G. & G. R. FRYSINGER, PUBLISHERS.

State printed on a power press, and has facilities for doing work of all kinds equaled by few. We have three presses in eperation—an Adams Power Press for the Paper, a double medium hand press for Jobs, and a Newbury Jobber for Blanks, Cards, &c. Our circulation needs no braggart puffing, as advertisers can ascertian the quantity of printing paper we purchase and pay for on application to the agent of the paper mills in this town, or make inquiry at the different post offices through the county. Our Job files, which are open to examination by any one, will show that we do two-thirds of this class of work. 83. The Gazette is the enly paper in this part of the

TERMS OF SUBSORIPTION.

The GAZETTE is published every Wednesday by GEORGE FRYSINGER & Son, at \$1.50 in advance, or \$2 at sent for \$5, 9 copies for \$10, or 20 copies for \$20. These terms will be rigidly adhered to.

Cash Rates of Advertising.

Administration or Executor's Notices If published in both papers, each Sheriff's Sales, 12 lines Each additional line Estray, Caution or other Notices, not exceeding 12 lines, 3 insertions, Tavern Licenses, single If more than one, each

Register's Notices of Accounts, each On public sales published in both papers, a deducof 25 per cent. on all matter over one square. All other Judicial Notices same as above, unless the

12 lines of burgeois, or 10 lines of nonpariel, make a square. About 8 words constitute a line, so that any person can easily calculate a square in manuscript Yearly advertisements will be inserted on such terms as may be agreed on. In all other cases 12 lines constitute a square, and

will be so charged.

FOR PRESIDENT,

ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

Notices of New Advertisements.

Those interested in the Boot and Shoe Trade, will please notice the advertisement of Messrs. Chase & Peddle, Philadelphia.

Proposals for building a House on the parsonage premises at Reedsville. Soaps of all kinds at Swain's—best in market.

See advertisements of Farmer & Gardener and Gardener's Monthly, two excellent agricultural publilica-

List of Letters. Meeting of Releif Board.

OUR STATE SENATOR.

The Lewistown Democrat has of late so frequently attributed indecent language to the Gazette, that people have got to look upon it as a sort of "stop thief" apology for its own indecorous attacks. Thus last week folks are gravely told that our calling Bucher, the Senator from this district, a "piece of Democratic machinery," was indecent, and thereupon it launches into a defence of his revolutionary conduct, even alleging that the democracy approves it. That he is nothing more than a piece of machinery is shown by the fact that he is doing precisely what Jef Davis and his allies desire him to do, that is, squander the taxpayers' money, prevent all legislation on the subject of bounties to volunteers, and disarrange the machinery of government generally. A man who does this in a time of peace ean hardly be called more than a political trickster; and he who does it in a time of war is no more a democrat than the one who burns blue-lights to the rebels, for both are giving "aid and comfort to the enemy." We do not believe that the honest portion of the democrats either admire or approve the course pursued by Bucher and his associates, who, if they honestly believed themselves in the right, would not vote at all under a speaker legally elected at the close of last session, but whom they say is not the Speaker. Common sense people of all kinds, whether democrats or republicans, cannot see that hair-splitting distinction which Bucher and others make, and think that when questions are up affecting the right of soldiers to vote, of giving thanks to Grant, Meade, and other Generals and their armies, &c., it would be quite as easy to say aye as no-for by voting at all they recognize the officers of the Senate, an idea which as yet does not seem to have entered their noddles.

-Some blue birds are already about. -Mr. Stanbarger will accept our thanks for a number of legislative documents.

-The trial of F. P. Hill, a conductor, charged with embezzling the funds of the Reading Railroad Company, is progressing at Harrisburg.

-The boiler of the U.S. gunboat Dragon of the Potomac flotilla, exploded on Wednesday, killing ten men and dangerously scalding five others.

-Wm. W. Treadwell, Cashier of the Peoples' Bank of Hudson, Michigan, is reported to have absconded with

\$60,000 of the funds of the bank. -Charles A. Dana has been confirmed in executive session of the Senate as Asistant Secretary of War under the act recently passed and approved for that purpose.

The President and Gen. McClellan.

Gen. McClellan's report of his camwhat was done, but what he thought better it. ought to have been done so that he could have succeeded in taking Richmond. But from all this mass of verbiage the following facts leak out: 1st. that Gen. McClellan had the largest, best equipped, and most enthusiastic army ever put into the field in this country. 2d. That on every occasion where he claimed to be successful he failed to follow up his advantages. 3d. That by delay, he was every day weakening his gallant army by sickness in the Virginia swamps, while the rebels were every day becoming stronger. Our noble President, though no military man, as early as April foresaw the catastrophe, and had Gen. McClellan followed his advice, what reader can doubt the result. Here is the letter-look at the date, read and reflect on it:

Washington, April 9, 1862. Major General McClellan.

MY DEAR SIR: Your despatches com plaining that you are not properly sustained, while they do not offend me, do pain me very much. Blenker's division was with drawn from you before you left here, and you know the purpose under which I did it. and, as I thought, acquiesced in it-certainly, not without reluctance. After you left, I ascertained that less than twenty thousand unor. ganized men, without a single field battery, were all you designed to be left for the defence of Washington and Manassas Junction, and part of this even was to go to General Hooker's position. General Bank's corps, once designed for Manassas Junction, was diverted; and having taken a trip up on the line of Winchester and Strasburg, I could not have it without again exposing the Upper Potomac and the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad. This presented (or would present, when McDowell and Sumner should be gone) a great temptation to the enemy to turn back from the Rappahannock and sack Washington. My explicit order that Washington should, by the judgment of all the commanders of army corps, be left entirely secure, had been neglected: It was precisely

this that drove me to detain McDowell. I do not forget that I was satisfied with your arrangement to leave Banks at Manasses Junction; but when that arrangement was broken up, and nothing was substituted for it, of course I was constrained to substitute s mething for it myself, and allow me to ask: Do you really think I should permit the line from Richmond, via Manassas Junction, to be entirely open, except what resistance could be prevented by less than twenty thousand unorganized troops? This is a question which the country will not allow me to evade.

There is a curious mystery about the num' ber of the troops now with you. When I telegraphed to you on the 6th, saying you had over a hundred thousand with you, I had just obtained from the Secretary of War a statement taken, as he said from your own returns, making 108,000 then with you, and en route to you. You now say you will have 85,000 when all en route to you shall have reached you. How can the discrepancy of 23,000 be accounted for?

As for General Wool's command, I understand it is doing for you precisely what a like number of your own would have to do,

if that command was away. I suppose the whole force which has gone forward for you, is with you by this time, and if so, I think it is the precise time for you to strike a blow. By delay the enemy will relatively gain upon you; that is, he will gain faster by fortifications and reinforcements, than you can by reinforcements alone. And once more let me tell you, it is indispensible to you that you strike a blow. I the justice to remember that I always insisted that going down the Bay in search of a field, instead of fighting at or near Manassas, was only shifting, and not surmounting a difficulty; that we would find the same enemy and the same or equal entrenchments, at either place. The country will not fail to note, is now noting, that the present hesitation to move upon an entrenched enemy is but the story of Manassas repeated.

I beg to assure you that I have never written you, or spoken to you, in greater kindness of feeling than now, nor with a fuller purpose to sustain you, so far as in my most anxious judgment I consistently can. But you must act.

Yours, very truly. A. LINCOLN. Those who will carry back their memories to April, 1862, will acknowledge that without knowing a word of President Lincoln having written this letter, the public mind was thoroughly imbued with the conviction that what he pointed out ought to have been done. Why it was not, has never yet been satisfactorily explained.

Our Congressman-His Record.

Last week Mr. Smith of Kentucky offered the following preamble and res-

WHEREAS, A most desperate, wicked and bloody rebellien exists in the jurisdiction of the United States, and the safety and securi ty of personal and national liberty depends upon its absolute and utter extinction; there-

Resolved, That it is the political, civil, moral and sacred duty of the people to meet it, fight it, and forever destroy it, thereby establishing perfect and unalterable liberty.

Extraordinary as it may seem 16 copperheads, among whom were Ancona, Stiles and Miller from this State, voted against this resolution. Our member did not vote at all, although

The Broad Top Railroad.

In answer to some personal attacks paigns, at the instance of the Copper- on L. T. Wattson, Esq., President of that we were to have a nation of our own, head Cox of Ohio, was ordered to be the road, that gentleman gives the fol- free from extertioners; a perfect paradise, printed by Congress, and is said to be lowing truthful statement of the difone of the most extraordinary mili- ficulties under which it labored. That bow down and worship, and from which tary reports ever made, making more it was kept out of the hands of the rivers of free trade were to flow to the ends than a thousand pages. Instead of sheriff is some evidence of skill in its giving a clear and concise report of management, and as it is now doing a freighted and poured down on our laps, free his operations, it is mixed up with all good business, with fair prospects bekinds of letters and opinions not of fore it, untried hands would hardly poor children, smoking from the many battle

"I confess to two serious mistakes in the early part of our operations. One was in supposing that the market for bituminous coal was like the anthracite, almost unlimited; the other was yielding to the pressure of landlords, in making branch roads to their lands, at a time when the market would not justify so extensive a development. The embarrassment caused by this brought the company on the verge of destruction, and some of the roads made added nothing to the net revenue of the company for years.

"The board of directors and myself did the best we could to retrieve this error, and by strenous efforts prevented the sale of the road, which would have left no stock to dis pute about. At present the branches are all becoming profitable, and the stock is out of danger, with a prospect of soon not only be laid on the table of every reading paying interest, but of making up in time for loss of back interest. Broad Top to day ships much more coal than any Bituminous Coal Company in the State, and nearly as much as the whole Cumberland region.

"To manage a road with money and credit is not so difficult, but to manage one so heavily involved as the Broad Top was in 1857, without money or credit, and to in crease the road and sidings within five years ten miles, to improve collieries, build station and engine houses, and pipe water to them, add eight locomotives to the rolling stock. and at the same time relieve the company from embarrassment, we have found to be no small job, whatever others may think to

the contrary.
"In cenclusion I have only to add, that I have done the best I could for the interest of the c mpany, but I do not at any time wish the wish of the majority of the stockholders that I should do so.

North Carolina.

The rebel papers in this State are daily becoming bolder in denouncing Jeff Davis and his crew, and give strong indications that we shall soon have a rebellion within a rebellion. The following is copied from the Raleigh Standard of a late date:

army all from eighteen to forty five years of age, to be driven to the slaughter like oxen to the shambles. And to fill up the thinned ranks, the present Congress now has before it the monstrous proposition to conscript all from sixteen to fifty-five years of age, and make them subject to military law, which the Richmond Examiner boldly denounces as nothing less than an attempt to make Mr. Davis Dietator.

"Let us examine and see what kind of a body it is that is imposing such burdens on

the people of North Carolina.

"We have a Congress, the legislation of which is controlled by members from Ken tucky, Tennessee, Missouri, Arkansas, Louis ana, and other places, who impose odious and oppressive laws upon us, which can no more be enforced on the people of the States which they profess to represent than upon the people of New York or New England. The chief cause of the revolutionary war which sundered the connection of the Colonies from the mother country was that the English Parliament imposed oppressive laws on the colonies which did not affect the people of England themselves. No conscript law can be enforced upon the people of Kentucky, Tennessee, Missouri, Arkansas, Louisiana, non on a large portion of Virginia, Florida, Mississippi, or Texas. ing, or impressment law can be enforced on them, while those irresponsible members may force from their homes every person in North Carolina able to bear arms, regardless of age or condition, and place them in the army, as is now urged by them in Congress, and leave the helpless women and children to starve. They may put us under a military despotism, am powerless to help this. You will do me and place over us a dictator, and impose taxes and burdens on us which are insupportable and there is no redress, unless North Car lina will protect her children.

Is it not an outrage on every principle of free government, for men of desperate fortunes, professing to represent other States, on whose soil they dare not set their foot to make and enforce odious and oppressive laws on our people? Are we prepared to submit to this? If not, then let every man arouse himself before it is too late, and denounce these attempts to betray our liberties and place us under a military despotism. Let every man that can speak or write denounce these outrages on civil liberty until their denunciations are heard and heeded in Con-

"But if Congress, in a spirit of desperation, should act the tyrant and impose such crushing burdens on the people of North Carolina as are insupportable, then they should demand of the Governor that he forthwith convene the Legislature in order to call a State Convention of the sovereign people, to take into consideration what is best to be done to relieve our people from the grievous burdens imposed upon them,

Let the people speak out, write to their representatives in Congress-yea, hold meetings, and remonstrate against those iniquitous schemes to enslave and starve us. If you do not, silence will be construed into submission and approval of the chains that Congress are forging for us. We have too long implicitly trusted to such architects of ruin as Wigfall & Co., who are now for placing every man in the army, and all

under the control of a dictator. "Trust them no longer. Remember their says that Gen. McClernand has ten-fair promises. The dwellers in the garden of dered his resignation as a Major Gen-Eden when they listened to the tempting promises of Satan, were not worse deceived and ruined than were the people of the fair, happy, and blooming South when they listened to the fair promises of those arch deceivers, Yancy,

Wise, & Co. "A heretofore contented, prosperous, and happy people were told by them that we must withdraw all connection from our Northern task-masters, who were making us pay one dollar and fifty cents for shoes, ten cents per yard for shirting, two dollars per sack for salt, ten cents per pound for sugar, he voted on another question a short the same for coffee, &c. And these same reckless men, who are now for putting all | West.

into the army, (except themselves and a few favorites,) then told us that secession would be peaceable, and there would be no war; with the tree of life-the cotton plant-in of the earth, on the bosom of which the rich merchandise from every clime was to be fields, and the cries of starving women and children tell the tale. Will our people be longer deceived by those false prophets and arch deceivers? Or will they not comman the peace and staunch these rivers of blood?"

AGRICULTURAL REPORT.

The annual report for 1862, the publication of which was authorized by the last Congress, has lately been, to some extent, distributed. We are indebted to the Hon. Jas. T. Hale for a copy. It is the first work of the kind issued since the organization of the Agricultural Department at Washington, and we feel sorry that it cannot farmer in the country. We agree with the West Chester Record that it is admirably gotten up, and we hope that members of the last Congress, through whose hands it is distributed, will place it in the hands of their Agricultural Constituents without delay. While we congratulate our friend, Hon. Isaac Newton, for his success in this arst official effort of the kind, we cannot see how he can follow it up with such improvements, from year to year, as will make each one superior to its predecessor. Mr. Newton, beto hold my position an hour longer than it is fore assuming the duties of Commissioner of Agriculture, was a practical farmer of Delaware county.

Speech of General Meade.

In his speech at Philadelphia on Tuesday evening General Meade said: "As I said when I took command of the Army of the Potomac, I say to you now. I have no pledges to make. my army all I can say is that we will do the best we can to suppress the rebellion, and to overthrow all those who are in arms against "We are now reaping the bitter fruits of our common country; to have our flag respeaceable secession,' in forcing from their | pected, and have it wave over every foot of once happy and peaceful homes into the ground from the Canadas to the Rio Grande. and the golden sands of the Pacific. The banner of the Stars and Bars we will number among the things of the past, and the rebellion, with all its associations, will be remembered as things that have existed, but

"What we need is men. I want you here, all of you, every man of you, however small may be his influence, to use that influence to send recruits to that army. The more we get the better will it be for that army, and the quicker will the war be ended. The war must be ended by hard fighting, and it becomes every man, woman and child to work for the increase of our armies in the field. When that is done I trust that next summer will come to us with peace restored to the land, and happiness, contentment and pros-perity pervading the entire country."

Hunting Conscripts with Dogs .- The Army and Navy Journal publishes the following extract from a cavalry officer's letter, written from Southwestern

"I have been out with my regiment scouting for three weeks in the region lying between the Tennessee and Mississippi rivers, northeast of Memphis. For the first few days, we were after a guerilla company, who were engaged in hunting up, or hunting down, conscripts with dogs. Brutal and horrible as it may seem, it is nevertheless strictly true, and you may rely on it, that at this very hour, hundreds of the people of West Tennessee, Mississippi, and Alabama are being hunted down with blood hounds. I could not realize it until by the most positive evidence I find it true. We were once almost within hearing of the baying of the hounds, and sent a scouting party, who came very near catching some of the devils. If they had been caught they would have received short shrift."

With the exception of some skirmishing between small parties, there is no war news of interest-

There have been captured since the beginning of the war, 279 steamers; 15 ships; 25 barks; 30 brigs; 547 schooners and 117 sloops. Total; 1045. Not less than 40 have been beached, burned or scuttled, to avoid capture.

The Rebel steamer Grey Jacket, recently captured by the gunboat Kennebec, had a cargo of five hundred bales of cotton. The steamer is valued at \$100,000.

A "reliable gentleman" who left Richmond on 16th inst., reports that one or two divisions of Lee's army have reinforced Longstreet, and that the attack on Knoxville is to be renewed. He also reports that the rebels are about evacuating Richmond.

The Springfield (Illinois) Journal says that Gen. McClernand has teneral in the volunteer service of the United States. Advices trom Key West state that

three valuable prizes had been captured by the vessels of the East Gulf Squadron, namely: The British schooner Don Jose, from Nassau; the bark Roebuck, bound from Havana to Mobile; and the sloop Hancock, which was taken off the Florida coast by the Sunflower. They had all valuable cargoes. Admiral Farragut had arrived at Key

-There are still seven townships in Northumberland county that refuse to accept the Common School System! No wonder they elect copperheads to represent them in the Legislature.

-Mrs. Mary Piatt died near White Deer Mills, Union county, a few weeks the following pointed and eloquent terms: ago, aged something over seventy years. She was a daughter of John Brady, noted in the Revolutionary annals of Northumberland county; a sister of Capt. Wm. P. Brady, now and for many years past an officer of the State Senate; niece of Gen. Hugh Brady; and a blood relation of Samuel Brady, the celebrated Indian fighter.

Married.

On the 15th inst., by Rev. J. S. McMurray, JOSEPH F. GRASSMYER to Miss JANE E. HINTON, both of Centre county.

On the 7th inst., in McVeytown, by Rev. D. D. Clarke, D. D., JAMES ROSENBER RY, of Huntingdon county, to Miss ELIZA ANN AURAND, of Mifflin county.

On the 20th inst., by Rev. Clarke, JOHN COULTER to Miss ELLIE SIMONS, both of

On the 14th inst, by Rev. M. L Shindle, at the house of the bride's father, DANIEL HARLEY to Miss SUSAN HOFFMAN, both of Fayette township, Juniata county.

At the Lutheran parsonage, in this place, on the 20th inst, by Rev. H. R. Fleck, JA COB STEIDLEY to Miss LEAH BROWN, both of Lewistown.

On the 21st inst., by Rev. Shem Yoder, CHRISTIAN YODER, of Brown township, to Miss KATY BYLER, of Union township. On the 24th December last, ISRAEL SPIGELMEYER to Miss ELIZABETH ULSH, both of Decatur township.

Died.

At the residence of his brother, on Mon-ay morning, 25th inst, CARROLL Mc CLEAN, aged about 35 years.

In this place, on Monday morning last, ANN, wife of Lewis Kline, aged -In Bratton township, on the 12th January, of inflammation of the brain, NANCY A. daughter of Samuel and Sarah Heister, aged 10 years, 9 months, and 8 days.

Mourn not ye whose child has found Purer skies and holier ground-Flowers of bright and pleasant bue, Free from thorns and fresh with dew. Mourn not ye whose child has fled From the regions of the dead,

In a brighter, happier land. In Bratton township, ELIDE S, son of Edward and Mary Moore, aged 4 months. "Suffer little children to come unto me, for such is the Kingdom of Heaven."

To you winged angel band,

On the 21st inst., in Armagh township, GEORGE RUBLE, aged 52 years, 5 months and 5 days.

In the hospital at Alexandria, Va., on the 14th inst , D. A. McCLURE, of East Water. ford, Juniata county, late a member of Co. I, 149th Regiment, P. V., aged 26 years and 10

On the morning of the 15th inst., very suddenly, Hon. ANDREW PARKER, of Mifflintown, in the 59th year of his age.

At a meeting of the Mifflin county Bar, held at Lewistown, on the 16th day of Janu-

ary, 1864, E. L. Benedict, esq , was called to

the chair, when the following preamble and resolutions were unanimously adopted: WHEREAS, The sad intelligence of the death of Col. Andrew Parker has reached us, and whereas, his intercourse with our Bar has been long, intimate, and most cordial, there-

Resolved, That in the death of this highly esteemed and eminent lawyer we have sus tained a loss which we greatly deplore, that we deeply feel for his bereaved family in their affliction, and that we tender them our sincere sympathy and condolence.

Resolved, That we attend the funeral of deceased in a body.

Resolved, That these proceedings be published in the papers of Mifflin and Juniata counties, that they be entered upon the rec-ords of our court, and that a copy of them be presented to the family of deceased. T. M. UTTLEY,

H. J. WALTERS, Secretaries.

TO CONSUMPTIVES

CONSUMPTIVE sufferers will receive a valuable prescription for the cure of Consumption, Asthma, Bronchitis, and all Throat and Lung affections, (free of charge,) by sending their address t Rev. E. A. WILSON, Williamsburgh, Kings Co., New York.

jan20-6t

THE MARKETS.

LEWISTOWN, January 27, 1864. CORRECTED BY GEORGE BLYMYER. Butter, good, & tb.

	Eggs, p dozen,					2
	Lard,					1
	Wool, washed,					7
	" unwashed.					91174
	CORRECTED BY MARKS	. 10		10		,
					,	
	Wheat, white ? bushel,	U	00	to	I	
	" red, prime					5
	Corn, old,				1	0
	Rye,				1	9
	Oats,					-
	Barley,	0	80	to	1	
	Timothy,	v	00	10	2	-
	Flaxseed,				2	
	Cloverseed				8	6
	Potatoes,			-	0	
						5
	Dried Apples. 25 pounds,					7
	Marks & Willis are retaili	ng	lou	rai	nd	1
a	s follows:	0				
	Extra Flour, per 100,				3	5
	Fine, do				3 2	-
	Superfine do				2	

Philadelphia Market.

1 50

2 50

Flour—Superfine \$6 50, extra 6 75 a7 25. Rye flour 6 50. Corn meal 5 50 per bbl.

Mill Feed, per hundred.

Chopped Rye per 100,

Chopped Oats and Corn per 100,

Grain-Red wheat 170c, white 180a 200e. Rye 140a142c. Corn 111. Oats 87c weight. Cloverseed \$0 00a 800 per 64 lbs. Flaxseed 3 15 per bushel. Timothy 3 00.

Beef Cattle, 8a121c; Cows, \$20 to 50 per head; Sheep, 7a8c per lb. gross; Hogs, \$10 50 to 12 the 100 lbs net.

Gen. Meagher on Copperheads .- At a reception of the officers of the Irish Brigade, in New York, last week, Gen. Meagher, in rising to propose a toast in favor of President Lincoln, expressed himself in

"Beware of what has grown to be the most significant designation of Northern enemies of this country; beware of the reptiles who are known as Copperheads. [Applause, and some hisses.] Have no parley with them; show no mercy to them; squelch them. [Applause and hisses.] For the enemies of this country in the North, who have no excuse, who bid their friends go forth to do battle, and then cut down the bridges behind them so that they may fall sacrifices to the enemy, as they did when Gen. Lee invaded Pennsylvania last summer, raising a revolt when you were battling for the stars and stripes upon the Susquehanna; as for these men, we have nothing but detestation; and for the Irish portion of it, I deprecate, I loath, I repudiate, I execrate them." [Applause.]

Sealed Proposals WILL be received until the 10th of February next, for the

ERECTION OF A HOUSE

on the Parsonage premises at Reedsville, Mifflin county, Pa. For plans and specifications call on either of the undersigned. J. D. NAGENY,

J. ELLIOTT. Reedsville, Jan. 27, 1864-31*

To the Boot and Shoe Trade, CHASE & PEDDLE,

MANUFACTURERS OF UPPERS. No. 19 South Third Street.

> (UP STAIRS,) PHILADELPHIA.

Inform the trade that they keep constantly on hand a full assortment of Men's, Women and Children Boot and Shoe Uppers, of every description, made only from prime stock and fitted with best materials in the most fashionable City Styles. Trial orders are solicited, and prempt attention will be paid to all orders sent to them. Terms - Cash on Delivery.

the belief board WILL meet at the Commissioners' Of-fice on SATURDAY, 20th February. at which time persons having objections to file against any now on the list, or other business relative to the subject of relief, are requested to attend. GEORGE FRYSINGER.

PURE SOAPS.

White Castile. Honey, Brown do Almond. Glycerine, Ladies Own, Pancine Family. do Family.

Gallagher's. Military, Shaving-an excellent article, Erasive, to remove grease spots,

Shaving Creams, &c. in large variety, Household, for washing purposes, to be had at E. SWAIN'S Variety Store,

EAST MARKET street, between Blymyer's and Ritz's Stores.

For the Fruit, Flower and Kitchen Garden. 1864 GARDENER'S MONTHLY W. G. BRINCKLOE, PUBLISHER,

Office: 23 North Sixth St., Phila. TERMS S1.50 A YEAR. Edited by Thomas Meehan. THE MONTHLY CONTENTS ARE:

HINTS .- Flower Garden and Pleasure-Ground; Fruit Garden; Vegetable Garden; Window Gardening.
COMMUNICATIONS—Embracing the views of

the best writers on Horticulture, Aboriculture and Rural Affairs. EDITORIAL-Giving the Editor's views on the important Horticultural improvements. Scraps and Queries, New Fruits & Plants, Domestic and Foreign Inte ligence, Foreign

Correspondence, Horticultural Notices, With each Department handsomely illustrated. These general features will be retained, and the publisher pledges himself that no labor or expense shall be spared to render the succeeding issues of the Magazine every

way worthy of the favor with which his previous efforts have been rewarded.
SEND FOR A SPECIMEN. Philadelphia, Jan., 27, 1864.-3t.

A First Class Farmers' Magazine for Penn , 1864. THE PENNSYLVANIA 1864. FARMER & GARDENER. DEVOTED TO

AGRICULTURE, HORTICULTURE. AND RURAL AFFAIRS. EDITED AND PUBLISHED BY

WM. S. YOUNG & CO., 52 North Sixth Street. Philadelphia. TERMS: ONE DOLLAR A YEAR. The Sixth Volume commences with Jan-

uary number. Having obtained the services of eminent and practical Agriculturalists, Horticulturalists, Stock Breeders and Bee Keepers, we confidently offer the Current Volume as one

of the best ever issued, for originality, practical thought and reliable information.

SEND FOR A SPECIMEN. Philadelphia, Jan., 27, 1864.-3t.

WEEKLY LIST OF LETTERS remaining in the Post Office at Lewistown, January 27, 1864. Brown Mrs. E. E. Miller F H.

Decker Lieut. A. W. Preble Mrs. Abraham Englund Mrs Ellen Shively George Eisenhaner Henry Snyder Albert Folk Amos Stures Samuel Kayes James Stible A. R. Kunkleman CatharineZook Samuel Mowry Miss Nancy

Persons inquiring for letters on the abvo or any other list will please state on which list they are advertised. One cent due on eacl. SAMUEL COMFORT, P. M.