THE GAZETTE.

LEWISTOWN, PA. Wednesday, September 26, 1866.

G. & G. R. FRYSINGER, Editors.

FOR GOVERNOR.

MAJ, GEN. JNO. W. GEART

Congress. DANIEL J. MORRELL. of Cambria County.

Associate Judges. AUGUSTUS TROXEL, of Lewistown.

LEVI GLASS, of Union. Assembly.

JAMES M. BROWN, Armagh. HENRY S. WHARTON, of Huntingdon.

Sheriff.

CHAUNCEY M. SHULL, Lewistown.

Commissioner.

SAMUEL H. McCOY, Granville. Auditor.

M. P. WAKEFIELD, Oliver.

The Issue.

The Republican Party plants itself upon the Constitutional Amendments, mak ing Treason Odious, punishing the leading Traitors, and guarding against future rebellions or assumptions of rebel debts -upon the adoption of which Senators and Representatives will be admitted to Congress from those States, as instanced by Tennessee.

ON THE OTHER HAND.

The ticket headed by Clymer advocates the Restoration of all the people of the Rebel States to full citizenship, and greater political privileges than they had before the rebellion, thus rewarding instead of punishing Treason; restoring, and place those who got up to power the rebellion and requiring no security for the future-for once re-admitted, there is no longer any power to regu-late or control their political status.-There is and can be no negro suffrage at issue, and he who asserts there is, knows in his heart that the truth is not in him.

For the Constitutional Amendment, Geary, Morrell, Brown, Wharton, Glass,

Troxell, Shull, McCoy, Wakefield. For Restoring Traitors to Power and Rewarding Treason.

Clymer, Johnson, Willis, Willis, Banks, Ross, McEwen, Kearns, Butler.

Let every voter weigh well what he is doing before he votes, for if Treason is no crime, our penitentiaries, jails, court houses, judges and other law officers, are all useless.

The Coalition Meeting To-morrow.

In the Democrat a "democratic meeting" is announced for to-morrow, and in large bills bearing the signature of that late double-dyed radical Wm. C. Vines, a Johnson meeting is called at the same time and place, in which a strange medley of names is mixed up. Hiester Clymer is to address these patriots, and of course he will make the best of his antiwar record. We read one of his speeches lately delivered, and we have no doubt the same thing will be repeated here.-That speech abounded in quibbles as to his conduct during the war; had a nigger interspersed here and there; had a great deal to say about "democracy;" tickled the soldiers whenever he had a chance, and concluded with a prediction that democracy would triumph in his election. There are soldiers, war democrats, and other Union men who would like to hear some explanations of a more definite character, such for instance as the following doings and sayings:

proceeded to the consideration of a bill Mr. Willis and his War Service.

in doing so; others assisted. To say that

LY MORNING UNTIL NIGHT.

would be apt to shake their heads or give

him a knowing wink whenever his ser-

mons contained some pointed allusions .--

Now, Mr. Willis is not exactly a preacher,

but he professes religion, attends prayer-

meetings and Sunday School, holds a

Bible Class, and we believe has a Sunday

School in the country. Such a man must

not act inconsistently with his professions.

for if he does he inflicts an injury on the

first great principle he professes to teach,

and gives room for scoffers to talk. His

advocates allege he went into the service

from patriotic motives alone; yet, accord-

ing to their own statements, he declines

commands, but accepts a well-paying sit-

uation which involved the sale of liquor

to officers, who of all men in an army

for privates, we cannot see how it can be

The Democrat is fortunate in being th to enable citizens of this commonwealth engaged in the military and naval service blessed with editors, No. 4 having made the United States, or the military ser-ce of Pennsylvania, to vote," Mr. Clyhis debut last week, and is we presume of the United States, of the hindrary set wice of Pennsylvania, to vote." Mr. Cly-mer voted against the section ; and subse-quently on the 10th of April, 1863, on the final passage of the bill, the Nays were Messrs. Bucher, Clymer, Donovan, Glatz, Kincey, Lamberton, McSherry, Mott, Reilly, Smith, Stark, Stein, and Wallace. the Willis editor. Baron Munchausen's stories, the new editor says, are only "harmless errors," while our corrections contain "several false and malicious inuendoes." The writer then goes on to aver that Mr. Willis did raise a company -that he paid the printing bills-that he was offered a commission of Lieut. Colo-

Reinly, Smith, Stark, Stein, and Wahace. 13 mays, all Democrats.—See Legislative. Record, 1863, page 808. In the session of 1864, on the 9th of March, the joint-resolutions proposing an amendment to the Constitution, authori-ging the soldiers to vote when absent in nel, but declined, and then accepted the zing the soldiers to vote when absent in the field, being before the Senate, on their final passage Mr. Clymer, although pres-ent, dodged; and in the afternoon of the same day, having asked leave to record his vote, the Senate refused .- See Legislative Record, 1864, pages 335-41.

And when, later in the session, a bill was introduced to earry into effect a Conor to be shot at by them!" Is not that proving exactly what we said? stitutional amendment to that effect, upon its final passage Mr. Clymer not only spoke against it, but with his twelve Democratic colleagues voted against it .- See Legislative Record, 1864, page 509.

Mr. Clymer votes against the Bill to Deand Punish Offences of a Treasonable Character.

The then existing legislation of Congress in regard to the definition and punishment of treasonable offences having been found entirely deficient in the crisis of the rebellion, in order to encourage prompt and vigorous action by Congress the following joint-resolution was introduced into the Legislature of Pennsylvania :--" Be it Resolved, &c., That the Senators

'from this State be instructed and the members of Congress requested to procure the immediate passage of laws defining and punishing offences of a trea-"sonable character, not amounting, to "high treason, and providing for the fair "and speedy trial, by an impartial jury, of persons charged with such offences in the loyal and undisturbed States, so that the guilty may justly suffer, and the innocent be relieved.

During the debate Mr. Clymer made various captious objections to the resolution; and on its final passage voted No.-See Legislative Record, 1863, pages 204-8.

He Opposes Bounties to Volunteers. So upon the question of bounties to soldiers, Mr. Clymer manifested his opposition to it as a measure intended to strengthen the government in its struggle with the rebellion.

Doubts having arisen as to the extent of the authority of the county commissioners to contract debts for this purpose, legislation was imperatively called for to secure prompt and uniform action thro'out the State. This was on the eve of the great invasion of the State, and but three months before the battle of Gettysburg.

A bill to legalize the payment of these bounties having been introduced, and perfected by a conference of the committees of the two houses, upon its final passage Mr. Clymer voted against it.-Se e Legi lative Record, 1863, pages 809-11.

Clumer on Johnson

On the 6th of March, 1863, the following resolution was submitted in the Senate of Pennsylvania :---

"Resolved, That Governor Andrew Johnson of Tennessee, and Ex-Governor Joseph A. Wright, of Indiana, be and are hereby tendered the use of hall of the Senate this afternoon, for the purpose of addressing their fellow-citizens of Pennsylvania."

Mr. Clymer, in the discussion which followed, said, among other things, "I know, sir, that Andrew Johnson has gone as the farthest, and is ready to go still farther, to destroy, to uproot, to upturn every principle upon which this great and good Government of ours was ought to keep sober, for if it is not good founded. I know that he has bent with pliant knee before the throne of pow-I KNOW THAT FOR PELF, or other consideration, he has succumbed to every measure presented to

BONDHOLDERS.

Read and Reflect! In 1861 eleven. States seceded; and

FACTS FOR GOVERNMENT

twenty-three only since that time, have been represented in Congress. All the United States Bonds-5-20s. 7-30s and 10-40s-all the greenbacks and all the National Banks were created by this Congress of twenty-three States.

President Johnson says it is an "assumed Congress"-therefore not legal.post of Quartermaster-at Fort Steadman His supporters and friends call it a "rump was in the thickest of the fight, and to Congress," a "usurping Congress," therecap the climax of absurdity in making fore not a lawful Congress; and they are Mr. Willis a military hero, Editor No. 4 trying to elect Congressmen in the North, triumphantly proclaims that "it was not and admit enough from the rebel States his (Mr. Willis') business to shoot rebels to enforce this " Policy."

If a Congress of twenty-three States is not a lawful Congress, every United States Our own opinion is we did not deal in Bond you own, and your greenbacks and inuendoes at all, but said distinctly that Bank notes, are worth nothing; because certain statements were destitute of truth. an unlawful Congress could not make a Like numbers of others Mr. Willis had lawful Bond or lawful money-and your authority to raise a company and aided money is worthless as your Bonds.

If Johnson's "Policy" succeeds, it no one else, with the offer of double boun- brings into Congress ninety-four Conties, could raise a company, is all non- gressmen from the Rebel States, instead sense, as companies were raised both be- of eighty-five-as before the war-thus fore and after. Besides, if Mr. Willis, as they gain nine Congressmen by their treais alleged, induced men to enlist under a son. The Northern States lose nine Conbelief that they were to serve under him, gressmen by their victory over treason. was it fair to leave them? This question If the rebels get their ninety-four Con-

Editor No. 4's defence suggests, and in gressmen; and the Johnson "Policy" connection with the statement that he men elect enough in the North to give was offered the second position in the re- them a majority, United States Bonds giment, but declined it, only proves, if will be held illegal, and United States proof was needed, that he raised men to Bondholders will lose principal and inteshoot and be shot at, "while it was not rest.

his business to shoot rebels or be shot at If you want to prove Congress illegal, by them !" This, let all bear in mind, and the Bonds illegal, vote to elect Copis the language of the Democrat, not ours, per-Johnson-National -Rebel-Union-Conand brings up the query What was his gressmen, who oppose the Constitutional business? Public opinion answers thus : Amendment; so that the National debt he took a position of no danger, in which may be repudiated when they get into he could make money, and it is admitted power.

on all hands that he did make it-MORE, If you want to prove Congress legal, cote to sustain it-the party that created PROBABLY, IN THAT BRIEF SERVICE, THAN A LABORING MAN COULD EARN IN the Bonds-the party that fought and won MANY YEARS OF HARD WORK FROM EAR- the war-that says Congress represents the people-that is pledged to keep jaith with the Bondholders-and thus secure We find no fault with the fact of any man making what he honestly can in any the adoption of the Constitutional Amendment, and forever prevent repudiation. pursuit, but there are positions which one Remember also-our Loans are depreset of men could consistently hold while another would be condemned for doing ciated in Europe by the London Times, the same thing. Thus, were a preacher which defends Johnson's Policy, hoping to get Rebels back into Congress, and by to open a tavern, keep a ball room, a billiard table, a lager beer saloon, or other their votes do what they could not do with similar occupation, even his customers their arms.

Corrections.

We made an error last week in giving the gain in Vermont at 10,000. That was the increased vote-the actual gain was 2.000.

In a brief paragraph in answer to a query of the Democrat relative to the Freedmen's Bureau relieving poor whites, the words "in Alabama" were accidentally omitted. We have since hunted up Gen. Howards's statement, and to show what Congress has been doing for the poor whites of the South through that much abused institution, we copy that part relating to them : No. of Rations

gees fr

North

South

Virgini

om June 1, 180	5, to June 1, 1866.
a,	8,996.
Carolina,	6,314.
'arolina,	44 563

A UNION REPUBLICAN

Will be held in the Borough of LEWISTOWN.

> ON MONDAY, OCTOBER 1st, 1866, to be addressed by

GEN. JOHN W. GEARY, A. G. CURTIN, Prof. LEO MILLER, of N. Y., Col. JAS. MULLINS, of Tenn., and Hon. D. KRAUSE, Montgomery co. The people are earnestly invited, not to

hear idiotic ravings about the nigger, but truth, common sense, and argument. Let every locality send a delegation.

A. J. NORTH, WITH. S. A. COYLE & CO., WHOLESALE GROCERS Produce & Commission Merchants. 615 Market Street, Philadelphia. A. COYLE, sep26-6m J. W. LAUGHLIN.

NEW GOODS AT T' TTPRI, 2 240BF LILLEYSVILLE.

THE undersigned has just returned from L the city with a select assortment of Goods suitable for the season, to which the attention of his friends in this neighborhood is invited. They were selected with care, purchased at low rates, and for cash or country produce will be sold at a small advance on cost.

Lilleysville, Decatur twp., Sep26-4t*

Ilo 190 MIDINIPO PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON.

HAVING located permanently in Mil-**H** roy, Mifflin county, offers his profes-sional services to the public. An experi-ence of 7 years fully justifies him in soliciting a share of public patronage Office at Graham's Hotel. se sep26-3m

Kishacoquillas Seminary,

THE winter session at this Institution will commence on MONDAY, October 15, 1866, and continue five months. Tuition, Board, Fuel, Light and Furnished Rooms, per session, \$100. Day schol-ars \$15 per session. Students should apply early to secure a room in the building. sep29-3m S. Z. SHARP, Prin.

SAFETY BRIDLE.

THE undersigned is now prepared to sell his patent SHIFTING BEAR-ING, which can be attached to any common Bridle. By its use any horse can be prevented from running off or kicking in harness. The common bridle cannot prevent a horse from running off or kicking, but with my improvement any horse, however vicious, can be controled. Its simplicity and efficiency will commend it simplicity and efficiency will commend it to all who will examine or try it. I warrant my patent to give satisfaction or the money will be refunded. State and County Rights for sale. The safety arrangement can be purchased at the stores of H. M. Pratt, or A. T. Hamilton, where further information can be had.

sep26tf JOSEPH C. HAINES.

ETTERS remaining unclaimed in the ches, more or less. Post Office at Lewistown, Pa., on the 25th of September, 1866. Beal G W Lar Lapole Lewis Clinton R. H Mortimore A F Clarke Thos D Musser Joseph Duarte Manuel Mooney John Donblin Wm Seidell Lizzie Flisher J K Summers J H Shilling Samuel Freed I P Horton J H Schuck Lewis Hartley S S Stoneroad Lewis

need situate as aloresaid, containing eight acres and 18 perches, more or less, known as "The field by the Church." 4th. The undivided one-fourth part of a tract of land situate as aforesaid, adjoin-ing lands of N. W. Sterrett, James Ster-rett's heirs, J. Kennedy, John Swarizel, W.m. Beatty's heirs and others, containing TH1RTY-FOUR ACRES, and 1. we ches, more or less, known as "The du ches, more or less, known as "The fields west of the road.

out-buildings

5th. The undivided one-fourth part of lot of ground situate as aforesaid. taining Seventy-Seven Perches, m less, known as the "Samuel Harvy I 6th, The undivided one-fourth part of lot of ground situate as aforesaid, contain

VALUABLE REAL ESTATE AT

PUBLIC SALE.

BY VIRTUE of the authority conferred

Pennsylvania, entitled "An Act :

able the Administrators of Hon. Jam Hale, late of Centre county, dec'd, to sell real estate," passed the 11th day of April

1866, they will expose to sale at publi outery at Lock's Mills, in Mifflin county

Tuesday, October 30, 1866.

the following valuable Real Estate, to wit

lst. The undivided one-fourth part of two tracts of land, situate in Armagh

township, Mifflin county, Pa., the

containing fifteen acres, and 19 perches more or less, and the other containing

four acres and 78 perches, more or less

GRIST MILL, DISTILLERY

and other buildings, known as Lock's

2d, The undivided one-fourth part of certain tract of land situate in the town

Beatty, Geo. Swartzell, N. W. Sterrett,

John and James Beatty, and others, con-

Twa Hundred & Forty-Five Area and 32 parches, more or less, nearly all cleated and in a

od state of cultivation; having then

erected FARM HOUSE, Barn and other

field situate as aforesaid, contain

3d. The undivided one-fourth part of a

ship aforesaid, adjoining lands of

having thereon erected a large

Pennsylvania, on

Mill

upon the undersigned by an act of the oneral Assembly of the Common wealth

ing 142 Perches, more or less, known a the "Hassinger Lot." 7th, The undivided one-fourth part o

three several lots situate as aforesaid, one thereof containing 44 perches, more or less, known as the "Shop Lot." Another thereof containing 39 perches more or less known as the "Corner Lot." And the other containing 77 perches, more or less, known as the "Wagon Maker Shop Lot.

8th, The undivided one-fourth part of a lot of ground situate as aforesaid, con-taining three Acres and 112 perches, more or less, known as the "Hawk Lot." 9th, The undivided one-fourth part of

a tract of land situate as aforesaid, con-taining ONE HUNDRED & SEVENTY-TWO ACRES and 57 perches, more or less, known as "The East end of the Wm, Lyon Tract." 10th, The undivided one-fourth part of

a tract of land situate as aforesa taining

809 ACRES,

and 78 perches, more or less, known as the "West end of the Wm. Lyon Tract," 11th, The undivided one-fourth eight pieces, parcels, or tracts of land, siteight pieces, parcels, of tracts of land, su-uate in the township aforesaid on what is known as Beatty's Knob: No. 1, Containing 99 acres and 20 per-ches, more or less. No. 2, Containing 112

3, Containing 110 acres and 102 perches more or less. No. 4, Containing 150 acres and 155 perches, more or less. No. 5, Containing 123 acres and 69 perches, more or less. No. 6, Containing 174 acres and 109 perches, more or less. No. 7, Contain ing 156 acres and 103 perches, more or les No. 8, Containing 131 acre

Against Arming the State in 1861.

On the 12th day of April, A. D. 1861, the Senate proceeded to the consideration of a bill for the arming of the State. This was the same day in which the rebel batteries opened their fire on Fort Sumter. On agreeing to the first section of the bill yeas were 37; and the nays as follows viz: Messrs. Blood, *Clymer*, Crawford, Mott, Schindel, and Welsh, 6. And upon every section the vote stood the same; and upon the final passage, Mr. Clymer continued, with the small minority of 6, to vote against it .- See Legislative Record 1861-pages 343-4-5 and 6.

And on the 16th day of April, 1861, af-ter the news of the attack upon Sumter had fired the Northern heart, and hundreds of thousands were rallying to the defence of our insulted flag, Mr. Clymer united with his five disloyal colleagues in entering upon the journal of the Senate a solemn protest against the bill for arming the State.-See Legislative Record 1861. pages 902 and 3.

It is true these Senators veiled their opposition to this measure under a pretended regard for constitutional forms; but so they did subsequently in all the efforts of the Government to uphold its authority against the rebellion, and to guard the national flag from insult and dishonor. Against Collection of Direct Tax in 1862.

In the session of 1862, during the dark days of the Republic, when reverses had overtaken her armies, and her credit was strained to the utmost to supply the eans of sustaining them in the field, Mr. Clymer voted against the joint-reso-lutions of the Legislature to provide for the collection of the direct tax levied by the United States .- See Legislative Record 1862, pages 154-5.

This was the only opportunity Mr. Clymer and his Democratic colleagues had, during that session, to manifest their hostility to the government and their sympathy with treason. True to their instincts, they tried to withhold the supplies, as before they had attempted to withhold the men.

Against Law Authorizing Soldiers to Vote.

him for approval or disapproval; and I know that in speeches delivered in the capitals of other States he has enunciated doctrines which, if adopted by the people of the great North, would be subversive of individual freedom and personal right.'

Sir, by no vote of mine can any person holding such views address the ple of Pennsylvania in this chamber.-Never, sir, never, so long as I have a right to forbid him !"

And afterwards, ill disguising his bitterness and his contempt for the loyal Governor of Tennessee, he described him as a mere hireling of federal patronage and power," and voted against giving him a hearing.—See Legislative Record, 1863, pages 376–7.

Bribery and Corruption.

Could the people of the United States realize the Bribery and Corruption going on under Andrew Johnson's administration, every taxpayer in the land would rise against it and give such a verdict at the October election, as would for many years to come put down the infamous system inaugurated by a set of leeches into whose hand Johnson, apparently lost to all sense of duty, has committed the power of removal and appointment to office .-Like highway robbers, they do not ask what an officeholder may be disposed to give, but assess them in sums from \$10 to \$5000, and in two cases that have been made public in New York as high as \$500, and all who do not pay over the amounts claimed are at once removed .--Two parties seem to be at work at this swindling business-the first a Johnson State Committee headed by Jos. R. Flanigen, publisher of the Philadelphia Daily News, with Thos. C McDowell, a notorious politician well known in this district, plain, for the points under discussion as his collector; and the other a Washing- were brought forward by his own friends. ton Committee with Charles Knap as Secretary. We know of no better mode of making rascals out of officeholders than such a swindling system of compulsory payments, by which every officeholder is deprived of a portion of his salary to go towards filling the pockets of bankrupt politicians, as too many may reason that they have as good a right to make such deficiencies good out of the public funds as Andrew Johnson's Knaves have to

take it from them. To add to the shamefulness of this conduct, it is only a year ago since the President denounced the system as wrong, and actually promoted On the 9th of April, 1863, the Senate a clerk who then refused to pay one.

for officers. "Oh, but," says one, "the government required him to keep it." So it did-but it did not require him to accept the office, nor was he bound in any way whatever to enter the service in that capacity. We know there were good citizens at the time who expressed surprise that Mr. Willis should take a post involving such a condition, and we know also that others sneeringly used it by alleging that where money was to be made a profession of religion was but a light impediment. We leave it to Editor No. 4 to determine what the motive was.

Of Mr. Willis personally we heretoford had a good opionion, far better than some of the men who are now lauding him as a model of honesty, virtue and patriotism. We were somewhat surprised to see him adapt himself to political mountebankism; more surprised to hear that he lent himself to further the schemes of political demagogues of every shape and hue, for whom he used to express the most unfeigned contempt; but after eirculating a paper last week, containing a low and contemptible attack on the senior editor of the Gazette, and drawing attention to it, as we know he did, the inference is plain that he has already adopted that part of an office-hunter's creed which deems anything fair and honest in politics. In contrast with his own conduct in this respect, we tell him here that more than one person has given us particulars respecting his private character to which we utterly refused to give publicity, for, whether true or false, we have no desire to drag such matters before the public against any political opponent, unless he gives us political opponent, unless he gives us provocation to do so. Of all we have afraid to die." But a short time among heretofore said he had no right to com-

Look to the Assessments.

Saturday, September 29th, will be the last day for making assessments. It is important that all who have any doubt as to their being assessed look to the rolls. All voters who have changed their residences since the last assessment should be particularly careful to consult the rolls of self to faithfully represent the interests of the assessments in their new locality. Re-member SATURDAY NEXT, SEPTEMBER Lewistown, August 15, 1866. member SATURDAY NEXT, SEPTEMBER 29TH, IS THE LAST DAY FOR BEING AS-ESSED.

R. L. Johnston, the mixed up party candidate for Congress in this district, in a letter defining his course, if elected, says he will not vote to admit a disloyal member. Does he consider anybody disloyal down South?

reorgia,	19,462.
labama,	1,449,761.
'lorida,	2,716.
lississippi,	38,666.
ouisiana,	9,710.
'exas,	259.
lissouri & Arkansas,	1,153,052.
Centucky & Tennessee,	164,718.
District of Columbia,	3,549.

Grant's Opinion of Clymer.

"To ask any Soldier to vote for such a man (Hiester Clymer), of at one time dis-loyally, against another who had served four years in the Union army with credit to himself and benefit to his country was a gross insult."—Gen. Grant to the Editor of the Chicago Republican.

The Democrat says Mr. Johnston better tariff man than Mr. Morrell. s a better tarill man than Mr. Morrer Polk, Dallas, and the Tariff of 1842! Where's that banner-bring it out.

182 Hon. Geo. F. Miller has been reminated for Congress in the Union dis-The amalgamationists have taken up Thos. Bowers of Snyder, who ran far chind his ticket when a candidate for Associate Judge.

MARRIED

On the 12th inst., by the Rev. John Wallace, Dr. JOHN L. ICKES, of Altoona, to ELIZABETH JENKINS MCCAMANT, of Piqua Valley, Lancaster county, Pa.

DIED

In Osceola, Missouri, on the 6th inst., Miss AMANDA J., daughter of the late Mrs. Jane L. Johnson, aged 23 years, 5 months and 2 days. Thus, in the short space of twelve days, are two pure spirits, that of Mother and Daughter, wafted from this world of sorrow, to one of everlasting happiness, and their bodies borne to the silent tomb, while friends mourn their departure. Deceased lived a christian life, and died happy,-but a few hours us, yet all had learned to love her; to know was to love her. "Blessed are the dead who die in the Lord."

Announcement.

I announce myself as an Independent Conservative Union candidate Legislature in this Representative District, and I would solicit the votes of all Conservative Union Men in it, irrespec-

P. P. CUSTINE, FURNITURE WARE ROOMS, N. E. Cor. of Second & Race Streets, PHILADELPHIA. Is now Selling off his Large Stock Cheap for

sept12'66.3m.

Kingesberg Jas Seager John W Lush Mrs H M Teats E F No more Letters will be advertised. written List will be put up at the Post Office.

sep 26. E. C. HAMILTON, P. M.

CAMPAIGNS OF THE

Army of the Potomac. BY WILLIAM SWINTON, THE STANDARD HISTORY OF THE GRAND ARMY.

The greatest work on the War. Universally endor-sed by army officers and the press. The AUTHOR says: "I design in this volume to record what that Army did and suffered in ten campaigns and two score bat-

tles." "I shall have to celebrate the unswerving loyalty of this army, that oftimes as the bond of military cohe-sion failed, held it, unshakenf of fortune, to a duty self-imposed." "I shall have to follow it through a checkered expe-iance. in a tale commined of grack mathematications." rence, in a tale commingled of great misfortunes, great follies and great glories but from first to last it will appear that, amid many buffets of fortune, thro' "winter and rough weather," the Army of the Potomac never gave ap. but made a good fight, and finally reached the rough"

whiter had rough weather, the Army of the Polomae never gave ap. but made a good fight, and finally reached the goal." "This is the only American ernical work on the late war, and it is thoroughly critical and entirely divest-ed of all political hue or tone."

ed of all political has or tone." This is the only History of the "Grand Army," and no one who has borne a part in its condicts, or is in-terested in its grand achievements should be with-out it. The work sells itsell. The people are tired of political and partizan histories, and want something from official sources. We have agents clearing over \$200 per month. Send for circulars, and see our terms and proof of the above assertion. Address, "NATIONAL PUBLISHING Co., sep20-44" 507 Minor st., Philadelphia, Pa.

ARRIVAL of the GREAT EASTERN

dew store & firm. RITTENHOUSE & McKINNEY

BEG leave to inform the public that they have just returned from the city with a new and fresh as-

DRY GOODS,

GROCERIES.

QUEENSWARE, &c., &c., &c., &c.,

&c., &c., &c., &c.,
and are now selling off at the lowest eash rates, being convinced that they cannot fail to please all who may give them a call. They are enabled to sell
Dress Goods, Delaines, Alpacas; Merines, very cheap.
Calices, 14to 18; Ginghame; Brown Muslim, 17, 20, 21, 25,
White Muslin, 15, 18, 20, 25, 38; Shirting Flannels, Tickings; Table, Diaper, Cotton and Crash Linens; Woolen Shawls; Hool Skirts, 55, \$100, 125, 200 Hostery; Balmoral Skirts, \$300; a good assortment of Notions in general; Boots and Shoes, Hats and Caps; Ready made Clothing, Wood and Willow Ware, &c.
GROCERIES.—Best Rio Coffee 33; Loaf Sugar 19: A White Sugar 19: 5 Hown Sugar 11/2, 15, a 10; Rice 13; Syraps 25 and 33; Sugarhonse Molasses 15.
Alt are invited to call and examine their stock before purchasing elsewhere.
RITTENHOUSE & McKINNEY.

-Sale to commence at 10 o'clock a. m.

of said day. TERMS :- One third in hand on confir TERMS :- One third in hand on confir mation of sale by the Orphans' Court of Centre county, and the residue in tw equal annual payments, with interest, to be secured on the premises by bond and mortgage.

It is deemed necessary for the inform tion of persons unacquainted with this property to call special attention to Nes. one and two:—The grist Mill and Distl-lery are now in full operation and were erected by the Messrs. Locke, in the most permanent and complete manner, with out regard to cost. The farm building are large and convenient and well adapted for all farming purposes. There are twelve tenant and other houses for accommodation of those employed at this establishment, all in good order. The Mifflin and Centre County Railroad is in close proximity to the Mills, being but about two miles distant. E. C. HUMES,

ADAM HOY.

The undersigned owners in fee simple of the remaining undivided three-four part of the above described property, will sell the same at the same time and place, and upon the same terms. E. C. HUMES, H. N. MCALLISTER, A.

G. CURTIN. sept29-ts

HEDIEAL ELESTRIBITI. WONDERFUL SCIENTIFIC DISCOVERY

FOR the treatment of acute and chron; I ic diseases. The undersigned would respectfully call the attention of the afflic ted females of Mifflin and adjoining com ties to the fact that she has taken instruc-

tions in the correct application of Electricity, and is now fully prepared to op erate successfully on all 1 with the following named diseases General Debility, Kidney Complaint, Liver, Spinal Affection, Costiveness, Foul Stomach, Rheumatism, Diseases of the Womb, Suppression of the Menses, Neuralgia, Nervous Diseases, Female Weakness, Piles and Gravel, Bronchial Affections Dispepsia, Headache, Drabets,

Goitre, or Big Neck, &c. Female patients can receive treatment at my residence for any of the above diseases, with the wonderful discovery Electricity, which is without a para and the very desideratum for the afflicted Please give her a trial; it is a mild opera tion, producing no shock or unpleasant sensation, and relieves when medicine

has no effect at all. MARGARET LEWIS. Newton Hamilton, Mifflin co., Penna. Sept. 26, 1866, -3m*

> SPLENDID SYRUPS at 25 cents per quart at F. J. HOFFMAN'S.

Cash.