

LEWISTOWN GAZETTE

GEO. FRYSENGER & SON, PUBLISHERS,

LEWISTOWN, MIFFLIN COUNTY, PENN.

Whole No. 2799.

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 25, 1865.

New Series--Vol. XIX. No. 12.

Lewistown Post Office.
Mails arrive and close at the Lewistown P. O. as follows:

ARRIVE.
Eastern through, 5 48 a. m.
" through and way, 4 21 p. m.
Western " " " 10 55 a. m.
Bellefonte " " " 2 30 p. m.
Northumberland, Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, 6 00 p. m.

CLOSE.
Eastern through, 8 00 p. m.
" and way, 10 00 a. m.
Western " " " 3 00 p. m.
Bellefonte " " " 8 00 " "

Northumberland (Sundays, Tuesdays and Thursdays) 8 00 p. m.
Money can be forwarded through this office in sums from \$1 to \$30, by the payment of the following fees: From \$1 to \$10 ten cents; \$10 to \$20 fifteen cents; \$20 to \$30 twenty cents.

Office open from 7 30 a. m. to 8 p. m. On Sundays from 8 to 9 a. m. S. COMFORT, P. M.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

Trains leave Lewistown Station as follows:

Westward. Eastward.

Pittsburgh and Erie
Mail, 3 56 a. m. 10 45 p. m.
Baltimore Express, 5 26 a. m.
Philad'a Express, 6 05 a. m. 12 18 a. m.
Fast Line, 6 25 p. m. 5 16 " "
Mail, 4 21 " "
Fast Mail, 10 55 " "
Harrisburg Accom'n., 3 44 p. m.
Emigrant, 10 47 a. m. 1 50 a. m.
Through Freight, 10 30 p. m. 9 45 " "
Fast Express, 12 10 p. m. 12 35 p. m.
Stock Express, 5 00 p. m. 9 00 " "
Coal Train, 1 15 p. m. 11 45 a. m.
Union Line, 7 41 " "
Local Freight, 7 30 a. m. 6 25 p. m.

NOTE.—The Pittsburgh and Erie Express leaves east and west daily except Sunday; Baltimore Express west daily except Monday; Philadelphia Express east and west daily; Fast Line east daily except Monday and west daily except Sunday; Fast Mail east daily except Sunday; Mail Train west daily except Sunday; Harrisburg Accommodation east daily except Sunday, and Emigrant west daily except Monday.

Fare to Philadelphia, \$5 25
" Baltimore, 5 20
" Harrisburg, 2 10
" Altoona, 2 50
" Pittsburgh, 6 60

Galbraith's Omnibuses convey passengers to and from all the trains, taking up or setting them down at all points within the borough limits.

Mifflin & Centre County R. R.
Lewistown and Reedsville.

ON and after Monday, January 2, 1865, train will leave Lewistown and Reedsville as follows:

Leave Lewistown for Reedsville, (mail) 7 30 a. m.
Leave Reedsville for P. R. R. 8 30 " "
" P. R. R. for Reedsville 11 00 " "
" Reedsville for Lewistown 11 30 " "
" Lewistown for Reedsville 1 10 p. m.
" Reedsville for P. R. R., mail 2 15 " "
" P. R. R. for Reedsville 4 25 " "
" Reedsville for Lewistown 5 15 " "

The train will stop at Lewistown, Freedom Iron Works, Yeagertown, and the Crossing of the Turnpike above Mann's lower Axe Factory, going and coming.

JOHN WATERHOUSE, Engineer.

WILLIAM LIND,
has now open
A NEW STOCK
OF

Cloths, Cassimeres
AND
VESTINGS,

which will be made up to order in the neatest and most fashionable styles. ap19

AMBROTYPES
AND
MELAINOTYPES.

The Gems of the Season.

THIS is no humbug, but a practical truth. The pictures taken by Mr. Burkholder are unsurpassed for BOLDNESS, TRUTHFULNESS, BEAUTY OF FINISH, and DURABILITY. Prices varying according to size and quality of frames and Cases. Room over the Express Office. Lewistown, August 23, 1860.

Kishacoquillas Seminary
AND
NORMAL INSTITUTE.

WILL commence its winter session, OCTOBER 12, 1864, and continue twenty weeks. Cost for Board, Furnished Rooms, and Tuition in English Branches, \$75. Fuel, Light and Washing extra.
For particulars see catalogue.
S. Z. SHARP, Principal.
Kishacoquillas, Sept. 21, 1864.

Academia, Juniata Co., Pa.
COMMENCES its Summer Term May 4th, 1864. For circulars address
Mrs. O. J. FRENCH, Principal, or
ANDREW PATTERSON, Proprietor.
ap6 1864-ly

GEO. W. ELDER,
Attorney at Law,

Office Market Square, Lewistown, will attend to business in Mifflin, Centre and Huntingdon counties. my26

STOVES.
REMEMBER that F. J. Hoffman has a fine assortment of Cooking, Coal and Wood Stoves, at lowest prices. jan4

L. LYONS' PURE OHIO Catawba Brandy,

AND
Sparkling Catawba Wines,
Equal in Quality and Cheaper in Price than the Brandies and Wines of the Old World.
FOR SUMMER COMPLAINT, CHOLERA INFANTUM, DIARRHEA, BOWEL COMPLAINT, CRAMP & COLIC.
A sure Cure is guaranteed, or the money will be refunded.

IN support of the above statements, are presented the Certificates of Dr. Jas. R. Chilton, Chemist, New York; Dr. Hiram Cox, Chemist, New York; Dr. N. E. Jones, Chemist, Boston; Dr. N. E. Jones, Chemist, Boston; Dr. Chas. Ugham Shepard, Charleston, S. C.; and J. V. Z. Blaney and G. A. Mariner, Consulting Chemists, Chicago, all of whom have analyzed the Catawba Brandy, and commend it in the highest terms, for medicinal use.

Analysis of the Massachusetts State Assayer, January 23, 1858.

When evaporated through clean linen it left no oil or offensive matter. In every respect it is a pure spirituous liquor. The oil which gives to this Brandy its flavor and aroma, is wholly unlike fusil, or grain oil. Its odor partakes of both the fruit and oil of grapes. With acids, it produces others of a high fragrance. The substitution of this Brandy for Cognac Brandy will do away with the manufacture of fictitious spirits, sold under this name both at home and abroad.

Respectfully,
A. A. HAYES, M. D., State Assayer,
Assayer to State Mass., 16, Boylston St.
By the same, in 1864.

I have analyzed "L. Lyons' Pure Catawba Brandy," with reference to its composition and character, being the same as that produced in past years. A sample taken from ten casks afforded the same results with regard to purity; a slightly increased amount of the principle on which its flavor depends was determined by comparison with former samples.

The indications of analysis show that this Brandy is produced by the same process as most of the imported Brandy.

A. A. HAYES, M. D., State Assayer,
Boston, July 20, '64. 16 Boylston St.
Manufactured by H. H. Jacob & Co.,
(To whom all orders should be addressed.)
Depot, 91 Liberty St., New York.
nov9-3mos.

E. & H. T. ANTHONY & CO.
Manufacturers of Photographic Materials,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,
501 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

IN addition to our main business of PHOTOGRAPHIC MATERIALS, we are Headquarters for the following, viz:

STEREOSCOPES
AND
STEREOSCOPIC VIEWS.

Of these we have an immense assortment, including War Scenes, American and Foreign Cities and Landscapes, Groups, Statuary, &c., &c. Also, Revolving Stereosopes, for public or private exhibitions. Our catalogue will be sent to any address on receipt of stamp.

Photographic Albums.

We were the first to introduce these into the United States, and we manufacture immense quantities in great variety, ranging in price from 50 cents to \$50 each. Our Albums have the reputation of being superior in beauty and durability to any others. They will be sent by mail, free, on receipt of price.

Fine albums made to order.

CARD PHOTOGRAPHS.

Our catalogue now embraces over five hundred different subjects (to which additions are continually being made) of Portraits of Eminent Americans, &c., viz: about

100 Major-Generals, 550 Statesmen,
200 Brig.-Generals, 130 Divines,
275 Colonels, 125 Authors,
100 Lieut. Colonels, 40 Artists,
250 Other Officers, 125 Stage,
75 Navy Officers, 50 Prominent Women,
150 Prominent Foreign Portraits.

3000 Copies of Works of Art,
including reproductions of the most celebrated Engravings, Paintings, Statues, &c. Catalogues sent on receipt of stamp. An order for one dozen Pictures from our catalogue will be filled on the receipt of \$1.80, and sent by mail, free.

Photographers and others ordering goods C. O. D. will please remit twenty-five per cent. of the amount with their order.

E. & H. T. ANTHONY & CO.,
Manufacturers of Photographic Materials,
501 Broadway, New York.
The prices and quality of our goods cannot fail to satisfy.
nov9-ly.

R. F. ELLIS.

OF the late firm of McCoy and Ellis, has just returned from the city with a choice assortment of

DRY GOODS & GROCERIES,
selected with care and purchased for cash, which are offered to the public at a small advance on cost.

suitable for ladies, gentlemen and children, with many new patterns. His

GROCERIES

comprise choice Sugars, Molasses, Coffee, Superior Teas, Pure Spices, &c. Also, QUEENSWARE, GLASSWARE,

and all other articles usually found in Stores, all of which his old customers and the public in general are invited to call and examine.

Country Produce taken at full market prices.

R. F. ELLIS.
Lewistown, March 9, 1864.

WOLF'S celebrated Hanover Gloves, just received by R. F. ELLIS.

THE MINSTREL.

THE BEAUTIFUL SNOW.

Oh! the snow, the beautiful snow,
Filling the sky and the earth below;
Over the housetops, over the street,
Over the heads of the people you meet,
Dancing,
Flirting,
Skimming along;
Beautiful snow! It can do no wrong.
Flinging to kiss a fair lady's cheek,
Clinging to lips in a frolicsome freak,
Beautiful snow from the Heaven above,
Pure as an angel, gentle as love!

Oh! the snow, the beautiful snow,
How the flakes gather and laugh as they go!
Whirling about in its maddening fun,
It plays in its glee with every one,
Chasing,
Laughing,
Hurrying by;
It lights on the face and sparkles the eye!
And even the dogs, from Heaven to hell,
Snap at the crystals that eddy around;
The town is alive, and its heart in a glow,
To welcome the coming of beautiful snow!

How wild the crowd goes away along,
Hailing each other with humor and song!
How the gay sledges, like meteors, flash by,
Bright for the moment, then lost to the eye;
Kissing,
Springing,
Dashing they go,
Over the crust of the beautiful snow;
Snow so pure when it falls from the sky,
To be trampled in mud by the crowd rushing by,
To be trampled and trodden by thousands of feet,
Till it blends with the filth in the horrible street.

Once I was pure as the snow—but I fell!
I fell like the snow flakes, from Heaven to hell;
I fell to be trampled as filth of the street,
I fell to be scooped, to be spit on and beat;
Pleading,
Cursing,
Dreading to die,
"I'll give my soul to whoever would buy,
Feeling in shame for a moment of time,
Dating the living and fearing the dead;
Merciful God! have I fallen so low?
And yet I was once like the beautiful snow."

MISCELLANEOUS.

Letter from Secretary Stanton—His Account of the Assault on Fort Fisher—the Strength of the Rebels—A List of the Killed and Wounded to be Made up Without Delay—Reception of the Flag of the Fort—General Sherman's Operations—Affairs in Savannah.

FORTRESS MONROE, Jan. 17—10 p. m.

To the President:
The rebel flag of Fort Fisher was delivered to me on board the steamer Spaulding, off that place, yesterday morning, January 16, by Major General Terry.

An acknowledgment and thanks for their gallant achievement was given in your name to Admiral Porter and Gen. Terry, from whom the following particulars were obtained:

The troops arrived off Fort Fisher on Thursday night. On Friday they all landed, under cover of a heavy fire from the squadron. A reconnaissance was made by Gen. Terry. On Saturday, a strong defensive line against any enemy's forces coming from Wilmington was established and held by 4,000 men, chiefly colored troops, and an assault was determined upon. The assault was made on Sunday afternoon, at half-past 3 o'clock. The sea front of the fort had been greatly damaged and broken by a continuous and terrible fire of the fleet for three days, and the front was assaulted at the hour mentioned by a column of seamen and marines 1,800 strong, under command of Capt. Breese. They reached the parapet, but, after a short conflict, this column was checked, driven back in disorder, and was afterwards placed on the defensive line, taking the place of a brigade that was brought up to reinforce the assaulting column of troops. Although the assault on the sea front failed, it performed a very useful part in diverting the attention of the enemy, and weakening their resistance to the attack by the troops on the other side.

The assault on the other and most difficult side of the fort was made by a column of 3,000 troops of the old 10th Corps, led by Col. Curtis, under the immediate supervision of General Terry. The enemy's force in the fort was over 2,200. The conflict lasted for seven hours. The works were so constructed that every traverse afforded the enemy a new defensive position from whence they had to be driven. They were 17 in number, and the fight was carried on from traverse to traverse, for seven hours. By a skillfully-directed fire thrown into the traverses, one after another, they were occupied by the enemy. Admiral Porter contributed to the success of the assaulting columns, and by signals between himself and General Terry at brief intervals, this fire was so well managed as to damage the enemy without injury to our troops.

At about 11 o'clock p. m. the enemy were entirely driven from the fort, and forced down towards Federal Point, followed by a brigade of our troops, and about midnight General Whiting surrendered himself and his men to Gen. Terry, unconditionally, as prisoners of war, numbering over 1,800, the remainder of his force being killed and wounded. Our loss was not accurately ascertained on Monday afternoon, but was estimated at between 700 and 800 in killed and wounded, beside the naval loss, which was slight, not exceeding 100 in killed and wounded. Not a ship nor a transport was lost. Gen. Curtis was severely, but not mortally wounded. Col. Bell died of his wounds on Monday morning. Col. J. W. Moore and Lieut. Col. Lyman were killed. Col. Pennypacker was badly wounded, also Lieut. Col. Coan. A complete list of the killed and wounded will be forwarded as soon as it can be prepared. Gen. Terry reported to Surgeon General Barnes that he had ample provisions of surgeons, nurses, and hospital

supplies for the wounded. They will be sent North to their respective States as fast as they can be placed on transports, of which there is an ample supply.

On Monday morning, between 6 and 7 o'clock, the magazine of Fort Fisher exploded, killing and wounding two or three hundred persons. After the capture of the fort all the troops were withdrawn, except one brigade, left in charge of the work. How the explosion occurred was not known, but Gen. Terry believed it was occasioned by accident or negligence. Gen. Hoke's division, reported as five thousand strong, was at Wilmington. A portion of it was thrown into the fort not long before the assault, and while that was going on a demonstration was made by Gen. Hoke against our defensive line, but it was found too strong for anything more than a skirmishing attack. About eleven o'clock on Monday morning a heavy cloud of smoke was observed over the fort (Smith) on the south side of the New Inlet. The naval officer commanding that station reported that the enemy had fired their barracks, and had evacuated that fort.

You will be pleased to know that perfect harmony and concert of action existed between the land and naval forces and their respective commanders. Admiral Porter and Gen. Terry vied in their commendation each of the other. Each seemed more anxious to do justice to the other than to claim anything for himself, and they united in the highest commendation of the naval and military officers and the forces engaged. To this harmony of feeling and the confident spirit inspired may perhaps be attributed in some degree the success of our attack, with nearly equal numbers, against a resolute enemy, in a work unsurpassed, if ever equalled, in strength, and which Gen. Beauregard a few days before pronounced impregnable. The armament of the fort was 72 guns, some of large calibre, and rifled, and one Armstrong gun. The troops in the fort had rations for sixteen days. Their loss in killed and wounded was between four and five hundred. Gen. Whiting had three wounds in the thigh. Col. Lamb, also, who had gone into the fort with reinforcements, and to relieve Gen. Whiting, on Sunday, is wounded.

On Monday everything was quiet as a Sabbath day; the dead were being buried, and the wounded collected and placed in transports and field hospitals.

Gen. Sherman renewed the movement of his forces from Savannah last week. The 15th and 17th Corps went in transports to Beaufort on Saturday, Jan. 14th. The 17th Corps, under Major General Blair, crossed Port Royal ferry, and, with a portion of Gen. Foster's command, moved on Pocomtogo. Gen. Howard, commanding that wing of the army, reported on Sunday that the enemy abandoned his strong works in our front during Saturday night. Gen. Blair's corps now occupy a strong position across the railroad, and cover all the approaches eastward to Pocomtogo. All the sick of Gen. Sherman's army are in good hospitals at Beaufort and Hilton Head, where the genial climate affords advantages for recovery superior to any other places. The peace and order prevailing at Savannah since its occupation by Gen. Sherman's army could not be surpassed—few male inhabitants are to be seen in the streets, and ladies and children evince a sense of security.

No instance of disorder, or personal injury or insult has occurred. Laboring men and mechanics, white and black, are seeking employment. The troops are cheerful and respectful towards every one, and seem to feel themselves at home and on good behavior, as if in their native town. Trade is restricted for the present to actual military necessity. Many ships with merchandise from the North are waiting at Hilton Head for permission to go to Savannah, but Gen. Sherman has admitted only a limited quantity of supplies, required by his troops. A mistake prevails at the North as to the present inducement for commerce at Savannah. There it is not yet any large population to be supplied, no credit or money, no commodities to exchange, and there can be no great amount for a considerable period. All the cotton and products now within Savannah belong to the Government as captured property.

Stringent precautions against supplies that might go to the enemy have been made, and will be enforced by Gen. Sherman.

The cotton captured in Savannah, of which there is a good deal of Sea Island, has been turned over by the quartermaster to Mr. Draper, special agent of the Treasury Department. The Quartermaster General remains at Savannah to execute the arrangements for shipment.

E. M. STANTON.

Contraband Tom, who has come in to Sheridan's lines, says the rebels are having a "right smart talk" about arming the colored men, and the negroes are talking about it themselves, but the blacks are about equally divided on the matter. Says Tom—"Bout half de colored men tink dey would run directly over to de Yankees wid de arms in their hands, and toder half tink dey would jiss stan' and fire a few volleys to de rear fust, fore dey run—dat's all de difference."

Remember the poor.

COQUETRY.

For the Gazette.

Is coquetry justifiable? I most emphatically say it is. What is it but an innocent flirtation—an interesting game—in which both are free to shuffle the cards to their own advantage? We know that all who engage in the harmless amusement are at once denounced as perfectly heartless! How absurd! I would have the gentlemen know that they can be a lady's gallant for a considerable time, may pay her special attention, without her falling hopelessly in love with them. I would also have them understand that the girls are as invulnerable to the "shafts of Cupid" as they are; that they can play the "agreeable" without assuming the sentimental style. If they only knew how little the girls value their smiles, bows and fascinations in general, it would lessen their vanity considerably. Now, for instance, there is one of your "fast young gentlemen." I'll wager he has vowed constancy to every lady above mediocrity either in personal charms or fortune that has ever had the honor of his acquaintance. He has the vanity to believe that he has only to do one of his studied expressions, (got up on purpose for such special occasions,) and Miss is conquered, at once and forever. He manages to be introduced to whoever pleases his fancy, and then comes a series of flirtations. Flatteries, (he calls them compliments,) perturbed billets, and rare gifts are the order of the day, till Monsieur grows weary of the "old story" and longs for a new subject. But first behold him performing the *coup de grace*—that of making love. See how he drops on his knees with the greatest sang froid—by the way it is death to his broadcloth pantaloons—hear him vow for the fortieth time to be true, when I dare say he is not even thinking of what he is saying, he has practiced the art so long. In the name of goodness! who would say it was not perfectly right to jilt him? Of course it is. Now see how crestfallen he looks. He straightway, then and there, denounces the whole sex as minus a heart, just because he has found one who has enough of the spirit of a coquette to foil him with his own weapons.

Pick up any of our "literary publications" and you will see accounts of a young man whose prospects in life were fair, who, if his hopes were realized, would be a "star" in the community, but some hard-hearted daughter of Eve lured him with her charms, encouraged his attentions, rode, danced, walked and flirted with him, till he, as a matter of course, thought he had the right to govern her for life. But Miss Willful didn't fancy any such serious termination to a drama began so carelessly. She always considered him a friend, and nothing more; she never intended any harm; no, indeed! but he imagines his heart is entirely broken, and from that period commences a dissipated life. Such accounts we see frequently; just as if a lady could not act with whom pleased, without getting up a "scene."

GIPSEY WILDE.

A Bloodhound Chase.

The rebel practice of chasing Union prisoners of war with bloodhounds is thus illustrated in a letter from Sherman's army to the Cincinnati Gazette: "Our escaped prisoners are hunted by bloodhounds. These are kept at all the pens for that purpose. To kill one of them is certain death if discovered. On one occasion two were killed at Andersonville, and the authorities, not being able to find those who committed the act, placed the carcasses of the dogs outside the dead line, in the brook which supplied the camp with water, and allowed them to rot there. Hundreds of our officers and men have been chased by these dogs. They are kept at all guard stations and picket posts throughout the South, and especially at the ferries and fords of the rivers, are used to hunt both our men and deserters from the rebel army. We have space for only one case of a bloodhound chase. The parties who had escaped were privates Crumill and Harris of the 6th Illinois cavalry, Martin Cloes, 3d Illinois, and Patterson, of the 2d New York. Two of these soldiers were eighteen years old, one twenty, and one only seventeen. They were chased by fifteen dogs, in charge of some twenty men. One man, finding the dogs close upon them, and no chance of escape presenting itself, got up on the porch of a house and waited till the party came up. Enraged that their thirst for Yankee blood had not been gratified, they made Crumill come down to them, then knocked him on the head with a musket, formed a ring, put the dogs in it and threw him to them. He was terribly torn, and soon after died. Harris and Cloes were treated in the same way, and badly torn. Patterson, who was a mere boy, knelt down and prayed these human fiends not to let the dogs tear him, but to no purpose. He was forced down, and on undertaking to regain the porch was kicked in the face, all his front teeth broken out and he rendered insensible, and in that state thrown into the ring. The dogs had satisfied themselves with blood and refused to touch him. This is only a single case of many which could be related."

It is not easy to straighten in the oak the crook that grew in the sapling.

GAS AT SIXTY CENTS PER THOUSAND CUBIC FEET.

A process has been discovered in New York by which gas, of a superior quality and high illuminating power can be generated from naphtha, a residuum of coal oil or petroleum, at a cost not to exceed sixty cents per thousand cubic feet. The gross matter left after the extraction of the gas is said to be valuable for many purposes, and will consequently reduce the cost of gas below the figure stated above. The process is described as exceedingly simple, and requiring very little outlay for its manufacture. It can be, and doubtless will be, extensively introduced into private as well as into public buildings. Such is the confidence expressed in the success of the discovery, that we understand Mr. S. N. Pike, now of New York city, has made arrangements for its use in lighting the opera house, where an illustration of its value will be made at no distant period.—Cincinnati Gazette.

A Shrewd countryman was in town the other day, gawky, uncouth and innocent in appearance, but in reality, with his eye teeth cut. Passing up Chatham street, through the Jews' quarters, he was continually encountered with importunities to buy.

From almost every store some one rushed out in accordance with the annoying custom of the street, to seize and try to force him to purchase. At last one dirty-looking fellow caught him by the arm, and clamorously urged him to become a customer.

"Have you any shirts?" inquired the countryman, with a very innocent look. "A splendid assortment, sir. Step in, sir. Every price, sir, and every style.—The cheapest in the street, sir."

"Are they clean?" "To be sure, sir. Step in."

"Then," resumed the countryman, with perfect gravity, "put one on, for you need it."

The rage of the shopkeeper may be better imagined than described, as the countryman, turning upon his heel, quietly pursued his way.

WHITE RATS.—Mr. Caleb Baldwin, of East Cain, informs me that a short time since, while hauling in his corn fodder, he discovered under a shock two rats almost white, which he succeeded in capturing. He says they are somewhat longer than the common species of rat and almost entirely white. There is also one in a quarry near his farm which is entirely white. We have frequently heard of white mice, but rats of that color are rare animals.—West Chester Republican.

A newly married man down East says if he had an inch more happiness he could not possibly live. His wife is obliged to roll him on the floor and pat him to keep him from being too happy.

PRINCE & CO'S Well-Known MELODEONS & HARMONIUMS,

introducing the effect of pedal base on every instrument.
ERNEST GABLER'S
Raven and Bacon's and Hallett Davis & Co's Celebrated
PIANOS,
for cash, at a liberal deduction.
Over 30,000 sold.
JAMES BELLAK, sole Agent,
279 and 281 South Fifth St., above Spruce,
ap13, '64-ly Philadelphia.

THE INDEPENDENT Safety Strap.

OWNERS of Horses are informed that this indispensable article, so extensively used wherever known, is for sale by Jonathan Detweiler, near Allentown, who has purchased the right for this county. Township and individual rights to manufacture, use or sell, can be had on application as above. By this ingenious strap any horse can be held and at the same time prevented from kicking.
November 23, 1864-3m*

Jacob C. Blymyer & Co.,

Produce and Commission Merchants,
LEWISTOWN, PA.

Flour and Grain of all kinds purchased at market rates, or received on storage and shipped at usual freight rates, having storehouses and boats of their own, with careful captains and hands. Plaster, Fish, and Salt always on hand. sep2

BLACK HORSE HOTEL.

THE Tavern Stand on the corner of West Market and Wayne streets, opposite the Jail, has been taken by the undersigned, and with ample accommodations for travelers, a table supplied with all the market affords, and a bar with the best liquors that can be obtained, offers strong inducements to his friends and travelers to give him a call.

THE LEWISTOWN POTTERY.

In Valley street, will be continued as heretofore, the subscriber giving it attention a portion of his time and having a good hand in his employ. A good supply of ware constantly on hand. JOHN DIPPLE.
Lewistown, Dec. 21, 1864-3m.

OIL CLOTHS.

A LARGE assortment of Floor, Stair and Carriage Oil Cloths, of all colors, best quality, and cheap, at the store of J. B. SELHEIMER.