

G. & G. R. FRYINGER, Editors.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

The GAZETTE is published every Wednesday at the old stand, at \$1.50 in advance, or \$2.00 at the end of 3 months.

Cash Rates of Advertising.

Business Cards (7 lines or less) 1 year 2 50 Administration or Executor's Notices 2 00 Auditors' do 2 00 Extra Notices, four times 2 00

Job Work.

Eighty sheet bills, \$1.50 for 25 or less; fourth sheet bills \$2 for 25 or less; half sheet bill, \$1 for 25 or less.

Notices of New Advertisements.

Stone masons and laborers wanted—Dobbin's electric soap—meeting of the Teachers' Association—splendid stock of goods at Pratt's—estate notice, &c.

Disregard of Law

The Democrat, whenever hard run for argument, has an unflinching resource in resurrecting the doings of Abraham Lincoln, who it alleges arrested and imprisoned without law and in disregard of law about 2000 persons, and then cites the clause in the Constitution which forbids such arrests.

Among all the strange things which have taken place in our history since the inception and downfall of the rebellion, this habitual ignoring of that part of the Constitution which authorizes a suspension of the writ of habeas corpus, or in other words declaring martial law, is one of the most incomprehensible, because if ever a case occurred in which it ought to have been exercised it surely was at a time when the very existence of our government was at stake, and when in fact it was difficult to tell, either North or South, who was loyal or disloyal.

Its declaration is an executive act, and therefore rightfully belongs to the President. He in turn is responsible to the people, through Congress, for his acts, and as the people have more than once given an emphatic verdict of approval of his course, it is too late in the day, and too undemocratic, to ensure him for acts which only too lightly punished these 2000 aiders and abettors of treason, most of whom, under any other government on earth, would have been summarily hung or shot like mad dogs.

That there was no such reign of terror as the Democrat imagines, is evident from the thousands who were never molested even when they were giving aid and comfort to the rebels by openly justifying treason and perjury—by opposing all measures necessary to put down the rebellion—and by expressions directly wishing them success. For our part, we believe that had the President arrested some 5000 or 10,000 more of these northern traitors, tried them by military tribunals packed with democratic officers, and hung a goodly number, we believe the war would have been ended at least one year sooner, and a thousand millions of dollars saved.

In Gen. Jackson's days, when democracy was all powerful, he did not wait for forms of law to put down rebellion, but sent a good force of soldiers and ships of war to Charleston, and had Calhoun's rebels fired on them, few leaders would have lived to sue for pardon or attempt to again force themselves into Congress; or had a rebellion broken out, and he would have deemed it necessary to arrest one-third of the people, north and south, in order to preserve the government, he would have done so, and the people would have justified him.

President Lincoln's acts were all done with a view to preserve our country, and although some may not have been according to the letter of the law, a majority have said he did right. It is also worthy of remark that during all those troubles, loyal men, no matter what their party preferences, had nothing to fear; but those only who, playing the part of demagogues, sought to stir up the people to resist the government under the plea that it was acting illegally, and thus aided and strengthened the rebellion. In connection with this subject, we may state that one of the most arbitrary acts committed—that of arresting the Maryland Legislature—was at the instigation and by the order of George B. McClellan! Such an act at any other time than a rebellion ought to be severely punished, but under the circumstances, it defeated the rebel programme in Maryland, and in our view was justifiable as a war measure.

Chief Justice Chase's decision does not cover all the cases cited by the Democrat, but only extends so far that where civil law was in full force it was illegal to determine such cases by military tribunals. The Democrat would hardly pretend to say that civil law was in full force in Maryland, Kentucky, Tennessee, Missouri, &c., during the war, and part of Pennsylvania during the invasions. As for the record men made during the war, they must abide by it, and their children after them, for although an effort was made at the late election to make copperheads good democrats and deserters good soldiers and citizens, it will answer long with the American People.

The river rose several feet yesterday.

MIDDLE CREEK RAILROAD. Iron Manufacture in Central Pennsylvania.

Before discussing the effect of the M. C. R. R. on the Manufacture of iron in this region, we ought to be satisfied that we have a very large body of iron-ore. I ask attention first to the scientific testimony on this point:

Formation 5, North West of Lewistown.

"The formation at Brown's gap, where the Kishacoquillas creek passes through a deep notch in Jack's mountain, is about a mile and three quarters wide, forming the north-west side of Ferguson's Valley, and extending half way up the slope of the mountain. This belt of formation 5 is traversed by the first anticlinal axis of our enumeration, which lifts to the surface the fossiliferous ore about two miles south-west of the gap. The existence of the ore is indicated by a ridge extending along the north west side of Ferguson's Valley, and which consists of the grey sandstone, stratum of formation 5, immediately supporting the ore, the anticlinal axis running along the center of the ridge of sandstone, the fossiliferous ore is brought up on a double line of out-crop, one portion resting on each flank. The ridge extends south west between five and six miles."—Page 68, Roger's Report of 1841.

Iron Ore in Formation 8.

(The Hills immediately North and North West of Lewistown.)

"The discovery of the true nature and exact position of the iron-ore connected with this formation, furnishes an interesting illustration of the utility of geological research systematically prosecuted. The ore having been previously dug at the out-crop only, at remote and scattered points, no general clue to its position applicable in practice had been detected, nor was it probable that any could be, until the order of superposition had been minutely and methodically studied. No sooner was this done, however, than we perceived, that ALL THE OUT-CROPS OF THE ORE ACCIDENTALLY DISCOVERED IN THE FORMATION, BELONGED TO ONE SOLID & EXTENSIVE BAND, REGULARLY INTERSTRATIFIED IN THE LOWER PART OF THESE SLATES; accompanied by such well marked features in the adjoining rocks as to render the tracing of its course, with proper skill and knowledge, a matter of ease and certainty. From the description above given of the several belts of formation 8, in the long and wide Valley of Lewistown, some idea can be had of the richly prolific body of this ore which remains yet undeveloped. The stratum of ore varies in thickness from three or four feet to ten or fifteen feet. The stratum remote from its outcrop, consists of bands of ponderous bluish grey or lead colored proto-carbonate of iron, sometimes breaking into square masses, and sometimes of a more slaty or laminated structure. The analysis, Chap. 6, will display the usual composition of the ore." p. 81, 82.

Description.

Compact; nodular; color bluish grey, occurs as a regular stratum in the lower beds of formation 8 in various places.

Composition in 100 parts:

Table with 2 columns: Component and Percentage. Silica and insoluble matter, 17.00; Alumina, 1.50; Protoxide of Iron, 50.00; Carbonic Acid, 30.55; Water, 1.00.

This specimen contains 38.8 per cent. metallic iron. This valuable ore has never been worked, though it is obviously rich enough and sufficiently pure. The quantity of it in many of the syndical basins of formation 8, where it often forms a regular seam is inexhaustible." p. 168.

These are the opinions of Professor Henry D. Rogers, State Geologist of Pa., one of the first scientific men of the day, and he is sustained by Professor J. P. Lesley of Philadelphia, and other of the most eminent of our geologists. We here have stated, 1st, that in Ferguson Valley there is a ridge which is "saddled" by a seam of fossiliferous iron-ore—"the fossiliferous ore is brought up in a double line of out-crop, one portion resting on each flank"—"The ridge extends southwest between five and six miles." Our practical workings prove the truth of these statements. Any one can visit and examine the "Graham Bank" in Ferguson's Valley, 34 miles from Lewistown; the ore is opened on each flank of the ridge, by four powerfully timbered drifts, one of which is 150 feet in length; and 2d, in southwest of Graham's, at the Cupples' bank, and two miles southwest of the Cupples' bank, the same heavy seam was opened in the same ridge. This ore-ridge stands out boldly for six miles on the northwest border of Ferguson's Valley, and is cut by small streams from the mountain to its very base about every half mile, giving double points of attack on each side. It is the very best mining ground I have ever seen. The ore is calcareous and fossiliferous, and yields about 40 per cent. metallic iron; it is neither sandy nor sulphurous. The breasting of solid ore on the Graham bank is more than 120 feet in height. The same rich stratum of ore is brought to the surface by a series of low ridges near the Pennsylvania Canal, six miles west of Lewistown, and is now mined there for the Glamorgan Furnace. It is also mined along the south flank of Jack's Mountain, near Mt. Union, and vast beds of it have been opened in Snyder county near Beavertown, and in Perry, Huntingdon and Blair counties, and it must range through Juniata county. So far therefore as the fossil iron ore is concerned, scientific and practical testimony demonstrate it to be present in Central Pennsylvania in inexhaustible quantity, the quality of the ore is admirable and the mining cheap.

In regard to the hematite or per oxide, or more correctly the sesquioxide of iron, I ask particular attention to the words of Rogers. He declares that in the long and wide valley of Lewistown the body of this ore undeveloped is "prodigious," and that the seams of ore are from 3 to 5 and 10 to 15 feet thick, note not deep, but 10 to 15 feet thick. There are in Lewistown Valley three separate parallel basins, troughs, or synclinal axes, the Watson, Squaw Hollow and McGirk, and each of them is traversed by a heavy seam of hematite ore; the Watson basin is about 10 miles long, and in it are located the Banks, Kline, and Watson banks, in depth respectively 63, 80 and 106 feet. In the Watson at 106 feet the seam of ore the shaft had been worked for 90 feet in the ore. The Squaw Hollow basin is about 20 miles in length, from Kishacoquillas to Long Hollow, the Gallagher, Squaw Hollow, Armstrong's, banks are located in this basin, and each of them is in great force, rich and compact; the McGirk basin is about 17 miles long, computing its length from Kishacoquillas

S. W., and in it are the McGirk, McKee and Snyder and Carrauth banks. The MeVey and Peck banks, near Newton Hamilton are prolongations S. W. of the Watson seam. What an enormous, in fact, incalculable amount of hematite ore must these long and deep basins contain, when we remember that the ore is a continuous seam underlying each basin its entire width and length. But observe, after the hematite or outcrop ceases to appear "remote from the outcrop," heavy bands of the proto-carbonate of iron are found precisely identical in chemical composition with the nodular and plate ores of the shales of the coal measures—Zogers, p. 58. This ore was long rejected as impure limestone, but since 1857 I have constantly urged its use and demonstrated that it was a genuine carbonate of iron, and now we have the satisfaction of seeing it in daily use at Glamorgan, with complete success. In Kishacoquillas Valley there are immense beds of stalactitic iron ore yielding an iron of great value, while the Seven Mountains are traversed by very valuable seams of fossiliferous iron. Centre county has many rich beds of iron ore, but they are detached cups or small basins, without stratification and dependent on no known law of geology for their position. Enough has been written to satisfy any reflecting and intelligent inquirer that the amount of iron ore of the fossiliferous, hematite and carbonate varieties found in this region is sufficient to meet any demand for ages to come.—Why then are furnaces so rare in this district of Pennsylvania? I answer, because good fuel is dear—and this covers the whole case. We are not in a coal region. We have bituminous and semi-anthracite coal west and southwest, and anthracite east of us, but we are far below the coal measures; and charcoal is scarce and dear, and will not bear the blast required by the modern iron manufacture. We have before our eyes constantly the clearest proof that anthracite coal is specifically adapted to the ores of Central Pennsylvania. Glamorgan Furnace stands before us a splendid success, even at the present high price of coal. It requires no prophet to predict the future of this region when the Middle Creek Railroad shall pour steadily and steadily increasing quantities of anthracite into the Valley of the Juniata. This is the one great problem to be solved, not only for Central Pennsylvania, but for this State. What one furnace, managed with skill and economy has done, fifty furnaces can and will do. Give to the Juniata Valley the one essential element of cheap and good fuel, and it will soon be as much renowned for the extent and excellence of its iron manufactures, as it now is for its salubrity and the exquisite beauty of its scenery. I cite a few facts to show what the introduction of cheap pit coal has done in England.

"It was not till after the celebrated invention of Lord Dudley in 1619, by which pit coal was substituted for timber in the smelting of iron ore that a great impetus was given to the working of this valuable mineral; an invention which, though interrupted and clogged for a time by the devices of an ignorant rabble, at last established for itself a sure footing both in this and in every other European country. From 1749 (the period at which Lord Dudley's invention became generally adopted) the progress of the manufacture has exceeded the most sanguine expectations."—Brand's Encyclopedia of Science.

"It is wise to learn from our enemies." Pennsylvania must follow the same road to greatness and commercial independence trodden by England. She must link her iron ores and coals together by direct railroads, thus stimulating the development of these minerals to the very utmost, and bidding defiance to hostile home legislation, and cheap, bad, imported iron.—The success of the furnace at Lewistown cannot be over estimated, cannot be too often repeated. No better metal is now being made at any furnace, charcoal, coke, or anthracite than now comes to market from this place. I respectfully challenge a contradiction of this statement. How powerfully then will the construction of the M. C. R. R. stimulate the iron manufacture through this entire region, and how deeply is Central Pennsylvania interested in its early completion, and how certain is it that the stock of this Railroad will be a safe and profitable investment. Quality, not quantity, is the question in the manufacture of iron. Good iron, like any good commodity, will always command a market, and it is now in full proof that Juniathe iron has no real superior in market.

But further. The age of steel is just dawning in our country; a just economy as well as the security of property and life demand the introduction of steel railroad bars; it has become a necessity and its rapid introduction is a fixed fact. Now the valley of the Juniata is traversed for many miles by the carboniferous slate hills of No. 8, and these hills contain heavy stratified seams of the proto-carbonate of iron, belonging to the very same family with the famous black-band of Scotland, and like it, "yielding when smelted alone"—after careful roasting—"one of the best metals in the world, best in Manual of Coal." The discovery of the true character of this admirable ore, must have a very great influence on the iron-manufacture in this region. "The Scotch mineral field contains large quantities of argillaceous iron-ore. Before the discovery of the more fusible carbonaceous variety these ores formed the chief supply of the blast furnaces in this District, but of late years they have been comparatively neglected." (Trau's Iron Manufacture of Great Britain.) The black band began to be generally used only in 1830, but it has revolutionized the manufacture of iron in Great Britain, and made enormous private fortunes for those who had the skill and courage to use it. The grey band of the Juniata is the destined rival of this Scotch black-band; it will melt as easily, it will mine as cheaply, it is present in very great force, and yields a metal in no way inferior to Scotch pig metal. Like Musket's black-band, our grey-band was ridiculed, despised and thrown away, thousands of tons of it were cast among the refuse of the mines, but the hand of science has rescued it from neglect and contempt, and it is slowly but steadily working its way to the front rank among the choicest ores of this State. Here is a new, rapid and inexhaustible source of wealth to our region, for let it be observed with care that this ore when roasted by a gentle heat, yields admirable metal with the greatest ease. And further, it belongs to the family of ores known in Europe as "steel ore," and it cannot be doubted that with proper management it will produce a cheap and excellent steel. Within easy distance, almost within sight of Freedom Iron Works, there are vast beds of the proto-carbonate, at one point within two hundred yards of the M. & C. R. R. But to develop this ore and other ores cheap anthracite coal is indispensable, and there is no way by which

it can be cheapened as soon, and as rapidly as by the building of the Middle Creek Railroad, and in this point of view, this Road becomes one of vast importance, not only to this immediate region, but to the State, for it cannot be too often repeated that the prosperity of Pennsylvania mainly depends on the development of her coal and iron ores.

In my next paper I will consider the railroad connections of the M. C. R. R. W. H. IRWIN.

Lewistown, Oct. 27, '66.

Forrest acted thirty-five nights in San Francisco, receiving \$20,000 in gold. He will not return East until spring.

Among the Democratic nominations late made in New York city is that of John Morrissey, the noted pugilist and the keeper of a farebank, as a candidate for Congress. The district being strongly Democratic, Morrissey expects to be, and doubtless will be, elected.

P. P. CUSTINE, FURNITURE WARE ROOMS, N. E. Cor. of Second & Race Streets, PHILADELPHIA. Is now Selling off his Large Stock Cheap for Cash. sept 12 '66 3m.

THE MARKETS

Table with 3 columns: Commodity, Unit, Price. Wheat, red, per bushel \$2 90; white 2 95; Eggs per dozen 25; Butter per lb 20; Flour is retailing at the following prices: Lewistown Extra Family per cwt. 7 50; Superfine 6 00; Extra Family per bbl 14 50; Superfine 12 50.

Wanted! TEN STONE MASONS AND TWENTY-FIVE LABORERS, At the FREEDOM IRON AND STEEL WORKS. Apply at Freedom Forge, Oct. 31-2t R. H. LEE, Supt.

Estate of Prudence Blymyer, deceased. NOTICE is hereby given that letters testamentary on the estate of PRUDENCE BLYMYER, late of Lewistown, Mifflin co., dec'd, have been granted to the undersigned, of same place. All persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims to present them duly authenticated for settlement. JAMES NICHOLS, Executor. oct 31-6t

DOBBINS' ELECTRIC SOAP SAVES TIME! SAVES MONEY! SAVES LABOR! SAVES CLOTHES! SAVES WOMEN! AND ALL GROCERS SELL IT. It is used by cutting into small shavings and dissolving in hot water, then soaking clothes five to ten minutes, and a little hand rubbing will make them as clean as hours of hard machine rubbing would do, with ordinary soap, and the most delicate fabrics receive no injury. We can refer to thousands of families who are using it, and who could not be persuaded to do without.

DOBBINS' ELECTRIC SOAP, Sold by all leading grocers throughout the State. Manufactured only by DOBBINS & LOVE, WHOLESALE OFFICE: 107 South Fifth Street, Philadelphia. oct 31-6m

THE TEACHERS' ASSOCIATION. The Mifflin County Teachers' Association will meet in Lewistown, November 19, 1866, at 10 o'clock, a. m., and will continue in session one week.

Exercises will consist of class drills, reading of reports, discussions and lectures. Class Drills.—Exercises in Grammar, Orthography and Arithmetic will be conducted by W. W. Woodruff, County Superintendent of Chester county; in Reading, Supt. M. Mohler; in Arithmetic, by Prof. E. Brooks, author of a well known mathematical series; in Penmanship, A. S. Manson, Philadelphia.

Reports.—School Etiquette, Miss Kate Gwin; Moral Culture in Schools, W. H. Huey; School Registration, Eli W. Rupert; Regularity of Attendance, R. W. Patton; History in Schools, J. F. Bell; Practical Education, Jacob R. Elliott; Can teaching in public schools be made a profession? W. C. McClenahan; What prominence should be given to Oral instruction in public schools? W. C. Gardner; Errors and wants of Female Education, Prof. S. Z. Sharp; District Institute, D. H. Zook. Reports will be open for discussion. Discussions.—Relation of Ministers of the Gospel to public schools. Methods of teaching Spelling, Reading and Grammar.

Lectures.—W. W. Woodruff, Esq., of West Chester, Tuesday evening. Prof. E. Brooks, Principal of Millersville Normal School, Wednesday evening; subject—"Parental Education,"—Thursday evening, subject—"Thought and the Thinker," Prof. J. P. Wickersham, State Superintendent, subject—"Our Educational Needs, Friday evening. Mr. Woodruff, one of the most experienced and successful Institute men in the State, will be with us during the whole week. Prof. Brooks will be with us half the week.

It is scarcely necessary, after such provision has been made to have a profitable Institute, to urge teachers to attend. Certainly every teacher who has the spirit of the true teacher will be present. Teachers should dismiss their schools for the whole week, come to Lewistown on Monday morning, and attend every session of the Institute to the close, and they will be amply rewarded. Arrangements have been made for their accommodation at hotels at reduced rates. Many teachers, no doubt, will find entertainment in private families. MARTIN MOHLER, Chr. Ex. Com. oct 31-td

ET WAS FUR Die Leute.

COMMON SENSE is the most uncommon thing in the world. In proportion to the amount men have, do they succeed in their undertakings. No acquired knowledge can supply the want of it. In the matter of business, it suggests to us, being merchants, the following considerations, which shall control our actions in all dealings with the public:

First. We shall endeavor to keep and sell only PRIME GOODS, that we can guarantee. If we warrant our articles, they must not fade. We will not sell for ALL WOOL, what is part cotton.—Silks that cut, for DEARABLE WEAR.—Muslins, thick starched for well bodied. Our Groceries must be pure and fresh, and clean.

Secondly. We shall sell always at fair prices,—as cheap as fair living will allow.

Thirdly. Our stock shall always be full,—new, of the best quality, adapted to the wants of the public, and suited to every variety of taste.

Fourthly. Our Clerks and Assistants must be polite, kind, honest and industrious men, who will delight to show our goods, and treat customers DECENTLY, whether they buy or not.

Lastly. We shall closely attend to business, ourselves, see that our customers get exactly what they want, and keep them in a good humor generally. Our bow!

With a FULL, FRESH STOCK OF FALL & WINTER GOODS, we have to offer the heads of families:

Domestic, Nations, Calicoes, Jeans and Sheetings, Ladies' Hose; Satinets and Cloths that wear, DeLains in style both bright and rare; Alpaca, black, and blue and brown, Merinos, Velvets, soft as down; Of every make, new styles and hue; Of every color, or day—sky blue; Everything cheap that Mother wants, For Bessie, Willie, Said or Hantz.

We feel confident that the Ladies will be pleased with the matchless variety of Dress Goods, FANCY TRIMMINGS AND DRESS ORNAMENTS, which fill the upper story of our establishment; such as

Silks de Paris, Mohair stripes, Wool Plaids, Coburg, Laine de Reps; Satine, Cloths of softest shade, Breakfast Shawls, in beauty made; Balmain Skirts, Nubias, Hoods, Magic Puffings, loveliest goods; Zephyr, Fancy Kerchiefs fine, Silk and Firs that look divine; Combs, Cuffs, Collars, Buttons bright; That shine like diamonds day and night, With things for Toilet in profusion, To which we need not make allusion.

FOR GENTS, we have the latest styles of FANCY CASIMERES. THE BEST French & American Cloths. VESTINGS in Great VARIETY; The finest Cloth and Cotton SHIRTS ever offered in this place; DRAWERS, HOSE COTTON & WOOLEN; Perfumery, Neck-Ties, Collars, everything desired for utility or adornment. Our Stock of Groceries, Queens-ware, Hollow-ware, New and Fresh, is Full and Choice.

Sugars and Coffees at various prices, Molasses and Syrups, with all the best spices; Tobacco, Cigars, with all kinds of Soap, Curry combs, Brushes, and Halters of rope; Dried Fruit of all kinds, French Mustard and Rice, Canned Fruit, Tomatoes and Pickles in spice; Churns, Tubs, and Buckets, large Baskets and small, Fine Curtains for windows and Mirrors for wall, Nick-Nacks, and Jim Cracks and Tick-Tacks for all.

Unsere Freunde im county own, kan uns Butter, Ozer, Seie Fleisch, Grundbesir, alles das Sie nicht brauchen, verbaunt; wir wolen also fort bilich verkaufen als meoglich.

All kinds of country produce taken in exchange. Country Merchants supplied with Notions at city wholesale prices. Store room and water-rooms on the corner of Valley and Mill streets, east of the Black Bear Hotel. PRATT, LAW & PRATT. Lewistown, October 31, 1866.

THE GREAT IMPROVEMENT! NIMROD COOKING STOVE.

THIS is certainly the most desirable Cooking Stove in the market, as it has a number of advantages that others have not.

Price Very Low. Every one wanting a Cooking Stove should not fail to call and see this. oct 31-6t F. J. HOFFMAN.

3,000 FEET PIPE FOR SALE.

THE Lewistown Water Company offer for sale at a reduced price about 3,000 feet 3 inch cast iron pipe. The pipe is a good article, and has recently been taken up and replaced by larger pipe. Enquire of D. C. ANDOR, or WM. RUSSEL, oct. 17-4t.

Woodruff's Improved Portable Barometer IS just the instrument that should be owned by every Farmer, Merchant and Mechanic in the land. All changes of the weather are indicated from 6 to 48 hours in advance. Prices \$12, \$18, and \$26. All Instruments guaranteed to be correct in action. Delivered by the undersigned. For orders and testimonials address WM. J. FLEMING, Agent, oct. 17-4t. Menno, Millin Co., Pa.

Claims for Bounty, Pensions, &c., RECEIVE PROMPT ATTENTION by the undersigned at his office opposite the Red Lion, Lewistown, aug 22-3m T. F. MCCOY.

Dr. F. NIMROD, PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON, HAVING located permanently in Millroy, Mifflin county, offers his professional services to the public. An experience of 7 years fully justifies him in soliciting a share of public patronage. Office at Graham's Hotel. sep 29-3m

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 scholars \$15 per session. Students should apply early to secure a room in the building. sep 29-3m S. Z. SHARP, Prin.

Coopers Wanted. WE WILL GIVE CONSTANT EMPLOYMENT FOR ONE YEAR TO TEN COOPERS, who make Flour Barrels from finished staves and heading. Good Coopers can make over THREE DOLLARS A DAY. R. T. KENNEDY & BRO., Pearl Steam Mill, Allegheny City, Pa. oct 24-10t

SHOEMAKERS WANTED. Two Journeymen to be employed on Men's Work. None but good workmen need apply. Call at FRANK H. WENTZ'S Shoe Store, West Market St., Lewistown, oct. 17-3t.

TEMPERANCE ELECTION. Notice is hereby given to the stockholders of the West Kishacoquillas Turnpike Company that an election for officers to conduct the affairs of said company for the ensuing year will be held at Aaron Sharp's office, in Reedsville, on MONDAY, Nov. 5, 1866, at 9 o'clock a. m. oct 10-6t H. P. TAYLOR, Secy.

NOTICE.—Notice is hereby given that the firm of Rittenhouse & Mayes has dissolved partnership, leaving their books in the hands of J. Koller, J. P., at Reedsville, for collection. Settle immediately and save costs. oct 17-3t RITTENHOUSE & MAYES.

SAFETY BEARINGS. THE undersigned is now prepared to sell his patent SHIFTING BEARING, 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 controlled. Its 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. sep 28-6t JOSEPH C. HAINES.

MEDICAL ELECTRICITY. WONDERFUL SCIENTIFIC DISCOVERY. FOR the treatment of acute and chronic diseases. The undersigned would respectfully call the attention of the afflicted females of Mifflin and adjoining counties to the fact that she has taken instructions in the correct application of Electricity, and is now fully prepared to operate successfully on all persons afflicted 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, Dyspepsia, Headache, Drabets, Goitre, or Big Neck, &c. Female patients can receive treatment at my residence for any of the above diseases, which the wonderful discovery of Electricity, which is without a parallel, and the very desideratum for the afflicted. Please give her a trial; it is a mild operation, 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

\$1,500 PER YEAR! We want IMPROVED Sewing Machines. Three new kinds—Under and upper feed. Warranted five years.—Above salary or large commissions paid. The best machines sold in the United States, for less than \$40, which are fully tested by Howe, Wheeler & Wilson, Grover & Baker, Singer & Co., and Bachelder. All other machines are inferior in quality and price. User are liable to agents, time and improvement. (Circulars free. Address, or call upon Shaw & Clark, Bedford, Maine, or Chicago, Illinois. dec 2-6t