THE GAZETTE.

G. & G. R. FRYSINGER, Editors.

LEWISTOWN, PA.

Wednesday, August 14, 1867.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.
TWO DOLLARS PER ANNUM.

Republican State Nomination.

JUSTICE OF THE SUPREME COURT,

HON. HENRY W. WILLIAMS,
OF ALLEGHENY.

County & District Nominations.

Senator,
D. W. WOODS, Esq.,
Subject to the decision of the Conference.

County Treasurer,
JAMES M. LASHELL,
of Lewistown.

County Commissioner,
DAVID F. MILLIKEN,
of Brown township.

Jury Commissioner,
HENRY GARVER,
of Oliver township.

Auditors,
SAMUEL H. McCOY,
of Granville township, (3 years.)
AMOS MITCHELL,
of Derry township, (1 year.)

Election, Tuesday, October 8, 1867.

Notices of New Advertisements.

Messrs. W. B. McAtee and A. Reed have entered into co-partnership in the Grain and Milling Business.

The Examination of Teachers will commence on Monday, Aug. 26th.

See locals of the Pocket Accountant.

The Republican Ticket.

The ticket nominated by the Union Republicans of this county last week, is certainly composed of men against whom not a word can be said personally. DAVID F. MILLIKEN, of Brown township, the candidate for commissioner, is well known as an intelligent farmer and taxpayer, whose interests are identified with the people, and who, according to the Democrat's logic for the past ten years, ought to be elected *just to see how things are conducted in the commissioners' office*, particularly that tremendous system which last fall and winter made out-door paupers by the dozen among men and women who apparently were quite as able to earn a living as hundreds of others who got nothing. It may be all right, as the Democrat used to say, but it would do no harm, and would be no more than right, that as both parties pay the taxes, both ought to be represented in the board.

For treasurer several good candidates were named, and the choice of the Convention fell upon JAMES M. LASHELL, esq., now of Lewistown, formerly residing in the valley, where he is well known and appreciated for his business qualifications and industrious habits. For a man in feeble health he has probably exhibited as much energy in his efforts to support himself and family as any one ever did in this county, and combined with undoubted capacity, strict honesty, and the reputation of a good citizen, render him a candidate every way worthy of the support of the people.

HENRY GARVER of Oliver township was nominated for Jury Commissioner. He is one of the most intelligent farmers up the river, bearing a high character, and it is almost needless to say he will perform his duties faithfully.

SAMUEL H. MCCOY of Granville was nominated for Auditor for three years, and AMOS MITCHELL of Derry for one year. Both these gentlemen are well known as fully competent to perform the duties pertaining to that office, and are of that class of good citizens whom the public ought to put on guard.

For Senator, the convention unanimously recommended D. W. WOODS, esq., of this place, and should the conferees place him in nomination, and the people elect him—as we have no doubt they would—this district will certainly be as ably represented as it ever was.

The Convention nominated William Lyttle for County Surveyor, but this was done probably under mistake, as there is no vacancy in that office.

Political.

Juniata County.—The Republicans of this county have nominated the following ticket:

Senator—Col. J. K. Robison.
Assembly—Capt. H. H. Wilson.
Sheriff—J. Madison Sharon.
Register and Recorder—John Stoner.
Treasurer—John Hoffman.
Commissioner—Sol. Updegrove.
Auditor—J. P. Evans.

Snyder County.—The Republicans of Snyder county have nominated the following ticket:

State Senate—J. Y. Shindle, subject to the decision of the Conferees.
Assembly—J. H. Wright.
Prothonotary—Jerry Crouse.
Register and Recorder—S. B. Schuck.
Commissioner—Jos. Wenrich.
Treasurer—Jacob Gross.
District Attorney—B. T. Parks.
Jury Commissioner—G. A. Schoch.
County Surveyor—Daniel Weirich.
Auditor—Daniel Diefenbach.
Coroner—Charles Bolender.

The Brownsville Clipper, in a eulogistic article of the Pennsylvania Railroad, pays a deserved tribute to the energy and perseverance of T. A. Scott, esq.

The democratic rebels of Tennessee continue to prove their democracy by discharging colored men who did not vote for the rebel democratic copperhead candidate for Governor.

Proof is accumulating every day that the military commission which tried the conspirators recommended Mrs. Surratt to mercy, *because* she was a woman, and that this recommendation is attached to the paper bearing "A. Johnson's" signature for her execution.

Booth the assassin seems to be growing in favor with some of the patent democracy of this county, who are gradually falling into Chauncey Burr's declaration that Booth would live when Lincoln was forgotten! Should the democracy of the present day ever gain political ascendancy again, Jef Davis and his crew can come back and get up another rebellion without any danger of being interfered with.

The Surratt Trial.

Judge Fisher, in charging the jury in this case, touched on general matters as follows:

GENTLEMEN OF THE JURY: 'Whoso sheddeth man's blood, by man shall his blood be shed.' So spake the Almighty to his servant Noah, when the great deluge had receded and the ark had safely rested upon the holy summit of Mount Ararat. This is God's own law, and its wisdom is acknowledged by all civilized nations. Now and then we meet with sentimental philosophers who think themselves wise above what is written, and who deem it their duty to lift up their voices in condemnation of this fiat of Jehovah, and although they have made but few thorough converts to their pernicious doctrines, they not unfrequently succeeded in creating in the minds of honest and tender-hearted people a vitiated sentimentalism which leads them too often to shut their ears to the stern voice of justice, and listen only to the gentle, kindly whisperings of mercy, forgetting that mercy to the guilty is injustice to the innocent. With such sentimentality you have, as jurors, nothing to do. It is no matter of yours to inquire whether the prisoner at the bar is a proper subject of Executive clemency, if you believe him guilty of participating in the crime with which he stands charged before you, but simply to determine his guilt or innocence.

When the dark clouds of war which for four years had lowered in our national horizon had began to lift, and the sun of peace was about to gladden us again with its benign rays; when the main army of the rebels who followed the traitor Lee in his retreat from Richmond had been overpowered, and had surrendered to the military hero of the age, and the army under Johnston was in vain flying from impending capture; when our city was radiant with illuminations in honor of the downfall of the stronghold of a most wicked and atrocious rebellion; when the hearts of all loyal men were leaping and dancing to the merry peans of victory, and when the eyes of all lovers of peace throughout the land were eagerly looking to him whose great heart had never cherished the feeling of malice for even an enemy, and abounded in love and charity for all, in the hope that ere another year should have passed away the hands which had lifted up against each other would again be clasped in friendship and brotherly love, and States dissevered should be again united in harmonious relations—on the fourteenth day of April, 1865, the Executive head of this great nation, the Commander-in-Chief of your army and navy, by the most foul and wicked conspiracy the record of which has ever stained the pages of history, was stricken down at the hands of the assassin, John Wilkes Booth, in the metropolis of the Republic, and under the very shadow of the Capitol.

Historians and text writers may treat of the heinousness of the crime of imagining the death of a weak or a wicked king, or of a wise and benignant monarch, but you know, gentlemen, as well as you know that you exist, that to murder the duly elected President of the most powerful people on the earth is not less atrocious in its character than to compass the death of a king or an emperor, albeit he may have sprung from the strong loins of the people, who have made him their representative head, and may have no royal blood coursing through his veins. You may be told that it is a crime surpassingly heinous to take or to compass the life of him who was born to inherit a throne simply because he may be the king of an enslaved people, but that to take the life of a President of a free republic is an offence of no greater magnitude than to murder the veriest vagabond that walks your streets; but an American jury will only believe this doctrine when the people have become so demoralized and corrupt, so devoid of the love of liberty and patriotic feeling, as to prefer to have a king and ruler foisted upon them by the accident of birth or fortunate adventure rather than have the making of their own selection of him who is to execute their laws, and for the time being to stand as the representative head of their collective sovereignty.

It is a mistake to suppose that a free people in any country will ever consider it a more heinous crime to kill a being, or even desire his death, than it is to assassinate a President. It is of no avail to tell you that to surround the life of a President of a republic with safeguards as sacred and powerful as those which in monarchies are thrown about a king, as you have been told in the argument, is a modern idea entertained only by those whose eyes have been dazzled by visions of stars and garters, and who are desirous of changing our free institutions for a monarchial form of government. On the contrary, they only can be opposed to guarding with sacred vigilance the life of a President of a free people, who are themselves prepared to submit to the rule of a despot. Why should the people be less proud or less regardful of the life of a ruler selected by themselves from among themselves than they would be the life of him who claimed to rule over them of his own right? When this question can be sensibly answered, I shall be willing to admit that the life of a President is less worth the preserving than that of a king, and that to destroy the life of a President is a crime of less atrocity than to merely desire the death of a prince; but not till then, nor do I believe will you.

One of the conspirators who took the life of President Abraham Lincoln, on the 14th day of April, 1865, he who fired the fatal shot, in his flight from the scene of the murder, was overtaken by the swift vengeance of the Almighty and died at the hands of his pursuers.

Others, charged as co conspirators in this enormous crime, were tried two years ago by a military commission. Some of them were condemned to expiate their guilt upon the gallows, and others doomed to suffer imprisonment for life on the Dry Tortugas. You have been told, gentlemen, in the argument of this case, that those who were tried before the military commission, and hung upon its findings, were themselves the victims of a base and disgraceful conspiracy to murder. Brave, gallant, and honest soldiers of their country have been held up before you as inhuman butchers of innocent men.

It has been said in support of this denunciation that the Supreme Court of the United States have, in the case of Milligan, declared that the military court which tried Harold and others for the murder of Abraham Lincoln was an illegal tribunal, organized without law, without right, and without warrant in the Constitution—a mere convocation of military men, having no right to try the cause committed to them by President Johnson. And it has been said that it was convoked not to try but to condemn. In my humble judgment, the Supreme Court has made no such decision. If so, why have not the prisoners now confined on the Dry Tortugas for complicity in the greatest crime of the age been released from their confinement? They have sympathizing friends enough to have applied any such decision in the direction of their discharge, and they would not have remained there a week after the decision had been made to the effect that they were unlawfully restrained of their liberty.

It I understand the decision in Milligan's case aright, it went upon the ground that the commission which tried Milligan was not organized in obedience to the act of Congress providing for the punishment of such crimes as he was charged with committing, and the opinion of the majority of the court was based upon the ground that no hostile foot had ever pressed the soil of Indiana at the time when he was arraigned before a military tribunal there, and that therefore the tribunal which condemned him for acts of treason committed in that State had no authority to try him, notwithstanding the whole nation was involved in the most terrible struggle for its life. The majority opinion being thus predicated upon a possession of historic truth, we could not perhaps, have looked for a more rightful decision.

Unprepared, however, as all loyal hearts were for such an announcement, the American people would be even yet more astounded to have it declared in any court in this country that the Commander in Chief of the army and navy, the President of the United States, has not the power, in time of war, to institute a military commission for the purpose of trying a gang of spies and traitors who have found their way within the entrenched encampments of the nation's capital to take the life of the chief of the army and navy; to assassinate all the heads of the executive departments in the interest of the pretended government with which the Federal Government was engaged in war.

They who maintain such a diction profess to defend it upon the ground that no such power is delegated by the Constitution as they did who could find no warrant there to coerce seceding States into submission to the Federal authority. But the day has passed by when honest statesmen will longer, if they ever did, regard the sovereignty of the Federal Union as possessing no other powers save those expressly enumerated in its Constitution.

The Government of the United States was doubtless created by the adoption of the Constitution. But when it had once been spoken into being, it stood upon the same level with other nations, and was clothed with all the powers incident to an independent sovereignty under the laws of nature and of nations, and among them was the power, in the time of war or of great public emergency, to arrest and inflict upon spies and traitors the most summary punishment, whenever and wherever the strong hand of military justice can be laid upon them.

It is a power incident to the right and duty of self preservation, and ought to be exercised, just as the individual owes it to himself to strike down the assassin who is feeling for his heart-string, without waiting to lose his own life, in order that the courts of justice may at their leisure proceed to try the felon according to the formulas of the law and the Constitution. The right of self-defence need not be inscribed upon parchments, either for individuals or for sovereign States. The Almighty imprinted right and duty upon the hearts and minds of men, long before he wrote the decalogue upon the tables of stone.

To say that this Government has not the power in time of war to exercise this great duty of self preservation for want of warrant in the Constitution, is to condemn the action of the Government in acquiring from France and Spain, and Mexico and Russia, territory lying far beyond the limits of the original thirteen States, because such power of acquisition is not provided for by the Constitution. Both these powers are but the incidents of sovereignty, requiring no warrant in written governmental characters. They are derived from the common law of nations and are coexistent with sovereignty. But with this military commission, gentlemen, you have no concern at this time; whether it was a legal or an illegal tribunal is not the matter upon which you are now called to decide.

The jury, after being out for nearly three days and nights, were discharged on Saturday, being unable to agree. All the southern men on it, with one New Yorker, were for acquittal, the others for conviction. This releases Surratt from this charge, but he will probably be tried on charge of treason or for killing Union soldiers, which it was proved on the trial he had done.

The Booth copperheads here were quite jubilant at the acquittal of Surratt!

The democratic rebels have carried Kentucky at the recent election by from 30,000 to 40,000 majority. Union meetings were broken up repeatedly by violence.

The telegraph reports the arrest of the Rev. Mr. Wendt, late superintendent of an orphan asylum at Philadelphia, for an outrage on several children. Reverends ought always to be doubly punished, because disgracing the profession they make.

The copperhead papers of this State are publishing an article abusive of the Pennsylvania Dutch, credited to the Salem (Mass.) Journal. As no such paper is published, it is of course a forgery. A lie, however, well stuck to is with copperheads as good as the truth.

The Democrat insinuates that Kirk Haines was not re-nominated for the Senate by Perry County because he did not vote for the bill requiring common carriers to carry passengers without distinction of color. We would as soon nowadays expect to see a "patent democrat" part with a dirty shirt, as to hear a democratic *argument* without a nigger in it.

Rumors from Washington represent dissensions of all kinds in Johnson's cabinet, arising from his attempt to force Mr. Stanton from his office of Secretary of War. Evil counsels, fostered by copperhead sneaks in the North and rebels South, seem to prevail—so much so that our country may yet have to undergo another fiery ordeal.

That patriotic body known as the Johnson State Committee, headed by Flanigen of the Philadelphia Daily News, is in the field again. As the tenure of office bill has happily relieved the principal office-holders from the dread of heavy assessments, we presume the small-fry postmasters, who are still at the mercy of the Postmaster General, may look out for a demand on their salaries. Democratic office hunters we presume will also be honored with a notice, or perhaps like a man of many principles last fall, both parties will be invited to call and discuss the subject.

Special Notices.

To Consumptives.

The advertiser, having been restored to health in a few weeks by a very simple remedy, after having suffered for several years with a severe lung affection, and that dreadful disease Consumption—is anxious to make known to his fellow sufferers the means of cure.

To all who desire it, he will send a copy of 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, and all Throat and Lung Affections. 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 sufferer will try his remedy, as it will cost them nothing, and may prove a blessing. Parties wishing the prescription, free, by return mail, will please address REV EDWARD A. WILSON,
my13-1y Williamsburg, Kings Co., New York.

Errors of Youth.

A Gentleman who suffered for years from Nervous Debility, Premature Decay, and all the effects of youthful indiscretion, will, for the sake of suffering humanity, send free to all who need it, the recipe and directions for making the simple remedy by which he was cured. Sufferers wishing to profit by the advertiser's experience, can do so by addressing, in perfect confidence,
my13-1y JOHN B. OGDEN, 42 Cedar St., New York.

NOTICE.

The beautiful Piano Fortes of GROVESTEEN & Co. are deemed by all good judges to be the *Ultima Thule* of instruments of the kind.

We cannot suggest what is wanting to make a musical instrument more perfect, although we are slow to admit that the limit of improvement can ever be attained.

Before they had brought their Pianos to their present excellence, they had submitted them to competition with instruments of the best makers of this country and Europe, and received the reward of merit, over all others, at the celebrated World's Fair. It is but justice to say that the judgment thus pronounced has not been overruled by the musical world.

Still, by the improvements lately applied by them to their Pianos, it is admitted that a more perfect instrument has been made. They have accordingly achieved the paradox of making excellence more excellent. Surely, after this, they are entitled to the motto "Excelsior." nov14-1y

ITCH! ITCH! ITCH! SCRATCH! SCRATCH! SCRATCH! WHEATON'S OINTMENT

WILL CURE THE ITCH IN 48 HOURS.

Also cures SALT RHEUM, ULCERS, CHILBLAINS, and all ERUPTIONS OF THE SKIN. Price 50 cents. For sale by all druggists. By sending sixty cents to Weeks & Potter, Sole Agents, 170 Washington street, Boston, it will be forwarded by mail, free of postage, to any part of the United States. sep5'66-1y

The Greatest Pain-Reliever in the World.

Warranted superior to any other, or no pay, for the cure of Chronic Rheumatism, Toothache, Headache, Sore Throat, Mumps, Burns, Cuts, Insect Stings, Pains in the Back, Chest, and Limbs, Sprains, Old Sores, Swellings; also to take internally for - Iarrhœa, Dysentery, Colic, Spasms, Sea Sickness, Vomiting, and Croup. It is perfectly innocent to take internally, if used according to directions, and never fails, as thousands can attest. It was first introduced in 1847, and now millions of bottles are annually sold. Every one who has once used it, continues to do so, and recommend it to their friends as the most valuable medicine extant. Certificates enough to fill a dozen newspapers have been received by Dr. Tobias. His medicine, the Venetian Liniment, will do all that is stated, and more. No one will regret trying it.—Those residing at a distance from a physician, will find it a reliable medicine to have on hand in case of accidents. Ask for Dr Tobias' Venetian Liniment, and take no other. Price 50 cents and $1. Sold by all Druggists. Depot, 56 Cortlandt Street, N. Y. ju.17-1m

Ayer's Pills.

ARE you sick, feeble and complaining? Are you out of order—your system deranged and your feelings uncomfortable? These symptoms are often the precursors of serious illness. Some fit of sickness is creeping upon you, and should be averted by a timely use of the right remedy. Take Ayer's Pills, and drive out the humors—purify the blood, and let the fluids move on unobstructedly, in health. They stimulate the organs of the body into vigorous activity, purify the system from the obstructions which make disease. A cold settles somewhere in the body, and deranges the natural operations of that part. This, if not relieved, will react upon itself and the surrounding organs, producing general aggravation, suffering and derangement. While in this condition, take Ayer's Pills, and see how directly they restore the natural action of the system, and with it the buoyant feeling of health. What is true and so apparent in this trivial and common complaint is also true in many of the deep seated and dangerous diseases. The same purgative expels them. Caused by similar obstructions and derangements, they are surely, and many of them rapidly, cured by the same means. None who know the virtue of these Pills will neglect to employ them when suffering from the disorders they cure, such as Headache, Foul Stomach, Dysentery, Bilious Complaints, Indigestion, Derangement of the Liver, Costiveness, Constipation, Heartburn, Rheumatism, Dropsy, worms and Suppression, when taken in large doses.

They are sugar coated, so that the most sensitive can take them easily, and they are surely the best purgative medicine yet discovered.

Ayer's Ague Cure.

For the speedy and certain Cure of Intermittent Fever, or Chills and Fever, Remittent Fever, Chill Fever, Dumb Ague, Periodical Headache or Bilious Headache, and Bilious Fevers; indeed, for the whole class of diseases originating in biliary derangement caused by the miasma in of miasmatic countries.

This remedy has rarely failed to cure the severest cases of Chills and Fever, and it has this great advantage over other Ague medicines, that it subdues the complaint without injury to the patient. It contains no quinine or other deleterious substance, nor does it produce quinism or any injurious effect whatever. Shaking brothers of the army and the west, try it and you will endorse these assertions.

Prepared by Dr. J. C. AYER & Co., Lowell, Mass., and sold by all all Druggists and dealers in medicine everywhere. ju31-2m.

Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry.

Coughs, Colds, Bronchitis, Asthma, Croup, Whooping Cough, Quinsy, and the numerous as well as dangerous diseases of the Throat, Chest and Lungs, prevail in our changeable climate at all seasons of the year: few are fortunate enough to escape their baneful influence. How important then to have at hand a certain antidote to all these complaints. Experience proves that this exists in *Wistar's Balsam* to an extent not found in any other remedy: however severe the suffering, the application of this soothing, healing and wonderful Balsam at once vanquishes the disease and restores the sufferer to wonted health.

Mr. JOHN BUNTO,

Of Baldwin, Chemung County, N. Y., writes:

"I was urged by a neighbor to get one bottle of the Balsam for my wife, being assured by him that in case it did not produce good effects, he would pay for the bottle himself. On the strength of such practical evidence of its merits, I procured a bottle. My wife at this time was so low with what the physicians termed SKATED CONSUMPTION as to be unable to raise herself from the bed, coughing constantly and raising more or less blood. I commenced giving the Balsam as directed, and was so much pleased with its operation that I obtained another bottle, and continued giving it. Before this bottle was entirely used, she ceased coughing and was strong enough to sit up. The fifth bottle entirely RESTORED HER TO HEALTH, doing that which several Physicians had tried to do but had failed."

Prepared by SETH W. FOWLE & SON, 18 Tremont St., Boston, and for sale by Druggists generally.

ACROSTIC.

G ently it penetrates through every pore,
R elieving sufferers from each angry sore;
A ll wounds it heals with certainty and speed;
C uts, Burns, from Inflammation soon are freed;
E ruptions, at its presence disappear;
S kins lose each stain, and the complexion's clear!

S ALVE, such as GRACE's every one should buy,
A ll to its wondrous merits lestify,
L et those who doubt, a single box but try.—
V ermin then its true deserts would learn;
E ven unbelievers would laud GRACE's SALVE! jy31

IN THE CORAL CAVES

sea-green is said to be the prevailing hair color, and the

FISH-TAILED MAIDENS

sit on the rocks and comb their green locks assiduously. But the

BELLES OF EARTH

prefer glossy browns and shining blacks to any other tints, and if nature has not given their fair heads these beautiful hues, or if mischance has robbed them of their once exquisite beauty, they don't cry about it, but resort at once to

CRISTADORO'S HAIR DYE,

which in five minutes does all that nature ever did for any head to her happiest mood. Manufactured by J. CRISTADORO, 68 Maiden Lane, New York. Sold by all Druggists. Applied by all Hair Dressers. ju.17 1m

DEAFNESS, Baldness & Catarrh treated with the utmost success, by J. ISAACS, M. D., Oculist and Aurist, (formerly of Leyden, Holland.) No. 104 Pine street, Philadelphia. Testimonials from the most reliable sources in the city and country can be seen at his office. The medical faculty are invited to accompany their patients, as he has no secrets in his practice. Artificial Eyes inserted without pain. No charge for examination. my1-1y

GRAIN! GRAIN!

THE undersigned having formed a co-partnership under the name and style of

M'ATEE & REED,

and having rented the

LEWISTOWN MILLS,

at Lewistown, and the Grain Warehouse of Mrs. Abner Thompson, at Reedsville, will be prepared to pay the highest market price in cash for all kinds of

GRAIN AND PRODUCE

delivered at either of the above places.

A share of patronage is respectfully solicited.

SALT, PLASTER & COAL

kept constantly on hand.

WALTER B. McATEE,
au g14] ANDREW REED.

TEACHERS EXAMINATIONS.

EXAMINATIONS of teachers for the Schools of Mifflin County will be held as follows:

Brown District, in Reedsville, Monday, August 26.

Lewistown and Freedom Forge, in Lewistown, August 27.

Newton Hamilton and Wayne, in Newton Hamilton, August 28.

McVeytown, Oliver and Bratton, in McVeytown, August 29.

Derry and Granville, in Lewistown, August 30.

Decatur, in Stroup's School House, August 31.

Menno, in Allenville, Saturday, September 7.

Union, in Belleville, Friday, September 13.

Armagh, in Milroy, Saturday, September 14.

Examinations will commence promptly at 9 o'clock, A. M. Teachers who come after examinations have commenced will stand a good chance to be left out of the class. Teachers will be examined without any reference to former certificates, and, in addition to the other branches, will be examined in U. S. History.

School Directors and others interested are earnestly requested to be present at these examinations.

MARTIN MOHLER,
au9.'67-3t. County Superintendent.

A CARD FROM THE AMERICAN WATCH CO., OF WALTHAM, MASS.

THIS Company beg leave to inform the public that they commenced operations in 1850, and their factory now covers four acres of ground, and has cost more than a million dollars, and employs over 700 operatives. They produce 75,000 Watches a year, and make and sell not less than one-half of all the watches sold in the United States.

The difference between their manufacture and the European, is briefly this: European Watches are made almost entirely by hand, and the result is of necessity a lack of that uniformity, which is indispensable to correct time-keeping. Both the eye and the hand of the most skillful operative must vary. But it is a fact that, except watches of the higher grades, European watches are the product of the cheapest labor of Switzerland, and the result is the worthless Ancres, Lepines and so called Patent Levers—which soon cost more in attempted repairs, than their original price. Common workmen, boys and women, buy the rough separate parts of these watches from various factories, polish and put them together, and take them to the nearest watch merchant, who stamps and engraves them with any name or brand that may be ordered.

How American Watches are Made.

The American Waltham Watch is made by no such uncertain process—and by no such incompetent workmen. All the Company's operations, from the reception of the raw materials to the completion of the Watch, are carried on under one roof, and under one skillful and competent direction. But the great distinguishing feature of their Watches, is the fact that their several parts are all made by the finest, the most perfect and delicate machinery ever brought to the aid of human industry. Every one of the more than a hundred parts of every watch is made by a machine—that infallibly reproduces every succeeding part with the most unvarying accuracy. It was only necessary to make one perfect watch of any particular style and then to adjust the hundred machines necessary to reproduce every part of that watch, and it follows that every succeeding watch must be like it.

The Company respectfully submit their watches "on their merits" only. They claim to make

A Better Article for the Money

by their improved mechanical processes than can be made under the old-fashioned handicraft system. They manufacture watches of every grade, from a good, low priced, and substantial article, in solid silver hunting cases, to the finest chronometer; and also ladies' wat ches in plain gold or the finest enameled and jeweled cases; but the indispensable requisite of all their watches is that they shall be GOOD TIMEKEEPERS. It should be remembered that, except their single lowest grade named "Home Watch Company, Boston," ALL WATCHES made by them

Are Fully Warranted

by a special certificate, and this warrantee is good at all times against the Company or its agents.

ROBBINS & APPLETON,
ju17-1m **182 Broadway, New York.**

Preserving Kettles, BRASS AND PORCELAIN.

A LARGE and splendid assortment of Pocket and Table Cutlery, will be sold very low at McMANIGAL'S, Milroy. jul2

FARM FOR SALE.

THE subscriber offers at private sale, the farm known as the McGill Farm, situate in Oliver township, Mifflin co., two miles from McVeytown. It consists of about 130 acres; 100 of which are under cultivation, the balance well set with good timber. There are on the farm a good House, Barn and all necessary outbuildings, a never-failing spring of cold water at the door, and running water in nearly all the fields.

There are good indications of iron ore and it is supposed to exist in large quantities. This is a very desirable property, and will be offered cheap, on easy terms. Further particulars may be obtained on application to Geo. W. McBride, Esq., McVeytown.

aug7-tf. ROBT. A. CLARKE.

Joint Shingles,

THE undersigned has on hand and for sale, **40,000** Good Joint Shingles.
aug7-3t. A. T. HAMILTON.

Ghosts! Ghosts!

SIX for Twenty-five Cents! Address
C. M. KING,
aug7-3t* Laporte, Pa.

SEND 25 CENTS!

FOR a complete and concise POCKET ACCOUNTANT, for business men, by W. T. Barnitz, A. M.

Sent postpaid. Address,
GEO. R. FRYSINGER,
Lewistown, Pa.

J W. Smith's PHOTOGRAPH GALLERY

HAS been removed from corner of the Diamond to nearly opposite the Gazette Office. aug7-2m

REGISTER'S NOTICE. The following accounts have been examined and passed by me, and remain filed on record at this office for inspection of heirs, legatees, creditors, and all others in any way interested, and will be presented to the Orphans' Court of Mifflin County, to be held in the Court House, at Lewistown, on MONDAY, the 26th day of August, 1867, for allowance and confirmation, nisi, and unless exceptions are filed within four days thereafter, will be confirmed absolutely:

1. First and final account of Jacob S. King, guardian of Yost King, minor son of Yost King, late of Menno township, dec'd.

2. Account of J. T. & J. W. Wilson, executors of George Wilson, late of Menno township, dec'd.

3. Account of John D. Barr, administrator of Andrew Watt, late of Brown township, dec'd.

4. Account of Samuel H. McCoy, administrator of Wesley McCoy, late of Granville township, dec'd.

5. Final account of Joseph M. Stevens, acting administrator of James A. Cunningham, late of Lewistown, dec'd.

6. Account of Peter Spangler, administrator of Robert Burns, late of Granville township, dec'd.

7. Account of Mary Sterrett, administratrix of James Sterrett, late of Armagh township, dec'd.

8. Account of William Creighton, executor of Elias Wagner, late of Derry township, dec'd.

9. Account of H. J. Walters, administrator of William Wakefield, late of Oliver township, dec'd.

10. Account of Aria Floyd, executrix of Mary Ann Milliken, late of Union township, dec'd.

WIDOWS' APPRAISEMENTS.

1. Appraisement to widow of John H. Moore, late of Menno township, dec'd.

2. Appraisement to widow of Henry Steeley, late of Menno township, dec'd.

3. Appraisement to widow of John U. Hamilton, late of Newton Hamilton, dec'd

4. Appraisement to widow of James Pollock, late of Oliver township, dec'd.

5. Appraisement to widow of Abner Thompson, late of Lewistown, dec'd.

6. Appraisement to widow of George Settle, late of Bratton township, dec'd.

7. Appraisement to widow of Abraham Muttersbough, late of Decatur township, dec'd.

MICHAEL HINEY,
Lewistown, July 31, 1867. Register.

Application for transfer of License.—Notice is hereby given that the application of Martha H. Settle for transfer of license in Bratton township, at junction of public road from McVeytown, has been filed in this office, and will be presented at August term, at which time petitions for, and remonstrances against said transfer, will be heard by the Court. W. H. BRATTON, Pro.

Prothonotary's Office, }
Lewistown, July 31, 1867. }

List of Causes for Trial at August Term, 1867

	No.	Term.	Year.
1. Margaret Lehr vs. Gabriel Lehr	9	Nov.	1866.
2. And. Junkin, jr., et al. vs John Miller	142	Aug.	1855.
3. Wm. Reed vs Hugh Dillett.	87	"	1859.
4. Wm. J. McCoy, for use, vs Geo. H. Calbraith	79	"	1860.
5. Ralph Bogle's Exrs. vs Jas. M. Sellers.	88	"	1863.
6. John Stoneroad, for use, vs Geo. H. Calbraith	13	Apl.	1864.
7. Wheeler & West vs Jno. Winn	67	Aug.	"
8. E. L. Benedict vs The Mifflin & Centre Co. R. R. Co.	63	Apl.	1865.
9. Ed P. Harvey vs N. W. Sterrett	99	Aug.	"
10. A. Reed, Com of P. Henry, vs A. Thompson & Co.	45	Nov.	"
11. Ralph Bogle's Exrs. vs W. J. McCoy et al.	47	"	"
12. E. E. Locke & Co. vs G. Bell	12	Apl.	1866
13. W. J. McCoy for use vs Abraham Freed et al.	98	"	"
14. Joseph Kyle, jr., vs Freedom Iron & Steel Co.	124	"	"
15. Rev. Moses Floyd et al. vs John Stroup	127	"	"
16. S. B. Haines, who survived, &c., vs Dutton Madden et al.	130	"	"
17. J. M. Kepner vs Jonas Zook	62	Aug	"
18. Anna Hawthorn vs Henry Barcus et al.	70	"	"
19. Henry Snowden vs J. T. Lane	126	"	"
20. Jas. A. Cunningham's Admrs. vs R. D. Smith	131	"	"
21. E. E. Locke, jr., vs Richard Gallaher et al.	2	Nov	"
22. T. E. Williams vs S S. Woods	62	"	"
23. Mary A Goshorn vs A M Shoop	76	"	"
24. Han. M McKee vs the Pa R R Co	4	Jan	1867
25. H P Taylor vs Robt Campbell	31	"	"
26. Ferdinand Rahter vs D Bush	39	"	"
27. Alfred Kline vs The Lewistown & Kish T. Pike Road Co	42	"	"
28. John M Cummins vs Saml Watts	51	"	"

W. H. BRATTON, Proth'y.
Prothy's Office, Lewistown, July 31, 1867.

SHERIFF'S SALE.—By virtue of a writ of Levari Facias, issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of Mifflin county and to me directed, will be exposed to sale, by public vendue or outcry, at the Court House, in the Borough of Lewistown, on

SATURDAY, August 24, 1867,

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

All that certain tract of land, situate in Armagh township, Mifflin county, Pa., bounded and described as follows, to wit: Beginning at a stone corner of land of Davis Bates, thence south 88° west 95 perches to stone, thence north 21° west 22 perches to a stone, thence south 78° west 26 perches to a white oak, thence north 26° west 49 perches to stones, thence north 65½° east 6 perches to a walnut, thence north 88¾° east 20 perches to a sugar maple, thence north 71½° east 26 perches to a stone, thence north 86½° east 20 4-10 perches to a stone, thence north 74° east 71½ perches to a pine, thence south 13° east 91 1-10 perches to the place of beginning—containing 60 acres and 44 perches, net measure, adjoining lands of Davis Bates, Charles Nagany, Henry McAuley, John Kyle, &c. Together with all and singular the buildings, ways, waters, water-courses, rights, liberties, privileges, improvements, hereditaments and appurtenances whatsoever thereunto belonging or in any wise appertaining, with a story and a half Stone Dwelling House, Bank Barn, and other improvements thereon. Seized, taken in execution and to be sold as the property of Owen Coplin and Celia A. Coplin.

WM. T. McEWEN, Sheriff.
Sheriff's Office, Lewistown, August 7, 1867.

Valuable Property FOR SALE!

IN pursuance of an Act of Assembly approved April 24, 1867, the undersigned Commissioners appointed for that purpose, will offer at adjourned public sale at the Court House in the Borough of Lewistown, on

WEDNESDAY, Aug. 28, 1867,

at one o'clock in the afternoon, the valuable property known as The Mifflin County Poor House Farm, containing

204 ACRES, 19 PERCHES,

more or less, situate half a mile east of Lewistown, on a public road, and adjoining lands of W. C. Porter on the north, Robert Forsyth on the east, S. & J. Mitchell on the southeast, and Graham & Franciscus, R. F. Ellis and Kishacoquillas creek on the south and west. The improvements consist of a large two story BRICK DWELLING HOUSE, now used as a Poor House, a two story brick tenant house, large Frame Barn, and various other outbuildings. Also a Tenant House, stable, garden, &c., situate about 200 yards from the main building. There is a thrifty young Orchard and various fruit trees on the premises. The greater part of the soil is naturally good, and all of it susceptible of the highest state of improvement.

Any persons desirous of examining the above property, are requested to call on John C. Sigler, one of the Commissioners, residing in Lewistown, or on Richard Gallagher, on the premises, either of whom will show the same.

The above property will first be offered as a whole, and then put up in two tracts, about equally divided, the western however embracing all the buildings, the Commissioners reserving the right to dispose of the same under either bidding.

Terms will be made known on day of sale.

JOHN C. SIGLER,
JOHN ATKINSON,
A. F. GIBBONEY,
Commissioners.

Any person having a small property from 50 to 100 acres for sale and suitable to erect a Poor House on, can make it known to any of the Commissioners.

Lewistown, July 24, 1867-ts.

ADJOURNED Orphans' Court Sale.—By virtue of an order of the Orphans' Court of Mifflin county, the undersigned, administrator of the estate of George B. Pennepacker, late of Granville township, deceased, will sell at public sale, at the Court House, in Lewistown, on

Saturday, August 24th, 1867,

the undivided half part of all that certain Tract of Land situate in Granville township, Mifflin co., adjoining lands of Lewis Owens, Mrs. Wertz, Enoch Myers' heirs, Joshua Morrison and others, containing

132 Acres and 156 Perches,

neat measure, whereon is erected a two story Frame House, a good new Bank Barn with a Corn-crib and Wagon Shed attached, and other outbuildings. There is also a fine Young Orchard of choice fruit on it, a well of good water at the door, and a fine stream of running water and two good springs on the place. The farm is in good order and is a desirable situation. Sale to commence at 2 o'clock, p. m., when terms will be made known.

SAM'L H. McCOY, Adm'r.

At the same time and place, the undersigned will sell the other undivided half part of the above desirable tract of land so as to enable the purchaser to obtain a title for the whole tract.

ELMIRA W. PENEPACKER.
Granville township, August 7, 1867.-ts

PUBLIC SALE.—Will be sold at public sale at the late residence of Jacob Kauffman, deceased, in Bratton township, about two miles from McVeytown station, on

Tuesday, August 20, 1867,

the following personal property, to wit: 1 BAY MARE, 1 BROWN MARE, Cow, Bull, Wagon, Harrow, Cultivator, Cutting Box, Corn Sheller, Fanning Mill, Crosscut