

boy who has given his bright hopes, his high ambition, his manly strength and his rich blood for his and our country, and now only long to be at home to see his mother once more before he dies. The vices and horrors of Nashville are such as every war engenders, but the rich christian graces that bloom here are such as hardly ever been known in war time before.

While speaking of the war I cannot forget one of your former associates and one of my most loved and valued friends, who fell near Petersburg. My heart is full of tears whenever I think of Capt. Dick's untimely fate. His nature was so noble and upright, so clean, so healthy, so unaffected, so manly, and withal, he had, in an association continued through many years, been so good a friend to me, that I deeply mourn that he is so early lost to the world and to me. When I think of him and the thousands of brave hearts that, like his, have broken for their country's healing, I thank God for such rich natures, such gracious memories, and for the immortality that christian faith assures.

The many lessons which the war teaches, if rightly pondered by teachers, may go into common schools and give a manlier tone to the spirits of the boys who are there fashioning their manhood's form. One of these lessons, and by no means least important, is the unspeakable worth of simple truthfulness—fidelity to conscience, to duty—unswerving loyalty to right—faith in the perfect justice of God.

But I must not write the essay which I have no time for, but must remember that this is a letter merely, a means of speaking a thousand miles away rather than behind the time, and wishing to all of you teachers and the friends who are with you at Belleville, a Happy New Year, with all the joys crowded into it that your hearts can hold; with good friends and many of them; with good books and plenty of money to buy them; with good scholars and only just as many as there is room for, at your superintending; with a healthy spirit to make yourselves sunny to associates and to catch the sunshine of heaven, which is love.

I recall with much happiness my experiences in Millin county, in institutes, conventions, schoolrooms, in the work of teaching, and in friendly intercourse with teachers and other friends. Very pleasant to remember are the pictures of the Juniata, of the Big and Little Valleys and the skies that bend above them. I love to think of the mountains with the lush life of Spring or the burning glories of Autumn, over which I watched the moon rise, felt the sweet influence of the Pleiades and reverently admired the bands of Orion.

I need not say how exceedingly glad I should be to attend your convention, to see your welcome faces, to grasp your friendly hands and to take part in the various exercises; but your own careful preparation, the efforts of your Superintendent and Mr. Douthell, will render your success complete, on which I congratulate you.

I regret to stop, for while I write the dear, familiar faces are before me, and I would gladly sun myself longer in the genial presence; but neither your time nor mine permits. Wishing you a most successful, profitable and happy meeting, and cherishing the kindest wishes for each of you, I am and hope ever to remain

Your sincere friend,  
A. SMITH.

## THE GAZETTE.

LEWISTOWN, PA.  
Wednesday, February 8, 1865.

G. & G. R. FRYINGER, PUBLISHERS.

The Gazette is the only paper in this part of the State printed on a power press, and has facilities for doing work of all kinds equal to any. We have three presses in operation—an Adams Power Press for the Paper, a double medium hand press for Jobs, and a Newbury Jobber for Blanks, Cards, &c.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.  
The GAZETTE is published every Wednesday by GEORGE FRYINGER, at \$1.50 in advance, or \$2 at the end of the year.

Cash Rates of Advertising.

Administration or Executor's Notices	\$2 50
Auditor's	2 00
Sherriff's Sales, 8 lines	2 00
Each additional line	1 00
Extra Notices, four times	2 00
Caution or other short Notices,	1 00
Tavern Licenses, single,	1 00
if more than one, each	50
Register's Notices of Accounts, each	1 00
Eight lines of bourgeois or seven lines of nonpareil make a square. About eight words constitute a line, so that any person can easily calculate a square in manuscript. One square three times \$1, and 50 cts. for each additional insertion.	
Nearly advertisements will be inserted on such terms as may be agreed on, but all such are held payable when ordered. They must also confine themselves to the space contracted for.	
In all other cases 8 lines constitute a square, and will be so charged.	
We have also advanced our prices for Blanks, Hand-bills, &c.	

Notices of New Advertisements.

Two valuable farms are offered for sale—New arrival of Groceries, &c. at Grove's—Two sales of Personal Property—Arcana Watches—The 3d quarter of the Lewistown Academy will commence on the 20th—R. F. Ellis is selling off low—ditto Loop—List of Letters, &c.

Peters's Magazine—The February number of this monthly, with a beautiful steel plate engraving, called "The Birds at Breakfast," a colored fashion plate, and a variety of other matters of interest, is at hand. The literary contents are usual as good. This Magazine is only \$2 per annum, in advance, and it is at the same time one of the best in the country. Published by Charles J. Peterson, 306 Chestnut Street, Phila.

American Agriculturist—This publication is of intrinsic worth to the tillers of the soil, and its price places it within the reach of all. Terms, \$1.50 a year, in advance; single number, 10 cts. Address Orange Judd, Publisher and Proprietor, No. 41 Park Row, New York City.

Great preparations are being made by the Washington Lincoln and Johnson Club for the approaching inauguration of President Lincoln. A grand ball in the rotunda of the capitol is to be one of the features of the occasion.

### The Peace Question.

President Lincoln and Secretary Seward had an interview with Messrs. Stephens, Hunter and Campbell, the rebel commissioners, at Fortress Monroe last week, which has given rise to all kinds of rumors, one portion of the press insisting that it was a total failure and the other that it would yet lead to peace. This action of the President in consenting to hold an interview with the rebels ought to convince every sensible man of his anxiety to close the war and restore the Union, and if it has failed no stone should be left unturned to prosecute the war to a speedy conclusion even if a levy en masse be necessary, for it would be far better to suspend all labor for three or four months and close it than make further calls for men.

What has actually resulted from the interview will be unknown, until decided action will be taken both at Washington and Richmond on the propositions, but we place some faith in the following from the correspondent of the New York Times: He says:

The rebel Commissioners said nothing whatever of their personal views or wishes, but spoke solely and exclusively for their Government, and at the outset and throughout the conference declared their entire lack of authority to make, or receive, or consider any proposition whatever looking toward a close of the war, except on the basis of recognition of the independence of the Confederate States as a preliminary condition.

The President presented the subject to them in every conceivable form, suggesting the most liberal and considerate modification of whatever, in the existing legislation and action of the United States Government might be regarded as especial hostile to the rights and interests, or wounding to the pride of the Southern people—but in no single particular could he induce them to swerve for a moment from their demand for recognition. They did not present this conspicuously as resting on their own convictions or wishes, but as the condition which their Government had made absolutely indispensable to any negotiations or discussions whatever concerning peace.

President Lincoln on the other hand, informed them, at every point, that such recognition was utterly and totally out of the question; that the United States could stop the war and arrest even temporarily the movements of its armies, only on the condition precedent, that the authority of the National Government should be recognized and obeyed over the whole territory of the United States. This point conceded, he assured them that upon every other matter of difference they would be treated with the utmost liberality; but without that recognition the war must and would go on.

### Transportation for Corpses, Bounties, Back Pay, &c

J. S. McEwen furnishes us with the following information, obtained from Governor Curtin relative to the cost of transportation of the bodies of our dead soldiers to their homes, back pay, bounties, &c. for which purposes special provisions have been made by the State. He says:

First, an act of our Legislature, passed March 31st, 1864, provides for the free transportation—or rather transportation at the expense of the State—of the bodies of deceased Pennsylvanians, and of one person in charge from and to his place of residence, subject only to the restrictions of orders from the department at Washington. For instance, bodies only can be recovered that are really within our lines, and from the various hospitals within our reach, late orders restricting transportation from beyond City Point, and south of Nashville.

A letter to his Excellency Gov. A. G. Curtin, or to Col. James C. Biddle, Chief of Transportation and Telegraph Department, will be promptly responded to with the necessary papers for transportation.

Second, an agency for the collection of back pay, bounty, etc., exists, entirely at the expense of the State and free to the applicant, at Washington, and any information may be obtained, or claims presented, on addressing the Penn's Military Agent, Col. F. Jordan, or Lt. Col. James Gilliland, 487 11th street, Washington, D. C.

Third and last, a message was sent in to our State Legislature on the 27th ult., by the Governor, stating that arrangements had been made by the General Government to forward clothing and stores to our prisoners in the South. Such articles sent to Harrisburg will be forwarded to their destination by the State authorities. Arrangements are being perfected to that end at least, and letters for information can be addressed to the Governor or to the Quarter Master General, Harrisburg.

The agent for transportation, etc., in the West is Lt. Col. James Chamberlin, Nashville, Tennessee.

J. STEWART MCEWEN.

The Supreme Court of this State lately decided that unless there is a special agreement to the contrary, the seller of the real estate must pay for the stamp, because he is required to affix it to the deed. This is a matter of considerable importance, as the cost of stamps is one dollar upon each one thousand dollars of the price, and when heavy sales are made, the stamp is a considerable item. Hereafter the prudent man will agree to sell his property for so much, "and the cost of the stamp."

## THE MARCH OF FREEDOM.

### VOTE ON THE AMENDMENT TO THE CONSTITUTION ABOLISHING SLAVERY.

The great question of the day, one which will live in History when the puny advocates of slavery will be buried in oblivion, came up in the House of Representatives at Washington on the 31st January. The resolution as it had passed the Senate is as follows:

"Be it Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, two-thirds of both Houses concurring, That the following article be proposed to the Legislatures of the several States as an amendment to the Constitution of the United States, and when ratified by three-fourths of said Legislatures shall be valid to all intents and purposes as a part of the said Constitution, viz:

"ARTICLE 18th—SECTION 1. Neither slavery or involuntary servitude, except as a punishment for crime whereof the party shall have been duly convicted, shall exist within the United States or any place subject to their jurisdiction.

"SEC. 2. Congress shall have power to enforce this article by appropriate legislation."

Mr. McALLISTER, (democrat) of Pennsylvania, said: When this subject was before the House on a former occasion I voted against the measure. I have been in favor of exhausting all means of conciliation to restore the Union as our fathers made it. I am for the Union, and utterly opposed to secession or the dissolution of the Union in any way or shape. The result of all the peace missions, and especially that of Mr. Blair, has satisfied me that nothing short of the recognition of their independence will satisfy the Southern Confederacy. It must, therefore, be destroyed, and in voting for the present measure I cast my vote against the corner stone of the Southern Confederacy, and declare eternal war against the enemies of my country.

Mr. COFFROTH, (democrat) of Pennsylvania, addressed the House in favor of the amendment, not, however, speaking for or against slavery. He argued in favor of the power of Congress to submit the amendment to the Legislatures of the States; that it must be submitted to the seceded States, or it would be recognizing their independence. He also argued that the South would not remain in the Union under the Constitution as it is now. He was in favor of revising it, and then the people would place in power the democracy. He gave this vote after much consideration, and as a democrat, and would consistently stand by the organization of his party. No power on earth shall prevent him from voting for the candidates of his party. His desire was the triumph of the party which has made this country great.

Mr. MILLER, (copperhead) of Pennsylvania, said he owed it to himself and his constituents to repudiate the sentiments of his colleagues just uttered on this floor. He wished so to act that when he returned home he would not be found derelict to the duty with which he had been trusted—having taken an oath to protect, preserve, and defend the Constitution of the United States. As long as the matter had been discussed here it was very strange that no man had answered the question. What was to be done with the freed people should such an amendment to the Constitution prove effective? Gentlemen on the other side had failed to make out a case. During this Administration the Constitution has been violated in all its important features.

The resolution was then passed by a vote of 119 yeas to 56 nays.

The absentees, or those not voting, are Messrs. Lazear of Pennsylvania, Leblond of Ohio, Marcy of New Hampshire, McDowell of Indiana, McKenney of Ohio, Middleton of New Jersey, Rogers of New Jersey, and Voorhees of Indiana.

The following are the names of those members of the Opposition in the House of Representatives who voted for the joint resolution submitting to the people of the United States the amendment to the Constitution prohibiting slavery:

Joseph Bailey, Pennsylvania.  
Augustus C. Baldwin, Michigan.  
Alex. H. Coffroth, Pennsylvania.  
James E. English, Connecticut.  
John B. Ganson, New York.  
Anson G. Herrick, New York.  
Wells A. Hutchings, Ohio.  
Austin A. King, Missouri.  
Archibald McAllister, Pennsylvania.  
Homer A. Nelson, New York.  
Moses F. Odell, New York.  
Wm. Radford, New York.  
John B. Steele, New York.  
Ezra Wheeler, Wisconsin.

The amendment has already been ratified by the following States:

Illinois, February 3.  
Maryland, February 3.  
Michigan, February 3.  
Rhode Island, February 3.  
West Virginia, February 4.  
New York, February 4.  
Pennsylvania, February 4.

—Mr. Hopkins in offering to place upon the record reasons for a vote, spoke of our country as the "dissevered" States. Some years hence such a record may be as much a distinction as was "tory" in the revolution.

—The post office at Sterrett's Gap, Perry county, has been discontinued. Mail matter for that place should be sent to Shermansdale, in the same county. The post office at Orbison's Mills, in Huntingdon county, has also been discontinued. Mail matter for that point should be sent to Coffee Run, in the same county.

### The Provost Marshal General.

We adverted a few weeks ago in strong terms on the inconsistency and injustice of the Provost Marshal's decisions, and we are glad to see that Governor Curtin has addressed a letter to the President pointing out the dictatorial tone and disregard of law assumed by this subordinate, who undoubtedly has charge of the most delicate duty incident to the war, for, as we then remarked, his acts bear directly on the citizen liable to do military duty. The city press, with the exception of the *stipendiary* dailies which are fattening on government advertising, have also been awakened from their Rip Van Winkle lethargy on this subject, some of Fry's latest decisions materially affecting the quotas of several cities.

To put down the rebellion the people have been willing to sacrifice much, and, with the exception of political prostitutes and copperhead sympathizers, felt disposed to overlook much (in fact almost everything) which under other circumstances would not have been tolerated, but the time has come when arbitrary decisions in draft matters, now so vitally affecting all industrial pursuits, must be done away with, and equal and exact justice meted out to every man liable to a draft. It is perhaps too late to affect the present call, for if these men are wanting in Heaven's name let all go and end the rebellion, but we hope to hear that some member of Congress has energy enough left at least to correct the evils of that office by law.

Our Legislature we perceive has also called for an investigation into Colonel Dodge's conduct at Harrisburg, who is chief Provost Marshal for this State. We have not heard much complaint against that official personally, but we do know from unquestionable sources that one of his subordinates, said to be a lager beer sucker, deemed it his especial prerogative last year to deny the people of this congressional district who sought documentary evidence of credits, &c. in that office. Such men ought not to be kept in office for a single hour.

It appears by the following letter that our Lake City friends consider "zero" delightful weather in winter. It is of course a matter of taste, and we therefore go in for something milder, from five to ten degrees above being quite cold enough for us.

LAKE CITY MINN.,  
Jan. 31, 1865.

Messrs. Editors.—We beg leave to correct through the columns of your paper an erroneous opinion that has gained credence in Millin county, about the climate of our State of Minnesota.

Stories to the effect that we had been partly frozen, &c., &c., have been circulated quite freely through some parts of the county, and that we all intended to return in the Spring on account of the cold. Now, we take this opportunity of saying to all our friends in little Millin, that we have never experienced such delightful winter weather, as we have in this "Greenland of America," during the present winter. The weather has been all that one could desire. Not a particle of rain has fallen since winter set in, and the thermometer has ranged about zero or above most of the time. It has been but seldom that it has fallen much below zero. And then, during all the time, the air has been perfectly dry, which makes it less severe than it would have been in a more moist climate.

We would much rather spend two winters here than one in Pennsylvania. So far from returning in the Spring, we could not be hired to make our residence in Millin county again. The Millin county folks are all well and pleased with their location, which possesses this advantage, beside that of beauty of situation, scenery, &c., viz: that in our town (Lake City) we have never had a draft as yet and are ahead on the present call, which is quite an item in these war times.

Yours truly,  
W. R. WILLS,  
G. BELL,  
JOS. HAHN.

## A GREAT EXCITEMENT

### D. Grove's Store!

New Arrival of Groceries and Confectioneries.

D. GROVE would again inform the public that he has just received a fresh supply, to which he would invite their attention. Now is the time to buy cheap prime Molasses from \$1 to \$1.60 per gallon; the very best of Sugars; prime Coffee, 7 different kinds, put up in lb. packages; Corn Starch, Farina, Hominy Beans and all kinds of Spices, fresh and fine; prime Cheese, pure Cider Vinegar, Baskets, Buckets, Brooms, and a variety of Dolls and Notions for Children. Also, Raisins, Figs, Prunes, Cocoanuts, Almonds, &c., beside the largest assortment of Soaps to be found in town, Hair Oils, and an endless variety of extracts, all of which will be sold cheap for cash.

Thankful for past favors, he hopes by strict attention to business to merit and receive a continuance of the patronage of a generous public.

TRY Hoffman's Cheese, it is extra.

DYSPEPSIA.—What everybody says must be true. We have heard Dr. Strickland's Tonic spoken of so frequently by those who have been benefited by it, that at last we are compelled to make it known to the public that we really believe it effects a cure in every case; therefore, we say to those who are suffering with Dyspepsia or Nervous Debility, to go to their druggist and get a bottle of Dr. Strickland's Tonic.

Peace or War, that's the Question!—There are thousands, aye, tens of thousands, of persons in our land who are desirous of having peace, but they are so afflicted with the various diseases to which flesh is heir to, that there is an incessant war going on within in account of the impure state of their blood, that they have no peace day or night. Their earnest inquiry is, "Is there no balm in Gilead—no physician there?" Yes, yes! Use PINKERTON'S WAHOO AND CALISAYA BITTERS, and you will soon find relief and possess a complete victory over your troubled and diseased constitution. We speak thus confidently, because we have tried them, and the result in our case was most glorious. Blessed be these Bitters! Indeed they are "peace-makers." Remember the genuine Wahoo and Calisaya Bitters have the name of Jacob Pinkerton blown on each bottle. All others are spurious. For sale by all respectable druggists and wholesale dealers.

## THE MARKETS.

LEWISTOWN, Feb. 8, 1865.  
Butter, is quoted at 40 cts.; Eggs, 33; Lard 20; Wool, washed, 80; prime Red Wheat, 2.30; Corn, 1.40; Rye, 1.60; Potatoes, .65; Extra Flour, per 100, 6.00; Fine 5.00; Superfine, 5.50; Salt per bbl. 4.50; Sack, 4.00; Oats, 85; Barley, 1.70.

Philadelphia Market.  
Flour—there is very little coming forward, and prices have a downward tendency. We have only to report a few sales to the home consumers at \$9.50 for superfine, 10.10 for extra, 10.75 for 25 for extra family and at higher rates for fancy brands, according to quality. Rye flour ranges from 8.75 to 9. Corn meal continues quiet.

The wheat market continues in the same inert condition noted from day to day for some time past; sales of 1500 bushels common and prime red at \$2.40 to 2.50, and a choice lot at 2.55; white is selling slowly at 2.75 to 2.85. In corn there is less doing; small sales of yellow at 1.68, and mixed red and yellow at 1.66. Prices of oats are unchanged; 2000 bush. sold at 92c. Barley and malt remain without quotable change.

Cloverseed is in limited request at 14.75 to 15.64 lbs.; at which figures about 100 bushels were disposed of. We quote Timothy at \$6, with small sales at this figure. 1000 bushels Flaxseed sold at \$3.75. Naval stores are dull and prices of all descriptions are drooping.

Cattle Market.  
FEBRUARY 6.—The arrivals and sales of Beef Cattle are small this week, reaching about 1700 head. The demand is good, and prices have advanced 12c. per lb. with sales of extra at 19.25c. per lb., the latter for choice; fair to good at 16.18c., and common at 14.15c. as to quality.

Sheep—The demand is good and prices have advanced; about 4000 head arrived and sold at 10.25c. per pound gross, as to quality.

Cows are rather better; about 100 head sold at \$30.50 for Springers, and \$35 up to \$75 for cow and calf.

Hogs—Prices are without change; about 1800 head arrived and sold at the different yards at \$17.19 the 100 pounds net, as to quality.

## LEWISTOWN ACADEMY.

THE Third Quarter at the Academy will begin MONDAY, Feb. 20, 1865. Young gentlemen admitted.  
Primary Pupils, \$4.00  
Common English Branches, 5.00  
Higher " & Latin, 7.00  
Book Keeping, (extra) 1.50  
French, " 3.00  
Drawing, " 1.00  
For further particulars apply at the Academy. feb-8-2 MARY C. PROSEUS.

## SELLING OFF!

The undersigned is disposing of his ENTIRE STOCK

OF  
DRY GOODS, GROCERIES,  
QUEENSWARE, & CO.,

AT  
LOW PRICES,

and persons wanting anything on hand in his store will do well by giving him a call. All persons having claims are requested to present them for payment, and those indebted to call and make settlement.

feb-8 R. F. ELLIS.

LETTERS REMAINING UNCLAIMED  
in the Post Office at Lewistown, State of Pennsylvania, on the 1th of Feb., 1865.

Anderson R. A. Rothrock Armina  
Bowman C. L. Reed Mary M.  
Bloom Sarah Stephens Charles N.  
Cranfield D. B. 2 Seiger David  
Cooper Elizabeth Taylor Samuel M.  
Lewis Ferdinand Wray John  
Miller Rebecca Warner Jane  
Muthersbough R.

To obtain any of these letters, the applicant must call for 'advertised letters,' give the date of this list, and pay one cent for advertising.

If not called for within one month, they will be sent to the Dead Letter Office, feb-8 SAMUEL COMFORT, P. M.

I FOUND out that Hoffman's is the place for Groceries.

## VALUABLE FARM FOR SALE.

THE farm of the undersigned, situate in Oliver township, Millin county, about 4 miles from McVeytown and 7 from Lewistown, is offered at private sale. It contains about

286 ACRES, about 175 of which are cleared and in a good state of cultivation. The remainder is good timber land. The improvements on it are a good three story Stone Dwelling House, Bank Barn and all other necessary outbuildings, a good Orchard, and a fine Spring of limestone water convenient to the House. For further information apply, at Strodes' Mills, to feb-8 JOHN S. OLIVER.

## A VALUABLE FARM FOR SALE.

THE farm of the undersigned, situate in Granville township, Millin county, about 5 1/2 miles from Lewistown and 6 1/2 from McVeytown, is offered at private sale. It contains about

170 ACRES, about 80 of which are cleared and in a good state of cultivation and the balance in good timber. The improvements are a good Bank Barn, a two story dwelling House, Corn House and all other necessary outbuildings and a well of good water. For further particulars apply, at Strodes' Mills, to feb-8 JOHN S. OLIVER.

## PUBLIC SALE.

WILL be sold at public sale, at the residence of the undersigned, in Derry township, Millin county, three miles east of Lewistown, on

THURSDAY, February 23, 1865,

the following personal property, viz:

3 HORSES, Colt, 4 Milch Cows, Young Cattle, Hogs, 12 Sheep, Buggy, Threshing Machine, Grain Drill, Fodder Cutter, Plows, Harrows, Cultivators, Fanning Mill, Doubletrees, Singletrees, Horse Gears, Single Harness and a variety of other Farming Utensils too numerous to mention. Also, a Hathaway Cook Stove, Parlor Stove, ten plate Stove, 2 Cupboards, Bureau, Dining Table, Breakfast Table, 3 sets Chairs, Rocking Chair, Bedsteads, and other articles of household and kitchen furniture.

Sale to commence at 9 a. m., when terms will be made known. feb-8 DANIEL R. FERSTER.

## PUBLIC SALE.

WILL be exposed to public sale at the residence of the undersigned, in Granville township, on

WEDNESDAY, March 1st, 1865,

the following personal property, viz:

4 WORK HORSES, (including one mare with foal,) 4 Colts, (3 two years old and one yearling,) 5 Milch Cows, 6 head Young Cattle, half Durham Bull, 2 Breeding Sows, one

HUZZY'S COMBINED REAPER & MOWER, Threshing Machine with Shaker, Cutting Box, Windmill, four horse Wagon, two horse Wagon, Wagon Bed, Hay Ladders, Horse Gears, Top Buggy, Plows, Harrows, Corn Plow, Cultivators, Forks, Rakes, Grain Cradles, Mowing Scythes, and a variety of other articles. Also,

Household & Kitchen Furniture, including Cook and Parlor Stoves, Bedsteads, Bureaus, Washstands, Tables, Chairs, &c. Sale to commence at 9 o'clock a. m., when terms will be made known. feb-8 THOMAS E. MAYES.

## ARCANA WATCH.

### An Elegant Novelty in Watches.

THE cases of this watch are an entirely new invention, composed of six different metals combined, rolled together and planished, producing an exact imitation of 18 carat gold, called Arcana, which will always keep its color. They are as beautiful and durable as solid gold, and are afforded at one eighth the cost. The case is beautifully designed, with panel and shield for name with patent push pin, engraved in the exact style of the celebrated Gold Hunting Levers, are really handsome and desirable and so exact an imitation of gold as to defy detection. The movement is manufactured by the well known St. Jimer Watch Company of Europe, and are superbly finished, having engraved pallets, fancy carved bridges, adjusting regulator, with gold balanced and the improved ruby jeweled action, with line dial and skeleton hands, and is warranted a good time keeper. These watches are of three different sizes, the smallest being for ladies, and are all hunting cases. A case of six will be sent by mail or express for \$125.00. A single one sent in an elegant Morocco Case for \$25.00; will readily sell for three times their cost. We are the sole agents for this watch in the United States, and none are genuine which do not bear our trade mark.

Address, DEVAUGH & CO., Importers, feb-8 15 Maiden Lane, New York.

Gentlemen's Hats. All the latest styles at CHARLES OAKFORD & SONS, Continental Hotel, Philadelphia.

## SELLING OFF AT COST!

IN view of the Draft coming, I will sell at a low price for a short time. I have a good assortment of

BOOTS AND SHOES, of Eastern make, also, a good assortment of HOME MADE WORK, which will be sold at

Reduced Prices, but for CASH ONLY!

P. F. LOOP.

N. B. I am still selling the Celebrated Noiseless Grover & Baker SEWING MACHINE. It is, in fact, the only reliable Machine that will do all kinds of work, is easy of operation and don't get out of order; and it is the cheapest machine out. All who buy a machine will be taught to sew; and ladies, who do not buy a machine at my store, will also be instructed to sew when desired.

Lewistown, Feb. 8, 1865.

Ladies' and Children's Hats. Latest styles at CHARLES OAKFORD & SONS, Continental Hotel, Philadelphia.