G. & G. R. FRYSINGER, PUBLISHERS.

**2. The Gazette is the only paper in this part of the State princed 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 Bianks, Cards, &c.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION. The GAZETTE is published every Wednesday by GEORGE FRYSINGER & Sox, at \$1.50 in advance, or \$2 at the end of the year.

Cash Rates of Advertising. Administration or Executor's Notices Auditor's Sheriff's Sales, 8 lines Sheriff's Sales. 8 lines 100
Each additional line 200
Extray Notice, four times. 200
Caution or other short Notices, 150
Tavern Licenses, single, 100
If more than one, each 50
Eight lines of hourgeois 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 times \$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 themesives to the space contracted for.
In all other cases 8 lines constitute a square, and will be so charged.

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

Notices of New Advertisements.

Several sales of personal propertyimportant tax notice-Bank Statement -Partition Notice-List of Letters.

Always among the First.

The Philadelphia Inquirer seems to have been the only paper which has given Captain Selheimer's company the proper credit for the energy always exhibited by Lewistown in sending men into the field, and without knowing who its Harrisburg correspondent is we are sure the men as well as our citizens, all thank him for his meed of praise. It is singular our town has received so little credit for its previous efforts in furnishing companies, as on no less than four different occasions we have been first or among the first. Thus in 1861 the Logan Guards were among the first at Harrisburg under the call for 75,000 men, and although John W Forney shook hands with some of them on the steps of the capitol at Washington, in a speech made here a few years ago, he hardly referred to that patriotic band at all, while he did to others that came behind them. Again in the emergencies of 1862 and 1863, we had companies among the first on the ground, and made another prompt response for the Shade Gap campaign. We ask credit where credit is due-nothing more, nothing less.

Fry and Dodge Again.

About one hundred young men, composing one of the finest companies ever raised here, desirous of avoiding the draft, left this place last week for Harrisburg, the supposition being that ample provision had been made for their reception, the orders from the War Department having stipulated that they were to be mustered in on the 7th .-As usual since the commencement of the war, this company was the first on the ground, but after reaching there through a blustering snow storm, chilled to the bone, they found no preparation either for food, shelter or comfort, the miserable apologies for U.S. officers there appearing totally unconcerned about them. Such as had means sought food and shelter at their own expense-the saloons and eating houses charging them prices which only heartless scoundrels would have dared to charge. Next day the matter was brought to the notice of the Legislature, and on the following day the annexed proceedings took place:

Mr. Lowry, from the Military Committee, submitted the following:

HARRISBURG, Feb. 8, 1865. The Committee on the Militia report that they, in company with the Military Committee of the House of Representa tives, (who unite with the committee of the Senate in this report,) accompanied by the Commissary General of the State, this day visited Camp Curtin, near this city.

They find that the quarters at Camp Curtin are altogether insufficient for the necessities of the times. The buildings already constructed are all in use for hospitals, storehouses, cook houses, invalid corps, guard bouse, &c., &c. Soldiers who enlist for their country's defence come to Camp Curtin, the general rendezvous for our State troops, and find no quarters to protect them. Your committee saw the frail cinvass tents in which soldiers last night rested, and conversed with young men, fresh from their comfortable homes, who laid in those tents without blankets. They have no fire except a log wood-fire; built in the open air and upon the snow and frozen earth; and there shivering young men, with the tears from mother's eyes scarcely dry upon their temples, cangregate to eat their meals from tin plates. These things are all wrong, and Pennsylvania should not tolerate them.

Your committee were informed, by what appeared to be good authority, that Capt. Dodge, the commander of the post, had often been requested to provide additional accommodations. They were further informed that he had not been at the camp for months. They were informed and believed that the personal relations between

the Executive of the State and Captain Dodge are not of the most friendly char-

It is not for your committee to inquire who is to blame for this state of things. sylvania suffer by it, we think it for the interest of the service that a remedy be suggested. We therefore recommend that the Legislature of Pennsylvania request the President to remove Captain Dodge from this position, and send in his place some officer who will co-operate with the State authorities, and give such comforts to the soldiers of Pennsylvania as the common dictates of humanity require.

M. B. LOWRY,

Chairman of Senate Committee. JAS. R. KELLEY,

Chairman of House Committee. If these facts do not result in the removal or dismissal of these officials by the President, we must confess to have lost much of that confidence we always had in Abraham Lincoln doing right. Every traveler provides food for his horse-every drover of cattle or hogs would endeavor to mitigate the sufferings of the brutes in his charge during such inclement weather as we had last week-but if men who avow their willingness to endure the privations and dangers of war are not regarded as of as much importance as a brute by a puffed-up official, and he is not summarily dismissed, we shall hereafter have little faith in public honesty

Notwithstanding all these untoward circumstances, most of the men remained, and finally agreed with a committee for local bounty, but here Fry and Dodge again stepped in with an order that none of the men were to receive more than \$20-the remainder to be taken charge of by the valiant hand it over when they got to the army! As quite a number composing the company had some previous experience of cials, they properly refused to be mustered, and nearly all returned home on Friday and Saturday considerably out of pocket. Many of the men had fam- Jefferson Davis had written to Mr. Blair. ilies, who would of course in whole or in which Mr. Davis wrote that Mr. Blair part be dependent on this bounty for support, and although every fair proposition that could be thought of was offered -including one that the money any that should be sent; that he was not parties-nothing but the "pound of flesh" would do for the Shylocks. On Saturday evening the company held a meeting at the Court House, and determined to make another effort by sending a committee to Harrisburg, who having received assurances that the money would shortly be paid, the company again left last night.

The idea of putting young men in the country, who have fixed residences and everything to bind them to their toration of peace to the people of our comhomes, in the same category with the mon country. bounty jumpers of the cities, a class notoriously composed of the very dregs letter and then again came back to Wash of all nations, who infest those places for thieving purposes, is an idea as nonsensical as it is insulting, because Hunter, and John A. Campbell, were apin nowise applicable to an entire company of men volunteering from one lo- to Washington, as peace commissioners to

-- We see it stated that J. Sewell pointed U. S. Assessor for this district.

-The Democrat calls Mr. McAllister's declarations of uncompromising devotion to the Union and reasons for voting for the constitutional amendment "silly."

OLD EYES MADE NEW.

PAMPHLET directing how to speedily A restore sight and give up spectacles, without aid of doctor or medicine. Sent by mail, free, on receipt of 10 cents. Address E. B. FOOTE, M. D. feb156m 1130 Broadway, N. Y.

IF YOU WANT TO KNOW

LITTLE of everything relating to the A human system, male and female; the causes and treatment of diseases; the marriage customs of the world; how to marry well and a thousand things never published before, read the revised and enlarged edition ' Medical Common Sense," a curious book for curious people, and a good book for every one. 400 pages, 100 illustrations. Price \$1.50. Contents table sent free to any ad dress. Books may be had at the book stores or will be sent by mail, post paid, on receipt of the price. Address
Dr. E. B. FOOTE, M. D.,
febl5-6m 1130 Broadway, N. Y.

THE MARKETS.

LEWISTOWN, Feb. 15, 1865. Butter, is quoted at 45 cts.; Eggs, 33; Lard 20; Wool, washed, 80; prime Red Wheat, 2.30; Corn, 1.40; Rye, 1.60; Potatoes, .65; Extra Flour, per 100, 6.00; Fine 5.00; Superfine, 5.50; Salt per bbl. 4.50; Sack, 4.00; Oats, 85; Barley,

Philadelphia Market.

February 11-Evening. Flour—\$9a11.75, according to quality. Grain—white wheat, 2.60a2.80c per bu.; prime red, 2.50c; rye, 1.70a166; corn, 1.65a1.66; oats, 92c; Flaxseed; seed. \$14.75a15.25.

The Peace Question.

Secretary Seward, in a despatch to But, inasmuch as the brave men of Penn- interview between President Lincoln port was anchored in Hampton Roads on and Mr. Seward and the rebel commissioners. It terminated without results, as it appears the rebels had nothing whatever to offer which would Queen, in Hampton Roads. tend to a restoration of the Union, and from subsequent declarations of the arch-traitor Davis it is clear he basis of the independence of his nigger on both sides. The Richmond party apconfederacy. The following is Mr. Seward's despatch:

It is a truism that in time of peace there are always instigators of war. So soon as a war begins there are citizens who impatiently demand negotiations of peace. The advocates of war after an agitation longer or shorter, generally gain their fearful end. though the war declared is not unfrequently unnecessary and unwise. So peace agitators in time of war ultimately bring about an abandonment of conflict, sometimes without securing the advantages which were originally expected from the conflict.

The agitators for war in time of peace,

and for peace in time of war, are not necessarily, or perhaps ordinarily, unpatriotic in their purposes or motives alone determine whether they are wise or unwise. The treaty of peace concluded at Gaudaloupe Hidalgo was secured by au ir regular negotiation under the don of the Government. Some of the efforts which have been made to bring about negotiations, with a view to end our civil war, are known to the whole world, because they have employed foreign as well as domestic agents. Others, with whom you have had to deal confidentially, are known to yourself, al though they have not publicly transpired Other efforts have occurred here which are known only the persons actually moving in them and to this Government. I am now to give for your information an account of Dodge or some paymaster who would an affair of the same general character, which recently received much attention here, and which doubtless will excite inqui ry abroad. A few days ago Francis P. Blair, Esq., of Maryland, obtained from the "promises to pay," made by offi- the President a simple leave to pass through our military lines, without definite views known to the Government. Mr. Blair visited Richmond, and on his return he showed to the President a letter which was at liberty to say to President Lincoln that Mr. Davis was now, as he always had been, willing to send commissioners if assured they would be received, or to receive should be placed in the hands of third disposed to find obstacles in forms. He would send commissioners to confer with the President with a view to the restoration of peace between the two countries, if he could be assured they would be received. The President, therefore, on the 18th

day of January addressed a note to Mr. Blair, in which the President, after acknowledging that he had read the note of Mr. Davis, said that he w s and always should be willing to receive any agent that Mr. Davis, or any other influential person now actually resisting the authority of the Government, might send to confer informally with the President, with a view to the res-

Mr. Blair visited Richmond with this ington. On the 29th instant we were advised from the camp of Lieut, Gen. Grant, plying for leave to pass through the lines confer with the President. They were permitted by the Lieutenant General to come to his headquarters to await there the Stewart of Huntingdon has been ap- decision of the President. Major Eckert was sent down to meet the party from Richmond at General Grant headquarters. The Major was directed to deliver to them copy of the President's letter to Mr. Blair, with a note to be addressed to them and signed by the Major, in which they were dire tly informed that they should be allowed to pass our lines. They would be understood as coming for an informal conference upon the basis of the aforenamed letter of the 18th of January to Mr. Blair. If they should express their assent to this condition in writing, then Major Eckert was directed to give them safe conduct to Fortress Monroe where a person coming from the President would meet them. It being thought probable, from a report of the conversation with Lieut. Gen. Grant, that the Richmond party would in the manner prescribed accept the condition mentioned,

> ference. The Secretary arrived at Fortress Monroe in the night of the first day of February. Major Eckert met him on the morning of the 2d of February, with the information that the persons who had come from Rienmond had not accepted in writing the condition upon which he was allowed to give them conduct to Fortress Monroe. The Major had given the same information by telegraph to the President at Washington. On receiving this inform tion the President prepared a telegram directing the Secretary to return to Washington.

the Secretary of State was charged by the

President with the duty of representing this

Government in the expected informal con-

The Secretary was preparing at the same moment to return, without waiting for information from the President. But at this juncture Lieut. Gen. Grant telegraphed to the Secretary of War, as well as to the Secretary of State, that the party from Richmond had reconsidered and accepted the condition tendered them through Major Sixth Corps, which however was not called Eakert and Gen. Grant urgently advised on, so thoroughly did the Third Division en-Eckert, and Gen. Grant urgently advised the President to confer in person with the Richmond party. Under these circumstan. \$3.70a3.80; Timothy, \$6a6.50; Clover- ces the Secretary, by the President's direction, remained at Fortress Monroe, and the

President joined him there on the night of

the 2d of February.

Mr. Adams, our Minister to England, the James river in a United States steam gives a full and succinct account of the transport, during the day, and the transthe moring of the 3d. The President, attended by the Secretary, received Messrs, Stephens, Hunter, and Campbell, on board the United States steam transport River

The conference was altogether informal. There was no attendance of secretaries, clerks, or witnesses. Nothing was written has no terms to offer except on the and free, was calm and courteous and kind, or read. The conversation, although earnest proached the discussion rather indirectly, and at no time did they make categorical demands or tender formal stipulations or absolute refusals; nevertheless, during the conference, which lasted four hours, the several points at issue between the Government and the insurgents were distinctly raised and discussed fully, intelligently, and in an amicable spirit. What the insurgent party seemed chiefly to favor was a postponement of the question of separation upon which the war was waged, and a mutual direction of the efforts of the Government as well as those of the insurgents, to some extraneous policy or scheme for a season, during which passions might be expected to subside and the armies be reduced, and intercourse between the people of both sections be resumed.

It was suggested by them that through such postponement we might now have immediate peace, with some, not very certain, prospect of an ultimate satisfactory adjustment of political relations between the Government and the States, section or people now engaged in conflict with it. The suggestion, though deliberately considered, was nevertheless regarded by the President as one of armistice or truce, and he announced that we can agree to no cessation or suspension of hostilities except on the basis of the disbandonment of the insurgent forces, and the restoration of the national authority throughout all the States in the Union collaterally, and in subordination to the proposition which was thus announced.

The anti slavery policy of the United States was reviewed in all its bearings, and the President announced that he must not be expected to depart from the positions he had heretofore assumed in his_proclamation of emancipation and other documents, as these positions were reiterated in his annual

message. It was futher declared by the President that the complete restoration of the national authority everywhere was an indispensable condition of any assent on our part to whatever form of peace might be proposed.

The President assured the other party that while he must adhere to these positions he would be prepared, so far as power was lodged with the Executive, to exercise liberality. Its power, however, is limited by the Constitution, and when peace should be made Congress must necessarily act in regard to appropriations of money and to the admission of representatives from the in-

The Richmond party were then informed

surrectionary States.

that Congress had on the 31st ult, adopted, by a constitutional majority, a joint resolution submitting to the several States the proposition to abolish slavery throughout the Union, and that there is every reason to expect that it will soon be accepted by three fourths of the States, so as to become a part of the national organic law

The conference came to an end by mutual acquiescence, without producing an agreement of views upon the several matters discussed, or any of them. Nevertheless, it is perhaps of some importance that we have been able to submit our opinions and views directly to prominent insurgents, and to hear them in answer, in a courteous and not unfriendly manner.

WAR NEWS.

The left wing of the army of the Potomac commenced a movement last week towards Hatcher's run, the scene of a former battle, and succeeded in extending our lines about four miles. On the first day our loss was small, but on the second the rebels made a determined attack on our forces, one division of which at first gave way, but being reinforced, held on to the ground first obtained.

Our permanent lines now extend from what was formerly the extreme left at Fort Cummings, on the Squirrel Level road, to and across Hatcher's run, at Armstrong Mill, with the advance well out towards Dabney's Mill, a distance of about 4 miles, all of which ground has been wrested from the rebels in three days, and makes the line much safer and more formidable than

The total losses in this movement are from 800 to 1000 killed, wounded and missing.

A correspondent giving some details of the fight on Tuesday, the 6th, thus speaks of the part taken by the 5th Corps, a brigade of which was commanded by Col. T. F. McCoy of this place:

Whatever Monday night might have been, as seen through misconception of facts, meteorologically speaking, it was the most miserable day of the winter. A cold driving rain, that froze as it fell, began falling at daybreak and continued without intermission until nightfall. This rain doubtless interfered with operations somewhat, as the lines continued quiet until the middle of the afternoon. It was discovered, however, that Mahone was impudently near our lines, and it was deter mined to drive him off. General Crawford was selected to do the work, and gallantly he did it, having as a support a brigade of the ter into the work. The brigades of General Baxter, Bragg and the Third, commanded to-day by Colonel McCoy, of the One hundred and seventh Pennsylvania, by reason of the wounding of General Morrow, entered simul-

taneously and vied with each other as to who should do most. The rebel skirmish line was driven back pell mell, and Mahone's main line was slowly forced back, by dint of hard fighting, for some distance and beyond his line of rifle pits, when, the object being attained, Crawford was halted by the orders of General Warren, but still maintained his position. How severe this fight was can be seen from the fact that Crawford's loss was forty three killed and over one hundred and

fifty wounded. It should be remembered, too, that in all our fighting very little artil lery has been used on either side, the densely wooded nature of the country rendering it unavailable.

Rebel reports say that Sherman's army is advancing through South Carolina, and has no doubt cut all the Southern railroads. Besides a report that Mobile has been evacuated, there is is no other news.

The Lungs. - The cold and changeable weather tells terribly on those who have weak and diseased lungs. Many are suffering at this time with affections of the throat and lungs. Bronchitis is becoming a very com mon affliction. Those who are predisposed to Colds, Coughs, Bronchitis, &c., should avoid the night air. There are many preparations recommended for these diseases, but there is not a doubt that Dr. Strickland's Mellifluous Cough Balsam is the best remedy. We have known it to effect cures in the worst cases of Coughs, Colds, Bronchitis, Asthma, and primary cases of Consumption.

To Consumptives.

The undersigned having been restored to bealth in a few weeks, by a very simple remedy, after having suffered several years, with a severe lung affection, and that dread dis ease Consumption-is anxious to make known to his fellow sufferers the means of cure.

To all who desire it, he will send a copy the prescription used, (free of charge.) with the directions for preparing and using the same, which they will find a sure cure for Consumption, Asthma, Bronchitis, Coughs, Colds, &c. The only object of the advertiser in sending the Prescription is to benefit the afflicted and spread information which he conceives to be invaluable; and he hopes every one will try his remedy, as it will cost them nothing and may prove a blessing. Parties wishing the prescription will please address Rev. EDWARD A. WILSON,

Williamsburg, Kings Co., N. Y.

A Positive and Interesting Fact .-"Facts are stubborn things," no matter where found. It is a positive and at the same time an interesting fact, that our sick soldiers are so fortunate as to obtain a bottle of Pinkerton's Wahoo and Calisaya Bitters, gain strength much faster, and are soone able to do duty on the battle field, than those who are deprived of them. This is owing to the stubborn fact that these Bitters are the greatest renovator and purifier ever offered to the public. This is no idle talk. No one ever used these Bitters but was highly delighted with the beneficial results arising from their daily use. We are glad to learn that steps are being taken to supply the sick soldiers in our camps and hospitals with these Bitters. It is a humane and benevo lent object. Druggists and wholesale dealers always have these Bitters for sale. The genuine asticle has the name of Jacob Pink erton blown on each bottle.

PUBLIC SALE.

WILL be sold at public sale, at the resi dence of the undersigned, on the farm of William Wakefield, deceased, in Oliver township, Mifflin county, on

MONDAY, February 27, 1865. the following personal property, to wit: FIVE HORSES,

Mare with foal, three year-old Colt, 3 two year old Colts, yearling Colt, 5 Milch Cows, head Young Cattle, 5 Hogs, narrow wheeled four horse Wagon, broad wheeled Wagon, one horse Wagon, Cart, Sleigh, Sled, Buckeye Reaper, Threshing Machine, Fanning Mill, Grain Drill, Cutting Box Plows and Har-rows, Hay Fork and Tackle, Horse Gears, and other articles, too numerous to mention. Sale to commence at 10 o'clock a. m., when terms will be made known.

JAMES McCARTNEY.

PUBLIC SALLE. ILL be sold at public sale, at the resi dence of the subscriber, in Granville township, on

TUESDAY, February 28, 1865, the following personal property, to wit:

TWO COWS 2 Colts, Spring Wagon, 3 Harrows, Horse Gears, Rakes, Forks, &c. Also,

Household & Kitchen Furniture. consisting in part of Cook Stove, 2 Parlor Stoves, Bedsteads, Chairs, Bureaus, Corner

Cupboard, Dining Tables, 2 Side Tables, Car peting and a general assortment of articles too numerous to mention. Sale to commence at 10 o'clock a. m. of

said day, when terms will be made known.
feb15 JOS. I. LANGTON.

PUBLIO SALIDO WILL be sold at public sale, at the residence of the undersigned, in Wayne township, Mifflin county, on FRIDAY, March 3, 1865,

the following personal property, to wit: FIVE HORSES, 2 Colts, 4 Milch Cows, Young Cattle, Sheep, Hogs, 2 Wagons, Kirby Reaper, Drill, Gears, Carriage, set of Blacksmith's Tools, and other Farming Utensils, large lot of Bacon, Potatoes by the bushel, Hay by the ton and Cornfodder. Also, 3 Stoves and a large lot of other Household and Kitchen Furniture.

Sale to commence at 10 o'clock a. m. when N. B. I will offer my farm for sale at the ame time.

SAM'L MILLIKEN. CHARLES CAUGHLING, Auctioneer. feb15

PUBILIO SALIBO WILL be sold at public sale, at the residence of the undersigned, in Derry township, on

FRIDAY, March 10, 1865, the following personal property, to wit: FOUR HORSES C Colts, Cows and Young Cattle, broad wheel Wagon and Bed, narrow wheel Wagon, Rockaway, Buggy, Sulky, Spring Wagon, improved McCormick Reaper and Mower, Threshing

Machine and Shaker, Plows and Harrows,

Corn Plow, Cultivators, 2 Windmills, Rakes and Forks, Wagon Gears, Plow Gears, single and double Harness, Rope and Tackle, and a number of other articles, too numerous to mention. Sale to commence at 10 o'clock a. m., when terms will be made known.
feb15 JACOB HOOVER.

Important to Taxpayers.

N view of the condition of the count treasury and the demands of the Relief Fund, the undersigned hereby give notice that they have determined to allow Collectors

for 1865 to make an abatement of FIVE PER CENT. on all taxes paid on or before

THURSDAY, April 6, 1865, after which date the full amount will be demanded by the Collector, and if not paid on

or before the 1st day of August next, 5 per cept, will then be added to all outstanding. No transcripts will hereafter be suffered to go out of the Commissioners' Office, 'xcept for the use of School Boards. Supervisors and other Township and Borough officers must either make duplicates in the office or look to the assessors for copies.

S. DRAKE, M. MILLER. - Commissioners. JOHN TAYLOR, Attest

GEO. FRYSINGER, Clerk.

Notice to the Heirs of James Sterrett, late of Armagh township, deceased. TO Mary Sterrett, widow of James Sterrett, Nancy S. McNitt, Mary Cummins, James Cummins, David Cummins, Elizabeth H Beatty and Robert Cummins, all heirs and legal representatives of James Sterrett, deceased. Take notice that by virtue of an alias writ of Partition and Valuation issued out of the Orphans' Court of Mifflin county, an inquest of Partition and Valuation will be held on the real estate of the said James Sterrett deceased, situate in Armagh township, Mifflin county, on Thursday, March 16

where you can attend if you think proper. D. M. CONTNER, Sheriff. Shff's Office, Lewistown, Feb 15, '65 4t.

at 9 o'clock a. m., on the premises, when and

Statement of the Mifflin Co. Bank,

ASSETS. Loans and Discounts by other Banks Notes and Checks of other Banks Legal Tender Notes and Postals Furniture and Expense Total \$169,089 43 LIABILITIES.

Total \$162,389 43 The above statement is correct to the best of m knowledge and belief. H. J. WALTERS, Cash'r. Sworn and subscribed before me. N. COMFORT, J. P.

PRAIZAOMU VEVDBAI. THE Third Quarter at the Academy will

begin MONDAY, Feb. 20, 1865. Young gentlemen admitted. Primary Pupils, Common English Branches, Higher & Latin, Book Keeping, (extra)

For further particulars apply at the Acadmy. feb8.2t MARY C. PROSEUS.

VALUABLE FARM FOR SALE.

THE farm of the undersigned, situate in Oliver township, Mifflin county, about 4 miles from McVeytown and 7 from Lewistown, is offered at private sale. It contains

286 ACRES about 175 of which are cleared and in a good state of cultivation. The remainder is good timber land. The improvements on it are

a good three story Stone Dwelling House, Bank Barn and all other necessary outbuildings, a good Orchard, and a fine Spring limestone water convenient to the House. For further information apply, at Strodes'

JOHN S. OLIVER. A VALUABLE FARM

FOR SALE. THE farm of the undersigned, situate in

Granville township, Mifflin county, about 5½ miles from Lewistown and 6½ from Me-Veytown, is offered at private sale. It contains about 170 ACRES.

about 80 of which are cleared and in a good state of cultivation and the balance in good timber. The improvements are a good Bank Barn, a two story dwel-ling House, Corn House and all

other necessary outbuildings and a Well of good water. For further particulars apply, at Strodes' JOHN S. OLIVER.

OBRAT BREIDRIENT D. Grove's Store!

New Arrival of Groceries and Confectioneries. GROVE would again inform the par-lic that he has just received a fresh supply, to which he would invite their atten-GROVE would again inform the puttion. Now is the time to buy cheap prime Molasses, from \$1 to \$1 60 per gallon; the very best of Sugars; prime Coffee, 7 different binds. kinds, put up in lb. packages; Corn Starch, Farina, Hominy Beans and all kinds of Spices, fresh and fine; prime Cheese, pure Cider Vinegar, Baskets, Buckets, Brooms, and a variety of Dolls and Notions for Children. Also, Raisins, Figs, Prunes, Cocoanuts. Almonds, &c., beside the largest assortment of Soaps to be found in town, Hair Oils, and an endlrss variety of extracts, all of which will be

sold cheap for cash. Thankful for past favors, he hopes by strict attention to business to merit and receive a continuance of the patronage of a generous

Estate of John Filson, Jr., deceased.

OTICE is hereby given that letters of ad ministration on the estate of John Filson, Jr., late of Armagh township, deceased, have been granted to the undersigned, residing in said township. Persons knowing themselves indebted to said estate are requested to come forward and make immediate payment and those having claims to present them duly

authenticated for payment.

JOSEPH FILSON,

TIMOTHY SEED for sale by F. J. HOFFMAN.