THE GAZETTE.

LEWISTOWN, PA. Wednesday, March 19, 1862.

\$1 per annum in advance--- \$1.50 at end of six mouths -- \$2 at end of year.

sent out of the County must be paid for in By The subscription of those out of this county to whom this paragraph comes marked, has expired, and unless re-

newed will be discontinued. We have also set a limit in Midlin county, beyond which we intend no man in future shall owe us for subscription. Those receiving the paper with this paragraph marked, will therefore know that they have come under our rule, and if payment is not made within one month thereafter yo shall discontinue all such



Fing of the free heart's only home, By angel hands to valor given! Thy stars have lit the welkin dome And all thy hues were born in heaven; Forever float that standard sheet! Where breathes the foe but falls before us With freedom's soil beneath our feet, And freedom's banner streaming o'er us.

PENNSVLVANIA LEGISLATURE.

The House of Representatives at Harrisburg have had under discussion for some time a bill repealing the tonnage tax act of last year. The question gave rise to much debate, in which one side took the ground that the act was a contract, and thus inviolable, while the other contended that it was a simple act of legislation which could be repealed at any time. The bill as passed, as near as we can gather from the amendments made, is as follows:

session of the Legislature purporting to be an act for the commutation of tonnage duties, by means whereof the sum of seven hundred and fifty-two thousand three hundred and eight dollars and forty-one cents or thereabouts, besides interest then owing to the State by the Pennsylvania railroad company and in contemplation of law in the treasury of the State, together with a large annual revenue stipulated to be paid by said company as the price of its charter, and by way of compensation for the deterioration in val ue of the main line of the public works apprehended and actually inflicted by the construction and operation of the said road, which revenue had already reached the sum of three hundred thousand dollars and upwards, and would have amounted at this time to a greatly larger sum, with the prospect of indefinite increase-were wrongfully drawn from the sinking fund provided by the constitution and laws of this State for the payment of the public debt thereof, and made sacred and inviolable for that purpose, upon suggestions and considerations which were either in conflict with the constitution or utterly illusory and worthless in themselves, amounting in effect, under color of a pretend ed contract or commutation, to a gratuitous donation of all the said moneys and revenue to a private corporation, without any substantial equivalent whatever, thereby violating the plighted faith of the State, and increasing the burthens of the people at a time when the necessities of the country pre eminently required the most rigid economy and the strictest husbandry of their resources;

1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, in General Assembly met, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same, That the said recited act of Assembly of the 7th day of March, A. D. 1861, be and the same is hereby repealed, and the said ton nage tax, or duties imposed by the act incorporating the said Pennsylvania railroad company, and the supplements thereto, is hereby restored, re imposed, and made payable to the Commonwealth in the same manner, on the same terms and conditions as though the said repealing act had never been passed.

Sec. 2. That it shall be the duty of the Attorney General to proceed forthwith to sue for, recovery and collect by distress, or otherwise, the arrears of the said tonnage tax which were due and owing at the time of the passage of the said recited act which is hereby repealed, together with such additional tax or duties as would have accrued upon the tonnage of the said company, until the date of the present act; and for the proper ascertainment of the amount of the additional tax, it shall be the duty of said company to file forth-with, in the office of the Auditor General a statement duly authenticated by the oaths of the President and Treasurer of said company, of the amount of their business so made taxable, for the intervening period, and also to furnish the Auditor General, from time to time, such other and additional statements and such access to their books as he may judge necessary for the purpose of the said suit or other proceedings, hereby authorized; Provided, however, that the moneys paid by the said company on account of the said pretended commutation over and beyond the anneal instalment or instalments, payable by them on their bonds for the purchase money of the public works, shall be credited upon the arrears of the said tax, which were due and owing at the passage of the said repealed act, and allowed in the collection of the said arrears.

The vote was-YEAS-Messrs. Alexander, Banks, Barron, Beaver, Beebe, Bigham, Blanchard, Bliss, Boileau, Brown, (Mercer,) Brown, (Northumberland,) Busby, Cessna, Craig, Dellone, Divins, Donley, (Greene,) Dougherty, Elliott, Fox, Freeland, Gamble, Graham, Grant, Gross, Hall, Henry, Harper, Hess, Hoffer, Hoover, Hopkins, (Washington.) Hutchman, Kaine, Kennedy, Kline, Labar, Lehman, Lichten-wallner, M'Clellan, M'Coy, M'Culloch, Myers, Neimax, Peters, Potteiger, Ramsey, Rex, Rhoads, Ritter, Ross, (Luzerne,) Ross, (Mifflin,) Rowland, Russel, Ryon, Shannon, Strang, Tate, Tracy, Tutton, Wakefield, Weidner, Williams, Wimly, Windle, Wolf, Worley, Zeigler and Rowe, Speaker-70.

Nars-Messrs. Abbot, Armstrong, Bates, Caldwell, Chatham, Cochran, Cowan, Dennis, Donnelly. (Philadelphia,) Duffield, Early, Gaskill, Greenbank, Hopkins, (Philadelphia,) Josephs, M'Makin, M'Marcus, Pershing, Quigley, Scott, Smith, (Chester,) Smith,

(Philadelphia,) Thompson, Vincent, Warner

We hear it stated that it will also pass the Senate. If so, the Supreme Court will probably have to decide the question. From a cursory examination of its features and passage will not effect the object professed.

of last year, and it strikes us that if the movement are especially directed to be members would have been very anxious for ready, and the Secretaries of War and of without coupling it with charges of bribery and law questions.

The following bill, introduced by Mr. Ross of this county, revived the subject, would recognize the act of last winter as binding. To our view Mr. Ross's course preamble pronounces a part of the "gratuitous donation :"

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, in General Assembly met, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same, That the time in which the Mifflin and Centre County railroad company is required by the proviso to the fourth section of the "act for the commutation of tonnage duties," approved the 7th day of March, 1861, to grade and prepare for bridges, superstructure and laying of the track of certain portions of their road be, and the same is hereby extended, for three years from and after the passage of

The Present Rebellion. Remarkable Document, Showing the Secret

Designs of its Originators. The New York Times of Saturday contains the following document, which was sent to that paper by a correspondent, who found it in the fortifications of Fernandi-WHEREAS, An act was passed at the last | na, Florida, after they were taken possession of by our forces. The document gives us an insight into the secret history of the traitors during the month of January, 1861, and shows conclusively the wicked designs then entertained by the present sition, as a probable necessity, and have made leaders of the rebellion. It is from D. L. Yulee, then Senator from Florida, and is

> WASHINGTON, Jan. 7, 1861. My DEAR SIR: On the other side is a copy of resolutions adopted at a consultation of the Senators from the seceding States-in which Georgia, Alabama, Louisiana, Arkansas, Texas, Mississippi, and Florida were

> The idea of the meeting was that the States should go out at once, and provide for the early organization of the Confederate Government, not later than 15th February. This time is allowed to enable Louisiana and Texas to participate. It seemed to be opinion [sic] that if we left here force, loan, and volunteer bills might be passed, which would put Mr. Lincoln in immediate condition for hostilities -whereas [sic] by remaining in our places until the 4th of March, it is thought we can keep the hands of Mr. Buchanan tied, and then disable the Republicans from effecting any legislation which will strengthen the hands of the incoming Administration

The resolutions will be sent by the delega tion to the president of the Convention. have not been able to find Mr. Mallory this by the fugitive enemy; while the fords are morning. Hawkins [the member from Florida] is in Connecticut. I have, therefore, thought it best to send you this copy of the resolutions.

In haste, yours truly,
D. L. YULEE. Joseph Finegan, Esq., ('Sovereignty Conterence,') Tallahassee, Fla,

Make a Note of It.

The pro-Slavery Democracy at the last election supported for President John C. Breckinridge, who is now a rebel General. and for Vice President Joe Lane, whose preferences are for the rebels.

The more moderate portion of the Democracy, (or Douglas wing), supported for Vice President Hershel V. Johnson, who Vice President Hershel V. Johnson, who is now Attorney General of Jeff Davis' Headquarters of the Army of the Potomac, Fairfax Court House, Va., March 14, 1862. rebel Cabinet.

The "Union" party, whose platform was the "Constitution," supported for President John Bell, now a rank Tennessee Se-

Thus, it would appear, that Abraham Lincoln and Hannibal Hamlin constituted the only entire loyal ticket for President and Vice President, and that the Repub icans were the only party who did not vote for a Secessionist at the late Presidential election.

Some of the men, says the Raftsman's Journal, who supported Secessionists-and whose hearts are still with their old masters whilst they proclaim themselves good Unionists-are at present engaged in reading lectures to those who supported loyal men. They are especially affecting when they speak of the Constitution and its guarantees, and all that. But there are thousands upon thousands who thank God that the candidates of these men were not chosen, (although they were allured into the support of Secessionists by Fusion electoral tickets), who now repudiate the doctrine of the party which misled them, and who will hereafter act with the party which alone supported loyalists for President and Vice President.

Tax on ALE .- Two hundred thousand barrels of ale are manufactured annually in the city of Albany, N. Y. Under the new tax that city will pay on this article alone, two hundred thousand dollars a year.

WARNEWS.

President Lincoln has assumed the active duties of Commander-in-Chier of the Army and Navy of the United States. The first order, issued January 22, but only now bearings, we incline to the opinion that its made public, directs a general movement of the land and naval forces against the The Legislature can, without question, Rebels on the 22d day of February. The The Fight Between the Monitor and impose a tonnage tax regardless of the act army and naval forces designated for this the measure which has caused so much de- the Navy, the General-in-Chief (McClelbate, they would have passed such a bill lan), and all other commanders and subordinates are notified that they will be held to a strict and full accountability for the prompt execution of the order. The second order directs the organization of the and was opposed on the ground that it Army of the Potomac into five corps, and designates the commanders of each. The third order states that Gen. McClellan havis not consistent in voting for the preamble ing personally taken the field, he is relievand resolution adopted, and then speaking ed of the command of all other military deand voting in favor of a bill which that partments except that of the Department of the Potomac. The two Departments of Generals Halleck and Hunter, with the portion of that now under Gen. Buell, are consolidated and designated as the Department of the Mississippi, and placed under the command of Gen. Halleck. The country west of the Department of the Potomac and east of the Department of the Mississippi is designated the Mountain Department, and placed under command of Gen. Fremont. This Department will include Western Virginia and East Tennessee north of Knoxville. Commanders of Departments are notified to report directly to the Secretary of War, and that prompt, full and frequent reports will be expected

The Contending Armies in Virginia.

The retreat of the enemy from Manassas and Winchester, although it has postponed the anticipated engagement between the two large armies that have so long faced each other on the banks of the Potomac, by no means proves that they will not soon engage deadly conflict along an immense line. The rebel generals have long contemplated a retrograde movement from their former pomany preparations for it. Even before the battle of Bull Run, it is said they had determined, in case they were defeated in that contest, to fall back upon a defensive line, formed by the Rappahannock and Rapidan riv-And General Beauregard having admonished them that, if outflanked, they would be utterly unable to defend Manassas, they have been busily engaged, for some weeks, in erecting defences upon the new battle field they have selected. Their army is, doubt less, disheartened and demoralized by the nu merous disasters that have lately befallen the Secession cause, and by necessity are falling back before our advancing columns; but it has not yet been defeated or subdued, and it may still cherish the hope that, by a success-ful defence of its present line, our great army may yet be prevented from gaining complete atrol of Virginia.

The new line of defence to which the enemy in Virginia are said to have fallen back, embraces, for the most part, the occupation of the South bank of the Rappahannock and its main fork, the Rapidan. The shores of these streams are precipitous, woody, and capable of being rendered comparatively tenable. The few wooden bridges that span them have, no doubt, been destroyed ere this said to be guarded in force, so as to render at all improbable that such a line of defence may have been chosen. It has natural advantages which we cannot afford to despise. On the west, the Blue Ridge range forms an impassable barrier; on the east, the Rappahannock, with its rapid current and alm navigable channel, rolls down to the Atlantic: while upon the south, a direct railroad connection is open to Richmond, which is not more than sixty miles distant.

Fredericksburg, the most northerly point of the new position, is said to have been well fortified, and according to our latest despatches, the rebels have made a stand here.

Address of General McClellan to his Soldiers.

THE TIME FOR ACTION HAS ARRIVED. Soldiers of the Army of the Potomac :

For a long time I have kept you inactive, but not without a purpose. You were to be disciplined, armed, and instructed. The formidable artillery you now have had to be created Other armies were to move and accomplish certain resn'ts. I held you back that you might give the death-blow to the rebellion that has distracted our once happy country. The patience you have shown, and your confidence in your general, are worthy a dozen

victories. These preliminary results are now accomplished. I feel that the patient labors of many months have produced their fruit. The army of the Potomac is now a real armymagnificent in material, admirable in discipline and instruction, excellently equipped and armed. Your commanders are all that I

could wish. The moment for action has arrived, and I know that I can trust in you to save our coun-As I ride through your ranks I see in your faces the sure presage of victory. I feel

that you will do whatever I ask of you. The period of inaction has passed. I will bring you face to face with the rebels, and only pray that God may defend the right. In whatever direction you may move, how-

ever strange my actions may appear to you, ever bear in mind that my fate is linked with yours, and that all I do is to bring you where know you wish to be-on the decisive battle field. It is my business to place you there. am to watch over you as a parent over his children, and you know that your general loves you from the depths of his heart.

It shall be my care, as it has ever been, to gain success with the least possible loss; but I know that if it is necessary you will willingly follow me to your graves for the righteous

God smiles upon us! Victory attends us yet! I would not have you think that aim is to be attained without a manly struggle. I will not disguise it from you. You have brave foes to encounter—foemen well worthy of the steel that you will use so well. I shall

demand of you great, heroic exertions; rapid and long marches; desperate combats; privations, perhaps. We will share all these together; and, when this sad war is over, we will all return to our homes, and feel that we can ask no higher honor than the proud consciousness that we belonged to the Army of

GEORGE B. McCLELLAN, Major General Commanding. the Merrimac.

Before daylight on Sunday morning the Menitor moved up and took a position along side the Minnesota, lying between the latter ship and the fortress, where she could not be seen by the Rebels, but was ready, with steam

Up to 8 o'clock on Sunday the Rebels gave no indication of what were their further de-The Merrimac laid up toward Craney Island, in view but motionless. At that hour she was observed in motion, and came out followed by the Yorktown and Jamestown, both crowded with troops. The object of the leniency toward the Minnesota on the previous evening thus became evident. It was the hope of the Rebels to bring the three ships aboard the Minnesota, overcome her crew by the force of numbers and capture both vessel and men. The design was a bold and sagacious one, and apparently of easy accomplishment.

As the Rebel flotilla came out from Sowell's Point the Monitor stood out boldly towards them. It is doubtful if the Rebels knew what to make of the strange looking battery, or if they despised it. Even the Yorktown kept on approaching until a 13 inch shell from the the Monitor sent her right about. The Merrimac and the Monitor kept on approaching each other, the latter waiting until she would choose her distance, and the former apparent ly not knowing what to make of her funny look ing antagonist. The first shot from the Mon itor was fired when about one hundred vards distance from the Merrimac. This distance was subsequently reduced to fifty yards, and at no time during the two hours of furious cannonading that ensued were the vessels more than two hundred yards apart.

It is impossible to produce the animated descriptions given of this grand contest between two vessels of such formidable effen sive and defensive powers. The scene was in plain view from Fortress Monroe, and in the main facts all the spectators agree. At first the fight was very furious, and the guns of the Monitor were fired rapidly. As she carries but two guns, whilst the Merrimac has eight, of course she received two or three shots for each one she gave. Finding that her antagonist was much more formidable than she looked, the Merrimac attempted to run her down. The superior speed and quick er turning abilities of the Monitor enabled her to avoid these shocks, and to give the Merrimac as she passed a shot. Once the Merrimac struck her near amidships, but only to prove that the battery could not be run down nor shot down. She spun around like a top, and as she got her bearing again sent one of her formidable missiles into her huge

The officers of the Monitor at this time had gained such confidence in the impregnability of their battery that they no longer fired at random or hastily. The fight then assumed its most interesting aspects. The Monitor ran round the Merrimac repeatedly, probing her sides, seeking for weak points, and reser ving her fire with a coolness that must have been intensely aggravating to the officers of her big enemy, until she had the right spot and the exact range, and made her experi ments accordingly. In this way the Merri mae received three shots which must have eriously damaged her. The first went in abaft of the smoke stack and ranged forward. The next shot was put in low down on her side, near the edge of the iron roofing, which overhangs her sides somewhat like a pent house. The next shot was placed nearly in the same position. Neither of these shots rebounded at all, but appeared to cut their ship. Soon after receiving the third shot the Merrimac turned towards Sowell's Point, and made off at full speed.

The Monitor followed the Merrimac until she got well inside Sowell's Point, and then returned to the Minnesota. It is probable the pursuit would have been continued still further, but Lieut, Worden, her commander, had previously had his eyes injured, and it was also felt that so much depended on the Monitor that it was imprudent to expose her unnecessarily. Lieut. Worden at the time he was injured was looking out of the eye holes of the pilot house, which are simply horizon tal slits about half an inch wide. A round shot from the Merrimac struck squarely against these slits as Lieut. W. was looking through, causing some scalings from the iron and fragments of the paint to fly with great force against his eyes. The injury was necessarily very painful, and it was at once feared that he would lose one of his eyes.— Before, however, he left Old Point, it was thought this danger had been removed. Lieut. Green now has command of the Monitor.

EVACUATION OF NEW MADRID. The Rebels leave all their Guns and Camp Equipage-Twenty-five pieces of heavy Ai tillery Taken—Thirty two Batteries of Field Artillery, several thousand Small Arms, and a great quantity of Stores taken—No

Rebel Flag remaining in Missouri.

St. Louis, March 14. The following is a copy of the official despatch sent to the Secretary of War:

"After several days' skirmishing and number of attempts of the enemy's gunboats te dislodge General Pope's batteries at Point Pleasant, the enemy has evacuated his fort and intrenchments at New Madrid, leaving all his artillery, field batteries, tents, wagons, mules, &c., and an immense quantity of military stores.

"Brigadier General Hamilton now occupies

'This was the last stronghold of the enemy in this State, and no rebel flag is now flying in Missouri." Sr. Louis, March 15 .- Gen. Pope, in

dispatch to Gen. Halleck, says:
"Our success at New Madrid has been greater than reported.

"Twenty-five pieces of heavy artillery, (twenty four pounders and rifled) thirty-two batteries of field artillery, an immense quantity of fixed ammunition, several thousand small arms, hundreds of boxes of musket cartridges, three hundred mules, tents for an army of 12,000 men, and an immense quantity of other property, of not less value than million dollars, have fallen into our hands. "The men only escaped. The enemy's force is demoralized, and dispersed in the swamp on the opposite side of the river.

"The enemy abandoned their works so hurriedly as to leave all the baggage of their officers and the knapsacks of their men. Their dead and unburied-their suppers were on the tables, and the candles burning in their

"A furious thunderstorm, which raged all night, enabled them to get across the without being discovered. Our heavy battery was established during the night of the 12th, within eight hundred yards of the enemy's works, and opened at daylight on the 13th, just thirty-four hours after the guns were delivered to us at Cairo.

"During the whole of yesterday our lines were drawn closer around their works, under a furious fire of sixty pieces of artillery. fear of an assault on their works at daylight induced them to flee precipitately during the

"Many prisoners have been taken, and the colors of several Arkansas regiments.
"Our loss is about 50 killed and wounded.

"Hollins was in command of the fleet, and Generals McCoon, Stewart, and Grant of the land forces. The gunboats went down the

Capture of Newbern.

BALTIMORE, March 18 .- The steamer Commodore arrived here this morning direct from General Burnside's expedition. She brings the announcement of the cap-

ture of Newbern, North Carolina, and the defeat of the rebels there, with the capture of a large number of artillery, after a hard fought battle.

It is reported that 300 rebel prisoners were captured. Some of the reports make our less from 50 to 60 killed, and 250 to 300 woun-

A correspondent of the Inquirer telegraphs as follows:

"The enemy's works, six miles below Newbern, were attacked on Friday morning last. They were defended by a force about ten thousand strong, and having twenty-one guns posted behind formidable batteries, over two miles long.

"The fight was one of the most desperate of the war. Our troops behaved with the steadiness and courage of veterans, and after nearly four hours' hard fighting drove the rebels out of all their positions, captured three light batteries of field artillery. forty-six heavy siege guns, large stores of fixed ammunition, three thousand small arms and two bundred prisoners, including one Colonel, three Captains and four Lieuts. The enemy le t-a large number of dead on

"They escaped by the cars to Goldsborough, burning the bridges over the Trent and Claremont, and firing the city of Newbern. No extensive damage was done to the place. We lost about one hundred killed and four hundred wounded, mostly belonging to New England regiments.

"Rev. O. N. Benton was killed, and Major Legendre, of the Fifty first New York, was mortally wounded. Lieutenant Colonel Marritt, of the Twenty third Massachusetts, and Adjutant F. A. Stearns, of the Twenty-first Massachusetts Regiment, of Amherst, were also killed, and their bodies are on the way home.'

The loss of the enemy is not certainly known, but must have been pretty severe Before our troops reached this last work they encountered another, which was deserted before they came up. It was in front of this last fortification that the greatest oss was sustained.

Our entire loss is estimated by Major John son at 90 killed and 400 wounded and missing. The force of the rebels is supposed

to have been about 8,000. We captured a number of prisoners, including Col. Avory, who cursed his soldiers as cowards. Just as the battle terway clear through iron and wood into the minated, the for lifted and enabled our gunboats, which had been impatiently waiting for an opportunity to participate in the fight, to come up the river, and our troops were furnished with means of transportation across the Trent river to Newbern. The rebels attempted to fire the town on their retreat, but were prevented by the citizens, who extinguished the flames as fast as they were started by the

> Gen. Halleck telegraphs to the secretary | Adam Hamaker, Store of war that a detachment of our forces have taken the rebel works near Paris, Tennessee. The rebels were driven out with a loss of one hundred in killed, wounded and prisoners. A guerilla band in Missouri has been dispersed and thirty prisoners captured, among whom is Brigadier General Campbell.

From the west we have some additional particulars of the recent battle in New Mexico. The fight was a severe one but finally went against our forces on account of the cowardice of a New Mexican regiment.

Additional particulars of the Pea Ridge battle, in Arkansas, confirm the death of rebel Gen. McCulloch. Gen. Price also was wounded. Our forces captured fifteen hundred prisoners and eleven pieces of

The Rebels are reaping retribution in Ar kansas. In the battle of Sugar Creek, recently fought in that state, the rebels were assisted by seven thousand savages, who had been employed and trained by, and were in com mand of Albert Pike of Arkansas. These savages were gathered from the wild tribes of plains, and were thirsting for the white man's blood. In their frenzy they attack friend and foe alike, disemboweling and scalping many of the rebels, who, in their fury, they mistook for loyal troops, This was a fearful retribution, and will probably satisfy the rebels with the employment of savages to butcher and scalp their fellow countrymen.

CHICAGO, March 18 .- The Times messenger just from Island No. 10, says that our boats kept up an incessant fire all day yesterday. The rebels have six distinct batteries on the Tennessee shore. One shot struck the Benton, killing one and wounding seven men. One rifle gun on the St. Louis burst, wounding several .-The St. Louis was struck several times .-The enemy are very strongly fortified, and have a large number of troops on the main land. Shells from our mortars fall in the enemy's entrenchments every time. All the mortars are to leave immediately.

Gone soldiering-James A. Elliott, son of Wm. P. Elliott, Esq., of this place,

Tax on Slaves.

The Philadelphia Ledger is out in favor of a tax on slaves. We are glad to be able to agree with the Ledger for once .-It is curious, as the Ledger says, "that while northern capital, invested chiefly in manufactures and general business, was to be heavily taxed that a large portion of the southern capital, which is invested in negroes, seems to be passed over. Northern manufactures will pay three per cent, why should not an equal amount be levied on negro property? Let the average value of a slave be fixed, and let him be taxed so long as he is a chattle, like other chattles. The determination of the south to hold on to slavery, the great change which has taken place of late years in this respect, is due to the increased value of slaves depending upon the value of the cotton crop, Any measure which tends to lower the value of the slave property, facilitates the gradual extinction of slavery. It is difficult to see what claims to exemption can be urged in favor of this species of pro-

The Democrat says that abolitionism is costing the people three millions a day! For a year past all our information went to show that Jef Davis was freeing niggers faster than John Brown ever did, but this is the first time we ever heard he was an abolitionist, our idea having always been that he had been a regular built patent, locofoco, office holding, thieving democrat, of the real tory stripe, who thought no more of perjury than he did of a nigger.

The Hollidaysburg Standard asks the editor of the Whig of that place how much pecuniary advantage the latter derived from the tonnage tax repeal. Wonder whether that "observing follow, Pickles," can explain what suddenly converted the editor ef the Standard from a rabid opponent into a supporter of that repeal.

II AMS-a superior article, for sale by mh19 F. J. HOFFMAN F. J. HOFFMAN

HOUSING BIR PINES 9 OU will find, to buy cheap, I Hoffman's the store for Cedarware. Hoffman's Table Cutlery, Groceries. Wall Paper. Hoffman's Hoffman's Oilcloths.

ARMERS

NO buy cheap for cash, Go to Hoffman's for Chains. Go to Hoffman's for Forks. Go to Hoffman's for Spade Shovels. Go to Hoffman's for Iron, &c.

Lewistown, March 19, 1862.

Applications for License. THE following applications for License have been filed in my office, to be passed upon at April Term of the Court of Quarter

George Settle, Tavern, Bratton township Bernard Elricks, E. B. Hummel, Brown Decatur Simon Yeager, Derry Jacob Lutz. Granville W. II. Horrell. Menno Richard Brindle. John M. Buleick M'Veytown Benj. J Bradley Wm. Brothers. N. Haml'tn Wm. M. Jeffries, John D. L. Bear, D. Eisenbise, Joseph Gruver, Thomas Mayes, M. A. Sample

N. Kennedy, H. J. WALTERS, Clerk. Clerk's Office, Lewistown, March 19, 1862-3t

ELECTION.

N Election for fifteen Trustees of the A N Election for fifteen Trustees of the Lewistown Academy for the ensuing year will be held at the Academy, on WEDNESDAY, April 7th, between the hours of 2 and 6 o'clock p. m. II. J. WALTERS, Sec'v.

Trial List for April Term, 1862.

Trial List for April Term, 1862.

Margaret Philips vs. W. H. & J. R. Smith.

Langton for Dull vs. Jno. B. Irvine's Admr.

James Burns vs. Zeigler and Yerger.

E. L. Benedict vs. Hamilton & Comfort.

E. N. Kendall vs. J. W. Hackenberg.

E. L. Benedict vs. Eljah McVey.

Jas. Robb vs. D. W. Huling's Admr.

Zeigler for Burns vs. Steely's Admx.

Cunningham's Admr. vs. Oves & Thompson.

W. Kırkpatrick vs. S. B. Haines.

Claflias for Benedict vs. Hummell's Exr.

Samuel Belford vs. Jas. Alexander.

Daniel Smith vs. Wm. H. Weber.

Wm. Reed vs. Graff & Thompson.

H. J. WALTERS, Pro.

Prothonotary's Office, Lewistown, March 19, 1862.

The Phila. Eelectic Company's Preparation. The Best Toilet Article and Hair-Invigorator in the market, IS THE

FLORAL HAIR TONIC.

REPARED by the Philadelphia Eclectic Company. In cases of baldness, where the roots are not absolutely dead, it is sure to bring forth a beautiful crop of hair in from six to twelve weeks, and no remedy in the world can do more. When the hair is inclined to turn gray, or fall out, this tonic will speedily restore it to vigor and preserve its original color; at the same time remove all dandruff, scurf, &c., and keep the head delightfully cool. It is a purely vegetable preparation, RICHLY PERFUMED, eminently healthy to the scalp, (which can be said of hair stuffs offered) and most delightful in effect. Price 25 cents.

Sold in Lewistown by Chas. Ritz, Mrs.

Margaret E. Irwin, and others, and in the county by Mary T. Brehman, J. & T. S. Koh-ler, and Hoar & McNabb. feb19

COAL OIL.

DOWN again! Best No. 1 at 9 cts. per HOFFMAN'S. HOFFMAN'S.