid in peaceable possession thereof, without let or hindrance or challenge of title by or from said William Brown, his heirs or any other person, but inasmuch as said deed from William Brown to William MacLay, is now mislaid or lost, and as disputes may arise as to the title of complainants after the living witnesses are dead, who said orator is now informed and believes can prove continued and peaceable possession for at least thirty years of the premises aforesaid by said orator and his grantees, and can also prove that the said William Brown did make and deliver a deed for said premises to William MacLay under whom said orator claims. Said orator prays that said witnesses may be examined in *perpetuum rei memoriam* for the proof of the matter as aforesaid, and to have said testimony filed in this honorable Court as against the heirs of said William Brown and all other persons. Now, therefore, we command you, and every of you, that laying aside all business and excuses whatever, you and each of you be and appear before the Judges of our Court of Common Pleas, in and for the county of Mifflin, at a Court to be holden at Lewistown, on the first Monday of February next, to answer the said bill of the said Glamorgan Iron Company, and to do and abide what the said Court may further order and consider in this behalf.

Witness the Honorable Samuel S. Woods, President Judge of our said Court, at Lewistown, this 7th day of January, A. D. 1865.
N. C. WILSON, Prothonotary.

And now, to wit, January 2, 1865, on motion of Geo. W. Elder, Esq., solicitor for plaintiff, it is ordered that notice be served on the respondents personally, if found in the county, and if not, by publication in one newspaper, published in the county, for three consecutive weeks, one of which is to be sent to each of said respondents by mail, directed to each at their nearest post office, and John A. McKee, Esq., appointed commissioner—same notice of taking testimony to be given.

By the Court,
S. S. W.

Defendants are notified that Plaintiffs will take testimony before the commissioner to be filed in above case, at the Register's office in Lewistown, on 28th January, 1865.
GEO. W. ELDER,
Solicitor for Plaintiffs.

Witness the Honorable Samuel S. Woods, President Judge of our said Court at Lewistown, this 7th day of January, A. D. 1865.
N. C. WILSON, Prothonotary.

Now, 6th January, 1865, on motion of Geo. W. Elder, Esq., solicitor for plaintiff, it is ordered that notice be served on the respondents personally if found in the county, if not by publication in one newspaper published in the county, for three consecutive weeks, one of which is to be sent to the nearest post office of respondents by mail, if that can be ascertained, directed to them, and John A. McKee appointed commissioner to take testimony—same notice to be given of time and place of taking testimony.

By the Court,
S. S. W.

In the Court of Common Pleas of Mifflin county, in equity, No. 1, April Term, 1865.
The Glamorgan Iron Company vs.
Maria Hulings, Ellen E. Dennison, Charles Dennison, Maria P. Williams, Lloyd W. Williams, Mary R. Williams, Elizabeth Reynolds and Reynolds Mary Hulings, widow of Thomas M. Hulings, and the Heirs of said Thomas, Heirs of David W. Hulings, deceased, and all others interested in the premises.

STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA, } ss.
County of Mifflin, }
The Commonwealth of Pennsylvania to son, Charles Dennison, Maria P. Williams, Lloyd W. Williams, Mary R. Williams, Elizabeth Reynolds and Reynolds Mary Hulings, widow of Thomas M. Hulings, and the Heirs of said Thomas, Heirs of David W. Hulings, deceased, and all others interested in the premises:

[L. S.] Whereas, the Glamorgan Iron Company, complainant in this suit, have filed in our Court of Common Pleas, of Mifflin county, their bill against the Heirs aforesaid of David W. Hulings, and say that the Glamorgan Iron Company, complainant as aforesaid, is seized in its demesne as of fee of a certain message or lot of ground, containing about five acres, situate in Granville township, county aforesaid, immediately derived to it from Etting, Graff & Co., and vested in Etting, Graff & Co. by certain good conveyances in the law from Mary Minehart and John Minehart, (the said Mary being lately Mary Elder) being part of a tract of sixty four acres, land surveyed in the name of David Steele and, as the property of David Steele, sold by the Sheriff of Mifflin county to David W. Hulings, deceased, aforesaid, about the year which land being so vested in David W. Hulings, the said Hulings did, for a valuable consideration, sell and convey to said Mary Lyon, now Minehart, on or before the year 1827, which conveyance so made complainant is informed and believes is made, laid or lost, but that in pursuance of said conveyance the said Mary Lyon, now Minehart, did before the year 1830 enter upon, occupy and possess peaceably the said land on and before the year 1830, and that said Mary and her grantees have ever since the said time occupied and possessed said land as their own, and are now in possession of said land without let or hindrance or challenge of title by or from said David W. Hulings, his heirs, or any other person, claiming title thereto or under him, which facts the said orator is informed and believes he can establish and prove by living witnesses, but inasmuch as disputes may arise after said witnesses are dead to the prejudice of said orator's title, said orator prays that said witnesses may be examined in *perpetuum rei memoriam* for the proof of the matter as aforesaid, and to have said testimony filed and perpetuated in this honorable Court, as against the heirs of said David W. Hulings and all other persons, now therefore we command you and every of you, that laying aside all business and excuses whatever, you and each of you be and appear before the Judges of our Court of Common Pleas, in and for the county of Mifflin, at a Court to be holden at Lewistown on the first Monday of February next, to answer the said bill of the said Glamorgan Iron Company, and to do and abide what the said Court may further order and consider in this behalf.

Witness the Honorable Samuel S. Woods, President Judge of our said Court, at Lewistown, this 7th day of January, A. D. 1865.
N. C. WILSON, Prothonotary.

And now, to wit, January 2, 1865, on motion of Geo. W. Elder, Esq., solicitor for plaintiff, it is ordered that notice be served on the respondents personally, if found in the county, and if not, by publication in one newspaper, published in the county, for three consecutive weeks, one of which is to be sent to each of said respondents by mail, directed to each at their nearest post office, and John A. McKee, Esq., appointed commissioner—same notice of taking testimony to be given.

By the Court,
S. S. W.

Defendants are notified that Plaintiffs will take testimony before the commissioner, to be filed in above case, at the Register's Office in Lewistown, on 28th January, 1865.
GEO. W. ELDER,
Solicitor for Plaintiffs.

TEACHERS' CONVENTION.

THE annual Teachers' Convention of Mifflin county will be held at Belleville on the 19th, 20th and 21st days of January, 1865.

ORDER OF EXERCISES.
Thursday, 10 a. m.—Opening and organizing meeting. Report on reading, by Miss Marian Pottick. Discussion of report.
Afternoon.—Report on school registration, by W. A. Gilmore. Discussion of report. Class drills.
Evening.—Report: What are the best means of securing submission on the part of scholars to authority, by G. D. Penepacker. Discussion of report. Lecture by A. T. Dupeth, Superintendent of Allegheny county.
Friday Morning.—Report by teachers on the success of their respective district institutes and their manner of conducting them. Class drills.
Afternoon.—Illustration of the best manner of teaching the greatest common divisor and least common multiple of numbers, square, cube root and allegation, by R. H. McCord. Class drills.
Evening.—Report: What is the true order of studies in our common school, and how long a time should be devoted to each? by J. K. Hartzler. Discussion of report. Lecture by Prof. C. R. Coburn, State Superintendent.
Saturday Morning.—Report: How can teachers most effectively impart instruction to their pupils? by D. H. Zook. Discussion of report. Class drills.
Afternoon.—Miscellaneous business.
Arrangements have been made for the gratuitous entertainment of lady and gentlemen teachers present at the opening of Convention; also for conveying teachers from Reedsville to Belleville on Thursday and back on Saturday.

As an inducement for teachers to attend the Convention, we hope directors will be willing to give them the time. This is not by publication in one newspaper published in the county, for three consecutive weeks, one of which is to be sent to the nearest post office of respondents by mail, if that can be ascertained, directed to them, and John A. McKee appointed commissioner to take testimony—same notice to be given of time and place of taking testimony.

By the Court,
S. S. W.