



The Democrat.

HARVEY SICKLER, Editor.

TUNKHANNOCK, PA.

Wednesday, Oct. 15, 1862

We have delayed issuing our paper for a few hours in order that the result of the late election in this county, might be fore-shad-dowed.

Our democratic friends will excuse this delay, and agree with us that the result is such as to inspire the people with new hopes, and cause every patriotic heart to throb with emotion of joy, that the democratic party still lives to maintain and defend the rights of the free white man, against the despotic rule of those who would debase and enslave him.

In the absence of the official returns from all, and the entire absence of reported votes in a few of the districts in the county, it is impossible for us to give anything more than an approximate estimate of the vote. Enough however, has been received to warrant the conclusion that the entire white man's ticket has received a majority in the county of from 150 to 200.

The Internal Tax Law

Mr. Boutwell, the Tax Commissioner at Washington, has given another explanation and construction of Stevens' Tax Law, under date of the 29th ult.

By this construction of the law it appears that a tavern keeper, besides paying a State and a United States license, must also be licensed as retail liquor dealer.

All farmers, butchers and truckmen renting stalls in our markets, will be required to pay the license of retail dealers.

All farmers, truck men, butchers, millers, bakers, &c., selling out of wagons, from house to house, will be required to take out a peddler's license.

Under this construction of the law, farmers who stand in our streets on market days with their wagons, will have to pay a peddler's license.

It is difficult to define the limit of taxation under the series of the Abolition Tax laws which are likely to emanate from the office of Internal Revenue. This important matter will be better understood by our farmers and the rest of the community, after the election, when the taxes will be assessed and collected.

The Difference.

A man accused of murder, robbery, burglary, arson, or any of the most infamous offenses in the catalogue of crime, may demand a habeas corpus, be confronted by his accuser and learn the nature of his accusation, and be discharged on bail, even in murder, except in cases where the evidence is too plain for doubt. These are constitutional rights declared to be inviolate.

But how is it now? Any evil-disposed person, or personal or political enemy, may set a policeman or constable to arrest you, drag you from your family and business hundreds of miles away to some prison or fort. The accusation and your accuser are kept secret, the habeas corpus is suspended, and you can get no hearing or when you do get one, you have no way to get your witnesses to establish your innocence. Is it any wonder that the nations of Europe look upon us with amazement?

Creed of Jefferson.

[Inaugural Address, March 4, 1801.]

It is proper you should understand what I deem the essential principles of our government, and consequently those which ought to shape its administration. I will compress them within the narrowest compass they will bear—stating the general principles but not all its limitations:

Equal and exact justice to all men of what-ever State or persuasion, religious or political.

Peace, commerce and honest friendship with all nations, entangling alliances with none.

The support of the State government in all their rights as the most important administration for our domestic concerns, and the surest bulwarks against all anti-republican tendencies.

The preservation of the General Government in its whole constitutional vigor, as the sheet anchor of our peace at home and safety abroad.

A jealous care of the right of election by the people, a mild and safe correction of abuses which are lopped off by the sword of revolution where peaceable remedies are unprovided.

Absolute acquiescence in the decisions of the majority, the vital principle of republics, from which there is no appeal but to form the vital principles and immediate parent, despotism.

A well disciplined militia, our best reliance in peace, and, for the first moments of war, till regulars may relieve them.

The supremacy of the civil over military authority.

Economy in the public expense, that labor may be lightly burdened.

The honest payment of our debts and sacred preservation of the public faith.

Encouragement of Agriculture, and of commerce as its handmaid.

The diffusion of information, and arraignment of all abuses at the bar of public reason.

Freedom of person, under the protection of the habeas corpus, and trial by juries impartially selected.



All Hail!!! LITTLE WYOMING Redeemed!

THE RIGHTS OF THE WHITE MAN TO BE RESPECTED!

THE PEOPLE IN FAVOR OF

The Constitution as it is, and the Union as it was.

FREE NEGROISM, MOB Rule, and Despotism Rebuked!!!

A Democratic Gain of over 400 last year.

The following are the reported majorities as far as heard from, in the several Townships, on the State ticket. The official will not vary these figures much, if any. There on Vaughn, our candidate for Commissioner, will probably have 250 or 300 majority. The Democratic State ticket, from the best estimates received, about 200 majority.—Tracy about the same:

DEMOCRATIC MAJORITIES.

| | |
|---|----|
| Nicholson,..... | 82 |
| Tunkhanock Borough,..... | 6 |
| Tunkhanock Township,..... | 80 |
| North Branch,..... | 28 |
| Washington,..... | 10 |
| Meshoppen,..... | 77 |
| Windham,..... | 10 |
| Falls,..... | 86 |
| Overfield,..... | 50 |
| Exeter,..... | 00 |
| Northumberland,..... | 00 |
| Forkston,..... | 00 |
| Democratic Majority in the three Districts last named, is estimated at about 500. | |

REPUBLICAN MAJORITIES.

| | |
|-----------------|----|
| Eaton,..... | 65 |
| Lemon,..... | 15 |
| Mehopany,..... | 16 |
| Monroe,..... | 68 |
| Braintrem,..... | 45 |
| Clinton,..... | 79 |

Not a Parallel Case.

The abolition papers have just discovered a mare's nest in the fact that Stephen A. Douglas, in the House of Representatives, in 1844, (January 10th,) in the debate on the bill to refund the fine imposed on Gen. Jackson, by Judge Hall, at New Orleans, defended the old hero, and favored the remission of the fine, holding the legal forms and civil Court proceedings as being of secondary importance under the circumstances surrounding the case. The abolitionists are quoting Douglas in justification of recent outrages committed upon our citizens and of the President's proclamation suspending the writ of habeas corpus all over the country. But this argument will not answer their purpose. Gen. Jackson declared martial law only in the particular locality where war existed, and where it was imperatively necessary that the military power, for the time, should be supreme. The President, at that time, did not suspend the writ throughout the land—he did not suspend it anywhere. Nobody now finds fault with our Generals for declaring martial law and suspending the civil power in cities and localities where a state of actual war exists; nobody finds fault with General Butler for having declared martial law in New Orleans, where General Jackson declared it.

It is always expected that martial law will be declared in such cases. It always has been declared in such cases. But it never occurred before, in this or any other country, that martial law was proclaimed throughout so vast a country as that embraced in our loyal States, where a state of war does not exist. This was not done, even in those parts of our country bordering on Canada during the last war with Great Britain. In fact, the writ of habeas corpus was never before suspended by the act of the President for the simple reason that no President before Mr. Lincoln ever considered that he had the power to suspend it.

Think of it! a President, without the shadow of legal authority to do so, suspending the writ of habeas corpus throughout nineteen States, in which war does not exist, but in which the masses of the people are intensely loyal, and from which about thirteen hundred thousand troops have been furnished for the defense of the country within less than a year and a half! And General Jackson's declaration of martial in New Orleans, a city about to be attacked by the British legions is quoted as a justification of Mr. Lincoln's declaration of martial law throughout the entire country! What could be more absurd!

Letter from the Army.

CONRAD'S FERRY, Md. Oct. 3d 1862.

DEAR EDITOR:—Since my last, we have changed our position, from Arlington Heights, Va., to Conrad's Ferry, Md., our Regt. holding the picket line from Point Rock, to this Ferry, distance 15 miles. We are now located in a pleasant and healthy country, abundant with good water, good fruit, and in fact, everything necessary for the comfort and convenience of man. The Potomac here, is a beautiful stream of pure water, resembling the Susquehanna in many places, though not as wide as the Susquehanna at Tunkhanock. The banks are high and heavily timbered with large and leafy oaks, with their huge branches overhanging the water. Under the shade and protection of these oaks, our boys are watching night and day, every movement of the enemy on the opposite bank. Nothing of a serious nature has occurred of late, up to Oct. 1st. Several complaints has been made by the farmers on the Va. side, of ill treatment, from the rebel army, such as taking horses, mules, cattle, provisions &c.—Also impressing into the service every man without distinction, in any way capable of bearing arms. This news having reached Gen. Stoneman, now commanding the division of the late General Kearney, he at once determined to reconnoitre the country, as far out as Leesburg. A force consisting of the 57th P. V., one section of 1st P. V. artillery, and three squadrons of Col. Duffield's 1st Rhode Island corps, were selected for this expedition, all under command of Lieut. Col. Birney, of 57th P. V. All things being in readiness we started out at 11 o'clock A. M. Oct., 2nd, forded the river without much difficulty, (though the water in many places was deep and rapid,) and proceeded at once, toward Leesburg. Squads of cavalry were at once sent out on either side the road, to scour the country as far out as practicable, the main body moving rapidly toward the town. Before 2 o'clock P. M. Col. Duffield's corps were drawn up in line of battle, along the main street of Leesburg, and our artillery placed in position to shell the main entrance into the town, from the opposite side, and also to hold the main road to the ferry. Lieut. Gillespie of the 57th, was then ordered with Co's B. and C. to scour the town. This duty was nobly performed by the young Lieut.—He visited every street, the principal hospitals, all filled with sick and wounded rebels. Captured 36 prisoners, (nearly all convalescent,) brought them before Col. Duffield, (who paroled them several others,) and returned to Headquarters, highly elated with his flying visit through the rebel town. Capt. Sides had the principal command of the 57th, and as usual seemed to be on his high heels when in anticipation of a fight. About five o'clock our scouts came in, and we at once proceeded toward camp, recrossing the river at sunset, and reaching camp soon after star light, where we found splendid camp fires in readiness to dry our breeches, prepare our coffee &c. The whole thing was done in good order, every one feeling confident that he had performed all that was expected of him with the exception of leaving twenty or thirty dead rebels on the field, and capturing forty or fifty prisoners. However we have left this part of the work for some future day, and should I survive I will gladly tell you all about it. Yours &c.

L. W. AVERY, 57th Regt. P. V.

The Designs of the Radicals.

A correspondent of the Albany Argus relates the following as a part of conversation between himself and a leading Abolitionist in relation to the war and its results. The correspondent suggested the possibility of the people of the south getting over their phrenzy and supporting the old Union. This the Abolitionist pronounced futile, hopeless.

"What then," asked I, "with your plan of prosecuting this war, will in your opinion be the condition of any Southern State—Alabama for example—five years from to-day?"

"It will," he replied, "be a Black Republic, like Hayti."

"And is that what this war is for?"

"That is precisely," said he, "what this war is for and nothing else."

"Am I at liberty," I inquired, "to repeat these sentiments as being those entertained by you?"

"You are fully authorized to do so, for our people have got to be educated to just that point before we can hope for any success in this war."

Whither are we drifting, Mr. Editor, when a great party is committed to the guidance of men whose loftiest aspiration are centered in the hope of converting States of our Union into Negro Republics? What brilliant statesmanship!

Abolition Ideas of Power.

In Chicago the Abolitionists have had a large meeting, to enforce the President's Proclamation. In the course of speech, a Mr. Ingersoll, who is christened as the Hon. E. C. Ingersoll, indulges in the following:—"I am not the judge of what is necessary, nor is any man here the judge. The President is the appointed Judge, and when his mandate has gone forth, every man is bound to obey it. Abraham Lincoln is commander-in-chief of the armies of the United States. As such he possesses the power necessary to crush the rebellion. I care not what you name the measure, if it becomes necessary, that is the only question, and the man who does not respect the mandates of his supreme general, when the country is in a death grapple with rebellion, is a traitor and deserves a traitor's doom." (Immense applause.) The President, in such a time, I believe, is clothed with power as full as that of the Czar of Russia. Over this question, and the question of its exercise is for HIM and his constitutional advisers to determine."

John W. Forney's Picture of Abolition Disunionists.

While the columns of the Press are daily teeming with the vile slanders of its pensioned editor against that noble party which, from the days of Jefferson down to the present hour, has ever been found foremost in the battle for the Constitution and the Union, it will be useful in exposing the malignity and baseness that now actuates him, to present a picture, drawn by himself, before he has fallen into the depths of degradation. In 1856, after we had triumphed over the fell efforts of the Abolition party, which he now sustains, he then gave vent to his feelings thus. Speaking of the hordes who came to reduce Pennsylvania from her fidelity to her sister States, he said;

"They came from the far North and the far West. Those who had figured in old Abolition organizations, when Abolitionism was a hissing and a scorn, rushed to the conflict, eager and confident that they were embarking in a victorious cause. Here we saw the men who declared in favor of an anti-slavery Constitution, an anti-slavery Bible, and an anti-slavery God! Here we listened to the appeals of those who had invoked fire and desolation upon our Southern brethren! Here we heard the accents of men who had pronounced in favor of the amalgamation of races. Here we saw the representatives of that appalling sentiment which has stigmatized our Constitution as 'a league with death and a covenant with hell.' The men who came to assail us and to poison the public mind, were not merely carpet warriors; they were the old and well tried chieftains of Sectionalism; veterans covered with scars received in many a former conflict with the friends of the Constitution; wily politicians, who understood the fell anatomy of Disunion, and had studied the awful science of tracking the very life current of the Republic to its source; men who had calculated the chances of our national existence; men who had considered the cost of a deliberate crusade upon and fearful experience in the ranks of fanaticism, had finally come to the conclusion that the day of patriotism had passed, and that the hour of civil war and natural desolation had arrived."

So wrote—so spoke—John W. Forney in 1856, when he, Hickman, Pearce, and others, were bold and apparently sincere in their denunciations of Black Republicanism, as the enemy of the Constitution, bent on forcing a dissolution of the Union by a sectional war upon the rights of the Southern States and the property of the Southern People.

Voting men—thinking men—read the words of Forney, above correctly given, and then answer whether you will permit him and his co-rebels to drag you to the abyss into which a lust for plunder and office has carried them.

Facts from Congressional History.

ABRAHAM LINCOLN ON THE MEXICAN WAR.

Abraham Lincoln, now President of the United States, was a member of Congress from Illinois in 1848, during the struggle between this country and Mexico. He was an unrelenting and bitter opponent of that war, and a firm political friend and adherent of Hon. Thomas Corwin, who proclaimed in his place in the Senate of the nation his hope that any American soldier who followed the flag of his country into Mexico would be welcomed by the Mexicans "with bloody hands to hospitable graves." Mr. Lincoln also acted, during the whole of that struggle, with that party which voted to withhold supplies from the American troops, though they were in a hostile country, and in want of all the necessities of life, and thus gave evidence of their affiliation with the enemies of the Republic, and desire to aid them in all ways possible under the laws of this country.—Mr. Lincoln did not recognize the "test of loyalty" to be a full support of all the measures of an Administration during the continuance of the war, he not only voted and spoke against the measures of Mr. Polk's Administration, but he put his opposition on such grounds as to strike at the very foundation of the Government itself.

As showing the animus of Abraham Lincoln's opposition to the war of 1848, and his criticism on the manner of conducting it on the part of the President, we copy from a speech, as reported in the Appendix to Congressional Globe, 1848, volume 19, page 95.—After propounding certain interrogatories to the President, Mr. Lincoln said:

Let the President answer the interrogatories I propose. * * *

But if he cannot or will not do this, then I shall be fully convinced of what I more than suspect already, that he is deeply conscious of being in the wrong; that he feels the blood of this war, like the blood of Abel, is crying to Heaven against him; that he ordered General Taylor into the midst of a peaceful Mexican settlement purposely to bring on a war; that originally having some strong motive to involve the two countries in a war, and trusting to escape scrutiny by fixing the public gaze upon the exceeding brightness of military glory—that attractive rainbow that rises in showers of blood; that serpent's eye, that charms to destroy—he plunged into it, and has slept on, and on, till, disappointed in his calculations of the ease with which Mexico might be subdued, he now finds himself he knows not where. How like the insane mumbblings of a fever dream is the whole tone of the late message.

At one time urging the national honor, the security of the future, the prevention of foreign interference, and even the good of Mexico herself, as among the objects of the war; at another telling us, &c.

As to the mode of terminating the war and securing peace, the President is equally wandering and indefinite. First, it is to be done by a more vigorous prosecution of the war in the vital parts of the enemy's country, and after apparently talking himself tired on this point, the President drops down on a half desponding tone, and tells us that "with a

people distracted and divided, &c. * * * the continued success of our arms may fail to obtain a satisfactory peace." Then he suggests the propriety of wheeling the Mexican people to desert the counsels of their own leaders, and trusting in our protection, to set up a government from which we can secure a satisfactory peace, telling us that "this may become the only mode of obtaining such a peace." But soon he falls into doubt of this too, and then drops back on the already half abandoned grounds of "more vigorous prosecution." * * * his mind tasked by his power, is running hither and thither, like some tortured creature on a burning surface, &c.

Again, it is a singular omission in this message, that it nowhere intimates when the President expects the war to terminate.—At its beginning, General Scott was, by this same President, driven into despair, if not to disgrace, for intimating that peace could not be conquered in less than three or four months. * * * * *

This same President gives us a long message without showing us that, as to the end, he has himself even an imaginary conception. As I have before said, he knows not where he is. He is a bewildered, confounded and miserably perplexed man. God grant he may be able to show there is not something about his conscience more painful than all his mental perplexity!

So much for Abraham Lincoln's criticism on the conduct of the Mexican war, and the spirit manifested by him in his official relation to the Government. The application of these facts from Congressional history to the present time, is for others, not us. We simply note the facts. But now as to Mr. Lincoln's ideas with reference to the right of a people to "rise up and shake off the existing government." In this case we also content ourselves with quoting Mr. Lincoln's own words, from the same speech. Mr. Lincoln said:

"Any people anywhere, being inclined, and having the power, have the RIGHT to rise up and shake off the existing government, and form a new one that suits them better.—This is a most valuable, a most sacred right. * * * Any portion of such people that can, may revolutionize and make their own of so much territory as they inhabit. More than this, a majority of any portion of such people, may revolutionize, putting down a minority intermingled with, or near them. It is a quality of revolutions not to go by old lines, or old laws, but to break up both, and make new ones."

How this solemn declaration of Mr. Lincoln attaches to existing facts in his own and the history of the nation, is for the American citizen to say.

War News

THE DARING REBEL RAID INTO PENNSYLVANIA!

CARLEISLE, Pa., Oct. 11, 1862. The recent raid of Stuart's Rebel Cavalry into Pennsylvania, as far as five miles north of Chambersburg, and from thence towards Gettysburg, to which point cannot yet be definitely ascertained, is without exception the boldest act of the war, and far surpasses in audacity and daring the celebrated raid on the White House, at an earlier period of the war. It is difficult to conceive that the feat would be attempted without previous knowledge of just where they were going and just the amount of opposition likely to be met with. It is believed hereabouts that guides accompanied them who knew as much about the condition of affairs at Mercersburg and Chambersburg as the citizens of these towns themselves, and perhaps more.

Particulars of the Raid. I proceed to furnish you with the following particulars regarding the occurrence, the main points of which have already been telegraphed to you. The cavalry, about three thousand in number (although accounts differ as to their strength, some parties insisting that there were not more than seven hundred of them), and six pieces of artillery, crossed the Potomac at Hancock or Clear Spring, on Friday morning, and proceeded at once to Mercersburg, without committing any depredations, or in the least degree interfering with the inhabitants along the route, it evidently being their intention, at the outset to spare the persons and property of private citizens horses excepted. In fact, this was communicated by some of them to parties in Chambersburg. They entered Mercersburg about noon, to the great astonishment of the citizens, who at first thought it was a body of Union troops. No damage was done at Mercersburg, with the exception of pressing a number of horses there being no railroad depot, public workshops or Government stores in the town. They passed through the town, and took the Pittsburg pike for Chambersburg, arriving near the town just before dark. One of their first acts was to plant three pieces of artillery on a hill back of the town; after which a detachment of fifteen men were sent into the town, bearing a flag of truce, and requesting to see the chief personages or authorities, stating that they had ample force at hand and that the town must be surrendered or shelled at the same time stating that guns were in position for that purpose. Hon. A. K. McClure and Provost Marshall Stimmler then accompanied them to the officer in command, and all resistance being impossible the town was surrendered and soon afterwards fully occupied. Previous to their entrance, however, a number of the militia of Chambersburg proceeded to arm themselves and made a show of resistance, but the project was abandoned as entirely futile. One of their first acts was to plant two pieces of artillery in the square of the town commanding the principal thoroughfares, and placing guards at different points.

Occupation of Chambersburg. The town was fairly occupied about seven o'clock in the evening. Shortly afterwards,

a large portion of them made directly for the warehouse and cars, in which were stored a great quantity of Government goods, consisting principally of uniforms and a small quantity of boots. Not long afterwards, the whole town was converted into one vast dressing room. On every hotel porch, at every corner, on the greater portion of the street door-steps, in fact, all over town might be seen Rebel cavalry donning Yankee uniforms and throwing their own faded and worn-out garments into the street. In many instances, one man would ensconce his pedestals in two or three new pair of pants, as many coats, and with the same number of caps hanging about him. The streets became full of dirty Rebel clothing. It is a noticeable fact that many of them had on Union uniforms when they entered the town, and a number of their horses were marked "U. S."

CHAMBERSBURG, Oct. 13.

There has been a "high old time" in the town during the past three days, caused by the sudden appearance of the Rebels, but the excitement has now somewhat subsided, and business is beginning to assume its wonted way. On Friday and Saturday all trade and travel was suspended, but to-day the lengthened countenances of our people present a more cheerful appearance. The visit of the Rebels was short and sweet, but they staid quite long enough; and all but a few of their sympathizers (and there are many here,) were delighted when they departed. They came in rags and filth, but went away like gentlemen—that is, if good, new clothing will entitle a man to be called a gentleman—for the stores and two car-loads of new clothing were seized and distributed among the party, and their appearance was bright as a "new pin;" in fact, their appearance was highly creditable to Philadelphia tailors and seamstresses, who made up the uniforms for "the boys" in McClellan's army.

You have already received some of the details of the losses here. The damage by the conflagration will exceed two hundred thousand dollars, of which amount the Cumberland Valley Railroad Company suffer to the extent of \$80,000.

Mr. O. N. Lehl, the Superintendent of the road, had all his furniture destroyed, upon which there was no insurance. The car, engine, wood and water houses of the Company were totally destroyed, and for a space of three hundred square yards, there is now nothing left but the blackened and smouldering remains. The track was uninjured, and the trains to-day are running as usual.

The warehouses of Messrs Wunderlich & Neid contained a large amount of ammunition and stores, among the former seven hundred thousand cartridges, seven hundred muskets, and a quantity of shells, loose powder &c. &c. When the building blew up, there was no one near; but those in the other sections of the town made some of the tallest traveling that has ever been seen in this section of the country, or anywhere else. Fortunately no one was injured. These buildings were located on Second street, near the Falling Spring Creek, and were leveled with the ground. One of the shells was blown into Mr. Frederick Grove's stable, and it was totally consumed.

One car was loaded with revolvers, which the Rebels carried off with them. Two long trains of cars, loaded with goods consigned to private individuals, were not disturbed.

General Hampton appeared to be in command, and appeared anxious that the citizens should not suffer. Soon after he entered the place he rode up to a house on the main street and told the occupants of the house to shoot down any private if attempted to enter the houses, unless accompanied by an officer, and he would protect them in the course. One of the officers exhibited a long list of the names of the prominent Unionists of this place, and said that he was fully posted in regard to the feeling of the people of this section.

The Rebels were accompanied by one resident of this place and several from Hagerstown, who acted as spies and pilots. Among the latter was a man who, it is alleged, was a member of the last Legislature, but we can hardly credit it. These gentlemen departed with the company in which they came. If they had remained here their necks would have been encircled with a hempen cravat.

There were about eight hundred horses taken from the stables here and the farmers in the vicinity, and a number of skinny, attenuated equines left in their place.

IMPORTANT TO FEMALES.

DR. CHEESEMAN'S PILLS.

The combination of ingredients in these Pills are the result of a long and extensive practice. They are mild in their operation, and certain in correcting all irregularities, Painful Menstruations, removing all obstructions, whether from cold or otherwise, headache, pain in the side, palpitation of the heart, whites, all nervous affections, hysterics, fatigue, pain in the back and limbs, &c., disturbed sleep, which arise from interruption of nature.

DR. CHEESEMAN'S PILLS was the commencement of a new era in the treatment of those irregularities and obstructions which have consigned so many to a premature grave. No female can enjoy good health unless she is regular, and whenever an obstruction takes place the general health begins to decline.

DR. CHEESEMAN'S PILLS are the most effective remedy ever known for all complaints peculiar to Females. To all classes they are invaluable, inducing, with certainty, periodical regularity. They are known to thousands, who have used them at different periods, throughout the country, having the sanction of some of the most eminent Physicians in America.

Explicit directions, stating when they should not be used, with each Box—the Price One Dollar per Box, containing from 50 to 60 Pills.

Pills sent by mail, promptly, by Remitting to the Proprietor. Sold by Druggists generally.

R. B. HUTCHINGS, PROPRIETOR, 20 CEDAR ST., NEW YORK. J. W. Lyman, Agent, Tunkhanock Pa.

134 Inv.

LIME AND BRICK, CHEAPER THAN AT where else in the country, for sale at VERNON'S

Meshoppen, Sept. 15, 1861.