



DEMOCRATIC MASS MEETING.

The Democrats of Bedford county will hold a MASS MEETING, at the Court House, in Bedford Borough, on MONDAY EVENING, FEBRUARY 13th (Court week). Let us pick our flints and try them again. "Truth crushed to earth will rise again," so with the wholesome and truthful measures of the Democratic party. Now is the time to strike hands as Democrats and swear eternal enmity to the fanaticism of the times. Let us meet and kindle anew the old council fires. They are yet to light this country to glory and at present through the darkness of the times. A delegate to the next Democratic State Convention, will be chosen, and other business of importance to the party will be transacted. Several addresses may be expected on the occasion.

O. E. SHANNON, Ch'n. Dem. Co. Com.

BEDFORD CLASSICAL INSTITUTE.

The current school year of this Institution will be resumed Thursday, February 23d, 1865. The Quarter is incomplete by the sudden illness of the Principal, who will be regularly terminated, and the school year will extend further into the summer than was at first designed. It is hoped, in view of the inclemency of the present winter and of the peculiar circumstances existing, that this arrangement will be acceptable to the parents. Feb. 3, 1865. JOHN LYON, Principal.

A White-washing Committee.

Mr. McClure, finding that the course of his party in the House of Representatives, in refusing to admit Messrs. Meyers and Findlay to seats, has rendered them odious with the people of this legislative district, and that a newspaper controversy with the BEDFORD GAZETTE will not mend the matter, has caused a committee to be raised to white-wash the conduct of himself and his colleagues in iniquity. The Speaker of the House, (doubtless, at McClure's suggestion) took good care to place upon the committee, two abolition lawyers, whilst he excluded, with equal care, the names of Messrs. Pershing and Sharpe, two gentlemen well acquainted with the facts of this legislative trouble, and whose reputation as honest men and sound lawyers, is beyond the reach of criticism. This only proves that the purpose of the men who raised this committee, is not to investigate fairly and honestly the alleged frauds in this district, but to cover up the infamy of their own conduct and that of their partisans, in refusing to be governed by the certificate of the majority of the return judges. Of course, the ex parte, one-sided examination which will be made by these abolition lawyers, will be so managed as to throw blame upon Democrats and exonerate the abolitionists. Nothing else can be expected from men whose action is controlled entirely by their political predilections. Nothing else can be hoped for, when the majority of the committee are themselves guilty of the fraud which they are appointed to white-wash. We are, therefore, prepared to see a long-winded report from these abolition lawyers, setting forth with the affected honesty of so many sublimated patriots, the enormity of Democratic return judges refusing to count army votes (no matter how illegal) whilst we shall not be at all astounded if our unimportant self comes in for a small share of the friendly attentions of these smellers of "frauds by return judges."

But it matters not what this committee reports. Our people have experienced outrage enough at the hands of the party in power, to have learned that nothing is too base for that party to attempt, if it be their interest so to do. White-washing committees are understood and appreciated in this "neck of the woods," and their reports are regarded with contempt and disgust. So let them whiten their abolition sepulchre. The people will uncover it in due time and all the world shall behold the rottenness which it conceals, and shall find it "fall of corruption and dead men's bones."

Abolition Star Chamber.

One day last week the peace-loving citizens of our ancient town were somewhat surprised at the novel intelligence that a select delegation deputed by our Solons at Harrisburg, and invested with plenary powers to discover certain alleged fraudulent election returns, had arrived fresh from the legislative halls. Considerable anxiety was manifested as to what this high-commission might perform during its stay among us, and it may be that some of the more timid were slightly alarmed at the presence of this august assemblage, for this feeling was enhanced from the fact, that it was well known that a certain honest individual, well known in our vicinity, had, on more than one occasion, vowed certain vengeance towards various officials in our country. In fact his pious soul could not endure the thought that such flagitious and unpublishing fraud, as he honestly believed, should remain uncovered and unpunished. "More peevish, cross, and splenetic, Than 'dog distract or monkey sick." He went down to the legislature, and there, in suppliant tone, earnestly invoked the Abolition displeasure, and besought them, for his sake, to pour forth the vials of their devouring

wrath upon the derelict and offending Prothonotary and Return Judges, who so ungraciously refused to comply with the modest request of our unpretending friend. No doubt when the Committee bade adieu to the sacred and time-honored walls of our beloved Capitol, they thought they were going into a onighted and disloyal region where nothing but the noxious weeds of fraud and treason could grow. In this they were disappointed, for on their arrival, they found that there still remained some honesty in this vile district, and that all honor and integrity had not been aggregated in a single individual. A young barrister of clever appearance acted as chairman, while another member of the same fraternity, and withal a good fellow, received the evidence, assisted, moreover, by one of the witnesses. "Our honest" friend acted as prosecutor, witness, counsel and judge, yet when one of the Committee, in his simplicity, asked him whether his client would have been elected, had he received all the votes cast, legal and illegal, he replied by saying that he had no client, that there were no parties to the action in the present case. Afterwards in contradiction to this statement, and in direct violation of every principle of law, the Committee decided that Mr. Shannon's evidence could not be received, inasmuch as he might be affected by the result.

Very little occurred to mar the harmony of their deliberations, and our conscientious townsman, with singular naivete, proceeded for two mortal hours, to let his evidence "drag its slow length along." Nothing remarkable, however, was developed from this extraordinary effort, nor could anything tangible be extracted from the testimony of those who had been imperiously summoned thither. The whole thing fell flat, intolerably flat, and everybody was disappointed. Truly, "the mountain labored and brought forth a ridiculous mouse." The Committee went home, the Democracy remained—the former wiser, the latter unterrified.

Peace Rumors.

Mr. Blair has the second time returned from Richmond, and the "loyal" papers are again filled with rumors of peace. Any one now reading the Tribune, Times, and Philadelphia Press, would think the Republican Party had suddenly become the peace party of the North, so full of news concerning peace do they daily appear. But, notwithstanding all these rumors, we are still inclined to doubt. We have always observed, that whenever the administration papers make so much ado about anything, there is always a motive. It will be recollected that Mr. Lincoln has ordered a draft for 300,000 men, quite recently; and that draft will be enforced about the 15th of this month. They know that they had promised no more drafts to their benighted followers, and in order to smooth down their disappointment and anger, they sugar-coat the pill with rumors of peace. We do not believe that Jeff. Davis, or his followers, are "willing to treat for peace on the best terms they can get," as was recently asserted by the Tribune. Neither do we believe that anything like reasonable terms will be offered them by the party in power. But if negotiations should be opened, there might be some prospect that reason would once resume its sway. But, even then, the case looks almost hopeless.

The two sections, maddened as they are by the bloody strife of the past four years, will not soon be brought to reason. The proofs of this are already seen in the papers of both the north and south. Neither section has yet suffered sufficiently to begin acting rationally; and, therefore, putting the motive out of the way, it will be seen that little foundation really exists for all the rumors (or even a part of them) now industriously set afloat, by the time-servers and lick-spittles of the Lincoln dynasty. Yet we do not wish to be understood that peace cannot be made. But we believe that when it is made, it will not be made through the influence of Mr. Jefferson Davis or Mr. Abraham Lincoln, but by the people themselves; who, becoming disgusted with the corruption and duplicity of their rulers, will rise up and force them to make peace, and allow to each section its constitutional rights. When the people shall be true to themselves, and are no longer influenced by New York and Philadelphia Abolition dailies, we shall look for peace soon but not till then.

HOPWELL OIL Co.—By reference to our advertising columns, it will be seen that this company have determined to close the selling of their stock, on the 25th of February. A fifty barrel well of lubricating oil, has been struck, within a half mile of the company's property, which causes the stock of the Hopewell to be sought after by moneyed men. The stock unsold after the above-mentioned date, will be retained for the benefit of the company.

The Duty On Paper.

On Tuesday last, the House of Representatives passed a resolution to reduce the duty on printing paper, sized and unsized, used for books and newspapers to 3 per centum ad valorem. The resolution passed by a majority of 97 yeas, to 40 nays. The Senate has yet to act upon the matter, and there it will remain to be seen how much the price will be reduced. It will undoubtedly afford some relief to a business which is now more oppressed than any other in the country.

THE WEALTHIEST MAN.—An Annual Income of \$5,000,000.—Alexander T. Stewart, the dry goods nabob of N. York, has the largest income of any man in America (or probably the world). He has lately paid an income tax of \$250,000 on a net income of \$5,000,000! This would be the interest, at 6 per cent., of over eighty millions. We know of no case among the wealthy men of England that surpasses or equals this, and we suppose A. T. Stewart is the "richest man" living.—Albany Argus.

From the Philadelphia Price Current.

Oil Operations. The operations in development of the greater part of the new oil territory, which were commenced last fall, have been suspended on account of the extreme cold weather of the winter, and some stockholders have lost faith in their investments because of the failure of the companies in paying dividends as expected. The opening of the spring will, no doubt, witness a scene of activity hitherto entirely unsurpassed in the most exciting seasons of the oil region.

Some companies, however, have continued to work in spite of the frost, and have been rewarded with unusual success. Prominent among these are the "Oil Companies of the Clarion River." We have hitherto alluded to the energy and activity displayed by the management of these companies, and are pleased to announce their success in their efforts for the development of their extensive territory. The superintendent of these companies is in the city, and furnishes some facts which will be of great interest to parties holding stock in these organizations, as well as to others desirous of finding a profitable investment for their surplus funds. The Oil Companies of the Clarion River are ten in number, and are located upon the extensive tract of territory owned by the original Clarion Oil Company, which covers in all 2,800 acres of ground within the great oil basin.

These ten companies are entitled as follows: "Indian," "Black Diamond," "Clarion River," "Highland," "Pennsylvania," "Davenport," "Little Toby River," "Greenland," "Deer Creek," and "Whitehill." Ten engines are upon the tracts assigned to these companies, and operations are being successfully conducted upon all of them with satisfactory results. The "Deer Creek," however, is the most forward. At this point the original owner of the well "struck out," while boring for saltwater, and after trying in vain to find a market for it in Pittsburg, plugged up the well and abandoned it. Since the excitement in oil property this well has passed through several hands, none of whom were able to extract the plug driven some distance below the surface. After the present owners obtained possession of the well, operations were at once resumed, and the bore of the well reached out to double the original size, and the plug driven before the boring tools instead of extracted. This well is now down some four hundred and eighty feet, and within a few days struck a vein of gas of immense force, blowing the water and oil out of the well above the derrick with a noise which was heard for a long distance. Oil in paying quantities is now found in this well, but it is intended to sink it through the third sand rock some 100 feet further, when, in the opinion of the practical oil men of the region, this well will be one of, if not the largest, producing wells in the country. All the indications of oil-gas, black sand, as it is technically termed, and sudden falls of several inches in the tools, are present here, and the tubing is upon the ground, but the Company have wisely concluded to continue operations through the third sand rock.

The other companies have each a well down to various depths, from 200 to 300 feet, and all with the best indications of oil. The "Black Diamond" promises to be unusually prolific, and will be pumping in a very short time, while the "Indian" and "Whitehill" are progressing with the most flattering prospects.

Probably no ten companies in the whole list of oil companies offer more flattering inducements to the public as an investment than the foregoing. They have all the prerequisites of success: first class territory, an energetic and thoroughly practical superintendent, honest and judicious officers, and, what is after all the most important plenty of oil in their wells. The operations of these companies will be long remembered as the classic groups of the history of Petroleum, Oil Creek.

Credits on Drafts.

Lately, Provost Marshal General Fry has written a letter to the Governor of Minnesota, in which he makes the following explanation of the system of credits allowed on former drafts, viz:

"As it would be unjust and illegal to require a district which had filled its quota under the last call with three years' men to furnish as many men under the present call as an equal district which filled its quota under the last call with one year men, the former having furnished three times the number of years of service which the latter had furnished, it became necessary to estimate the number of years of service which each State, district and sub-district had furnished respectively, so that in ascertaining the required number for each district, in order to obtain three hundred thousand men, each locality would receive full credit for the number of years of service furnished under the last call, or excess carried forward and credited upon that call, previous calls being filled with three years' men, or enlistments reduced to the three years' basis."

In view of the fact that under former drafts a large number of persons liable to military duty left the locality in which they were enrolled for the purpose of escaping conscription, a bill has been introduced into the Legislature calculated to restrain evasions of pending draft. It declares that all persons who may leave their homes or enrollment districts for the purpose of avoiding military service, or who may conceal themselves or refuse to report after having been notified of their being drafted, shall be deprived of their right of citizenship within the commonwealth, and "shall be incapable of inheriting any estate under the intestate laws of the commonwealth, or by contract acquiring, possessing or disposing of any real or personal estate within the same. Any officer of election knowingly receiving the vote of any person so escaping military service shall be liable to indictment for misdemeanor, and on conviction shall be fined in a sum not less than one hundred dollars and be imprisoned for a term not less than one month. Any person assisting, harboring, or in any manner aiding in the escape or concealment of the persons described and provided for by this act, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and on conviction of the same shall be liable to fine and imprisonment for not less than three months."—Dem. Standard.

Dr. E. B. Foote, 1130 Broadway, New York—read his advertisement in another column of this paper. Since February last the Administration has issued calls, and ordered drafts, for a million and a half of men.

Report of the Surveyor General.

The second annual report of Hon. James P. Barr, Surveyor General of Pennsylvania, which has just been issued by the Public Printer, exhibits a marked improvement in the business and receipts of the Land Office over previous years. The number of patents paid for during the year, is two thousand one hundred and seventy-eight, being about the number paid for in the previous ten years. The receipts were a fraction under ninety-two thousand dollars, or something more than the receipts from the same source for the whole seven years beginning December 1, 1856, and ending November 30, 1863 as will be seen from the following statement:

Table with 2 columns: Year, Amount. Dec. 1856 to Nov. 1857, \$21,553 59; Dec. 1857 to Nov. 1858, 12,948 49; Dec. 1858 to Nov. 1859, 13,550 22; Dec. 1859 to Nov. 1860, 11,325 40; Dec. 1860 to Nov. 1861, 7,212 80; Dec. 1861 to Nov. 1862, 5,239 61; Dec. 1862 to Nov. 1863, 18,457 03; Dec. 1863 to Nov. 1864, 91,966 70.

In 1862, the year previous to Mr. Barr's induction into the office of Surveyor General, the whole receipts of the office did not defray more than half its expenses. But the past year has yielded the State Treasury a clear income from lands of at least eighty thousand dollars, over and above all the expenses of the Land Office. This is by far the most gratifying exhibit that any Surveyor General has been enabled to make for many years. Mr. Barr expresses the opinion that, by judicious legislation, the sum of two or three million dollars, which is estimated to be still due on unpatented lands, might be brought in to the State Treasury in the next ten years, without inflicting injury or distress upon a single debtor. The plan by which he proposes to effect this desirable purpose, is to tax unpatented lands slightly higher than those that are patented, and thus make it the interest of all holders of unpatented lands to extinguish the claims of the Commonwealth upon them. There is certainly no good reason why the large amount still due the State on account of lands should not be collected, and there are many and very obvious reasons why it should be brought into the Treasury within a reasonable period from this date. To collect it summarily would be a hardship to many of the debtors; and to avoid this, the Surveyor General humbly suggests a plan by which it may be got in gradually.

Landholders who neglect to procure patents from the Commonwealth do injustice to those who have patented their lands, and also incur the risk of being made to pay for their neglect. Several movements looking to the summary collection of these debts, have of late years been made in the Legislature; and it would not surprise us if land-owners who continue to put off getting patents should be compelled to pay up at an increased rate of interest. The present rate ranges from two to six per cent. per annum, according to the price at which the land sold originally—that which sold at the highest price paying the lowest rate of interest.

The price of land was changed at different periods. Under Penn and his heirs, it was \$41 33 and \$22 22 at another. Under the Commonwealth, the price, which was not uniform throughout the State, ranged from \$80 per hundred acres down to \$6 66. In certain districts of limited extent still other prices were fixed, but the foregoing were the prevailing rates, at which nearly all the lands in the State were taken by the first purchasers.

Appended to the report are blank forms, which will be found of use to persons applying for land. Also, a list of the several counties of the Commonwealth, with the date of their erection, &c., from which it may be seen that from three counties established at the first settlement of the province, (Philadelphia, Bucks and Chester,) Pennsylvania has grown to contain not less than sixty-six counties.

THE WAR.

Besides the army under Gen. Hardee, on the Combahee river, at Salkehatchie, there are two other Confederate armies opposing Sherman's movements. A force concentrating at Branchville, S. C., the great railroad centre at which Sherman is supposed to be aiming, and it will be under the immediate command of General Beauregard. Gen. D. H. Hill is at Augusta, Georgia, and is gathering an army at that place. It is known that Sherman has halted for nearly two weeks at Pocolingo and just north of it, and when urged forward by the Washington authorities, gave as his reason that the Confederate army on the opposite side of the Combahee was quite as large as his, and unless reinforced he ran too great a risk by penetrating farther into the interior and going so far from his base at Hilton Head. Sherman, in this state of affairs has made a slight alteration in his plan. He has stopped some of the troops coming from Savannah to join him; turned them back to Savannah, and has begun a faint towards Augusta, to try and keep as many Confederates as possible at that place. On Wednesday last these troops were reported just outside of Savannah, moving on the road towards Augusta, over one hundred miles distant. There have been no contests anywhere between Savannah and Charleston for a long time.

It is reported that Gen. Robert E. Lee has been appointed Commander-in-Chief of all the forces of the Southern States. President Davis has made the 10th of March a day of fasting, humiliation and prayer throughout the Confederacy.

On last Thursday, the steamer Eclipse exploded her boilers on the Tennessee river, opposite Johnsonville. She had many soldiers on board, and over one hundred and forty lives were lost by the accident.

A Federal raid has begun up the Chowan River, from Albemarle sound. It is the intention to try and capture Weldon, if not too strongly opposed by the Confederates. There is a large Confederate force at Weldon. The Federal raiding party contains both cavalry and infantry.

The Confederate authorities have refused to allow a commission, consisting of Bishop McViney, Jayne, and Lee, and Mr. Horatio Gates Jones, of Philadelphia, to visit the prisons in the South and report the condition of the Federal prisoners.

The intelligence by Southern sources from Wilmington is to January 23d. It confirms the belief that the Federal troops had given up the idea of attacking the city.—Age, January 30.

A large lot of blankets, boxes, etc., have been delivered to the Federal prisoners confined in Richmond.

PEACE.—The "true result of the Blair mission" is given as follows in the telegrams of Saturday; but, as the official stamp is wanting, the public will await further advice: "That Jefferson Davis is willing to waive all formalities and send to Washington, or receive from there Commissioners to treat for peace upon the basis of separation. The President of the United States, on the other hand, is willing to give a hearing to any person of influence who may come from the States in rebellion, with or without authority from Davis, to treat for peace on the basis of submission to the Union. Of the above facts there is no doubt."—Pat. & Union.

We are apt to be free with our jokes upon Doctors and their drugs, until sick and in need of their aid, then all alike bow to the necessity of recourse to their hard-earned and often ill-requisite skill. The prevailing belief that physicians frown upon who ever deviates from their peculiar system and usages, arises from the fact that their better information leads them soonest to detect and discard the medical delusions and impositions that are trusted upon the community. That they are ready and prompt to adopt any really valuable invention is seen by the treatment Doct. J. C. Ayer's Chemical Remedies have received at their hands. They appreciate the value of these medicines because they know their composition, and where is the man who ever heard a respectable physician either disparage them or discourage their use? No profession or pursuit has done more for the human family than the medical profession.—None is followed by nobler men or for nobler ends; nor is there one which better deserves the best thanks of mankind.—Canton (N. Y.) Democrat.

MARRIED.

BARNDOLLAR—WASHBAUGH.—In the Presbyterian Church, on Wednesday, the 1st inst., by the Rev. R. F. Sample, Lieutenant William P. Barndollar, of Bloody Run, to Miss Kate E. Washbaugh, of Bedford.

GREENOUGH—MKILLIP.—On the 23d ult., by Rev. D. S. Banks, Mr. John Greenough, of North Point, Bedford Co., to Miss Elizabeth L. McKillip, of Fulton Co., Pa.

ROWE—ROHLAND.—At the residence of the bride's father, in West Newton, Pa., on the 20th ult., Mr. John R. Rowe to Miss Eliza J. Rohland.

DIED.

SILL.—On Sunday morning, January 8, 1865, in the city of Desoto, Missouri, after an illness of a few days, Mr. JOHN F. SILL, formerly of Bedford county, Pa.

The subject of this notice was, for a number of years, in the employ of the St. Louis and Iron Mountain Railroad, and was, in November last, appointed the general superintendent of the entire road. He was beloved alike by officers and employers for his sterling integrity and Christian demeanor.

On the announcement of his death to Mr. Barlow, the President of said Road, (who is a member of the Missouri Legislature in session in Jefferson city,) he issued the following order to the assistant superintendent: "I cannot express the heartfelt grief that your announcement of the death of our good and true friend, JOHN F. SILL, has caused me. A friend who has been so faithful, so upright, so exemplary, in every relation he has occupied in our fraternity. Who can supply the vacuum caused by his death? I hope you will make all needful preparations for his funeral ceremony that shall comport with the character he bore in life and the loss we have sustained. I suggest that Mr. Bush call a meeting of rail road employers and his friends, and pass such resolutions of respect and condolence as are befitting the circumstance of his death. I desire that the Board of Directors, if convenient, attend the funeral, I think it due to the memory of so good a man, and the relation he has so long and so creditably borne to the Rail Road Company. On the day of the funeral I propose that the engines of all the trains be draped in black, as a fitting token of our respect. Do whatever is right to give a proper expression to that sorrow that cannot be repressed."

Office St. Louis & I. M. R. R. } ST. LOUIS, Jan. 11, 1865.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors of this company, held this day, the following resolution was unanimously adopted:

Resolved That in the decease of Mr. John F. SILL, we mourn the loss of a Christian gentleman and an exemplary officer, whose place we feel it will be difficult to fill. That in the course of many years business intercourse with the deceased, he has constantly proved himself an exemplary man of reliable integrity, ability and deportment; whose services, so acceptable to our company, we gratefully acknowledge, and deeply sympathize with the community in his demise, and tender to his friends and relatives our heartfelt condolence in their great bereavement.

The deceased, when told that he must die, said "I am not afraid to die. I have striven hard to be ready, knowing that the Son of Man cometh as a thief in the night." He then asked his Pastor to read for him the 119th Psalm and pray for him. This done, he clasped his hands and in raptures said, "Blessed Savior have mercy on a poor sinner that puts his trust in Thee, and blessed Jesus, receive my soul," and soon after expired.

He was buried in the Presbyterian Cemetery in Carondelet, by the Masonic order, of which body he was an honorable member, followed by a large concourse of friends and mourners. S. A. M., Pastor.

The Hopewell Oil Company.

Notice is hereby given that the books of subscription to the stock of the Hopewell Oil Company will be closed on the 25th day of February next. Agents are requested to make report of all sales immediately after said day. By order of the Board of Directors.

J. SIMPSON AFRICA, Treasurer. February 3, 1865.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.

Letters testamentary on the last will and testament of Jacob Snowberger, late of Middle Woodberry township, dec'd., having been granted to the subscriber, residing in said township, notice is hereby given to all persons indebted to said estate to make payment immediately, and those having claims will present them, without delay, properly authenticated for settlement. Feb. 3—St. JOHN B. REPLEGUE, Executor.

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FASHION PLATES. Having made special arrangements with Mrs. Deans, 473 Broadway, New York, for contributions to our Fashion Department, we call the attention of the Ladies to the same, and commend our Monthly to their notice, as a containing more information in regard to Dress and the Toilet, than any other Magazine publishes.

SUBSCRIBE NOW! Now is the time to subscribe, and have your volume complete for 1865. We will furnish back numbers to such as do not subscribe within the time for the January or February number. But to be sure and get them without delay, send in your subscription early. Our subscription price is FIVE DOLLARS A YEAR. Payable in advance, upon the receipt of which our receipt, for the same, will be sent in return.

PREMIUMS IN GOLD! As an additional inducement to subscribers early, we shall distribute among our subscribers a large list of valuable Premiums, relying upon an extraordinary large subscription list to compensate us for our liberality. These premiums will consist of valuable Souvenirs of the golden wealth of the Pacific States, and will be as follows:—

- To any person sending us One Hundred Paying Subscribers, we will send them immediately, a Five Dollar Gold Piece, and an extra copy of the Pacific Monthly for a year, free. To any person sending us Twenty-five Paying Subscribers, we will send, immediately, a Five Dollar Gold Piece, and an extra copy of the Pacific Monthly for a year, free. To any person sending us Ten Paying Subscribers, we will send, immediately, a Three Dollar Gold Piece, and an extra copy of the Pacific Monthly for a year, free. To any person sending us Five Paying Subscribers, we will send an extra copy of the Pacific Monthly for a year, free. We are, also, having made, a large quantity of valuable PRESENTS and KEEPSAKES for single subscribers, who send direct to the Office. The Presents and Souvenirs consist of Ladies' Breast-Pins, Ear-Rings, Finger-Rings, Sleeve-Buttons, etc.; and Gentlemen's Breast-Pins, Finger-Rings, Sleeve-Buttons, Studs, Settings, for Cane-heads, etc., made from California and Nevada Gold and Silver bearing Quartz and Ore—Genuine Diamond Jewelry. The Gold and Silver bearing Quartz and Ore from which these Souvenirs are made, is mined from the celebrated GOLD & CRUX and Ophir mines of Nevada, and will be valuable as mementos, as well as beautiful in appearance and design. EVERY REGULAR SUBSCRIBER, as above, to the PACIFIC MONTHLY, will be entitled to one of these articles for every subscription standing opposite their names on our books.

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