

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

The GAZETTE is published every Wednesday at the old stand, at \$5.00 in advance, or \$2.00 at the end of 4 months.

Cash Rates of Advertising.

Table with 2 columns: Description of ad (Business Cards, Administration, etc.) and Rate (\$5.00, \$2.00, etc.).

Job Work.

Eight sheet bills, \$1.50 for 25 or less; fourth sheet bills \$1 for 25 or less; half sheet bills, \$1 for 25 or less.

FOR GOVERNOR.

MAJ. GEN. JNO. W. QUARY

No Paper will be issued from this office next week.

The Danger of Reconstruction.

To show how cautiously we ought to go to work in reconstructing the Rebel States, let any reflecting man picture to himself what the consequences might be, in case those States were re-admitted without amendments to the constitution.

1. Should a majority of the Supreme Court fall into the hands of Northern sympathizers with treason and rebel judges, and that body declare President Lincoln's Emancipation Proclamation with all its results null and void, who could portray the evils that would arise? 2. If Congress should be democratized by southern leaders, what would prevent that body from assuming the rebel debt?

Negro Democracy.

The Democrat still continues its imaginary fight with the negro, and insists that the question between the democracy and Sumbo is which has the fittest material for voting? Among republicans there is no design, openly or secretly, to bring negro suffrage before the people, simply because the mass of that party is opposed to it in this State. In the rebel States, their opinion is—and we think they have the right to express one—that a Union colored soldier is more likely to make a good citizen than a white rebel from Mosby's gang.

In its three quarter-column article, which is a transcript of a Clymer club speech, it also undertakes to show that the first section of the proposed amendments to the constitution confers negro suffrage, because it makes all persons citizens and equal before the law. To show the absurdity of this reasoning, if such a catchpenny assumption can be called reasoning, we would ask the Democrat whether women and children are not citizens, and yet they have no votes? There is just as much difference between a citizen and a qualified citizen, as there is between a democratic nabob who can ride with a negro as often as he pleases, and a laboring war democrat who dare not look at a darkey without being charged with being a black republican.

CONTRIBUTIONS FOR JEFF. DAVIS.—Mrs. Jefferson Davis, who is living at Fort Monroe, is in the daily receipt of considerable sums of money for her husband, sent through Express. These contributions amount sometimes to \$500 and \$1,000 a day. Her name is prominent on the stream continuing for some time yet. Many of these contributions come from New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore and other places, where the Clymer papers allege Union soldiers are occasionally starving. We venture to say that every dollar sent from this State to the architect from the pockets of a Clymer democrat.

A number of Fenian leaders have visited Washington during the past two weeks and have freely announced their purpose never again to co-operate with the Democratic party. All through the West, the Irish leaders are open in denouncing the Copperheads, and equally open in declaring their determination to show their sincerity at the coming elections. A few days since the proximity of Rockbridge county, Virginia, were called out for the purpose of reorganizing the militia service. Some of them not understanding the purport of the call, and unaware that the war was ended, thought another conscription was to be had, and accordingly fled to the mountains and the hills.

DEMOCRACY AS IT IS.

In Centre county, Mrs. Surratt is becoming a saint, and the Watchman, in a notice of Gen. Scott's death, mingles rebels with Union generals as follows: "His companions in arms, the participants in his glory, will feel that they have lost a father, and the tears of McClellan and Lee, Grant and Johnston, Mead and Longstreet, will mingle together, in holy baptism, over his grave."

In Snyder county, the organ of democracy is the Springsgrove Times, a secession paper during the war as well as now, which took especial delight in stigmatizing the soldiers as every thing mean and craven.

In Bedford county, the Gazette openly advocates the deserters' cause, and in its issue of June 15, after damning Curtin to "eternal infamy" for signing the bill, thus gnashes its teeth:

"But the infamous enactment just signed by the Governor, will be a dead letter upon the statute-book. Not a single man will be deprived of his rights, infernal as is its conception and devilish as is its purpose. We want the scoundrels who concocted this scheme for making negroes out of white men, distinctly understood, that the friends of the White Man's Liberty intend to play the last card in this game. They hold the winning hand and do not mean to be coerced.—'Disfranchise deserters!' Pah! We'll show you a trick worth two of that before you get through with your cowardly knavery. The Act of Congress upon which your 'disfranchising' law is based, is now before the Supreme Court of the State. If there are three honest men upon that bench, three men who have not bartered their souls for political favor, three men who are not fools, cowards, or knaves, the Act of Congress aforesaid will be declared unconstitutional. But if a majority of the court should be foolish, timid, or knavish enough to declare that Act of Congress constitutional, then we say to every man who is charged with being a 'deserter'—resist your oath in patience; not a hair of your head shall be hurt. You shall still, in spite of legislative tyranny, in spite of judicial wrong, in spite of the machinations of the Devil himself, stand upon the broad axis of the Constitution, a citizen and a legal voter. Fear not! The time is no longer when the howling derisives and roaring bulls of Basham of the Abolition Disunion party, can influence, with their bawling and braying, the powers that be. Be firm, 'trust in the Lord and keep your powder dry.'"

We don't know what deserters, bounty jumpers and skeddaddlers would want with "powder," and even if they keep it dry, who's afraid of them? But seriously, what do soldiers think of the company they are in? Do they consider deserters, bounty jumpers and skeddaddlers their equals, their friends, their associates? The Bedford Gazette, one of the leading organs of patent Clymer democracy in this State, gives them just as much credit for deserting as it does faithful soldiers for enduring the trials, hardships and dangers of military life.

In Huntington county, the Monitor, in its last issue, while disclaiming sympathy for rebels, intimates that the country is ruined unless those rebels are again allowed to rule. Hear it: "That illegitimate offspring of Black Republicanism, West Virginia, has just given another proof of her 'loyalty.'—The authorities of the 'State' have enacted a law disfranchising all who aided the Confederates. We have no sympathy with rebels, North or South, but when these men submit to the government, acknowledge their error and resolve to abide by the Constitution, they have a right to their citizenship, and no true lover of his country can look on this dasardly action with other than feelings of fear for the welfare of the nation. Cesar crossed the Rubicon and Rome ceased to be a republic, and so it will be with our nation unless the present despotic party in power be speedily deprived of its ability to ride over our Rubicon—the affections of the people."

Again in speaking of the disfranchisement of deserters, it speaks as if the democracy would cheerfully aid the deserters in getting up a rebellion. It says: Governor Curtin has signed the bill disfranchising deserters and men who were drafted and failed to report. The Radicals hope by this unjust and tyrannical law to secure permanent control of the State government but they will find their error before many months. No people, however degraded, will long endure the tyranny now being exercised by the party in power.

In making these extracts, we have not resorted to "cowboy" papers, as the democracy is in the habit of doing when they endeavor to fasten something objectionable on the Union Republican party, but the recognized democratic organs of the neighboring counties. Honest and well-meaning men of that party may well ask themselves to what dangerous dogmas they are being led by their present leaders and teachers, nine out of ten of whom are mere political hucksters seeking office, and in no wise particular whether they succeed under democratic, copperhead, or rebel.

In Congress Mr. Harris of Maryland a few weeks ago defined what his democracy was and is, and less than a prophet can foretell that if we again admit Southeyers to rule in this country as they did in years past, the infamous doctrine of secession will become a cardinal creed of the party just as slavery became its head and front under Polk, Pierce, Buchanan, and other satellites of Calhounism. Harris spoke thus:

"I then, sir, declare that in principle I now stand as I stood before the war; as I stood after war was declared; as I stood in the last Congress, when I received its crown of congress, as I stood in prison and before that infernal instrument of tyranny, a court-martial. And as I stand in principle so will I stand in practice whenever occasion may require. "When I indicate that there has been no change in my principles, this House and this country, possibly—for the avowal of them has been attended by an unexpected notoriety—may infer what my position now is. I am an old-line Democrat, and believe in the doctrine of secession. I believe that the several States of this

Union have the right to separate from it, each acting for itself!"

A White Man's Government.

The Democratic papers are continually endeavoring to make capital by talking about "a white man's government;" and they are exceedingly fond of saying that this is "a white man's government, made by white men, and for the exclusive benefit of white men," &c. Let us examine this matter carefully, and see whether these assertions be true. If this be a free government and a "white man's government," then all white men ought, in point of privilege, to be equal. A glance at the census report of 1860 shows the following results:

Table showing No. of Whites and No. of Representatives for various States.

Table showing No. of Whites and No. of Representatives for various States (continued).

Total, 18,967,420 150

The slave States had in 1860 a white population of 8,088,996, and 85 representatives and 39 senators, that is to say, that the basis of representation was 94,576. The white population of the 19 free States was, in 1860, 18,967,420, and they had 150 representatives and 38 senators. The basis of representation was 129,660. Thus the South, with considerably less than one-third of the population, had 85 representatives and 39 senators, against 150 representatives and 38 senators from the free States. This unequal power was derived from their being allowed to count 3-5 of their slaves in estimating the basis of representation. Now unless a change is made by an amendment to the Constitution, the South will be entitled to count all the negroes, and to base their representation upon that. This will give them 13 additional members of the House, which added to the 85 they are now entitled to, would give them 98. That is, the South with about one-fourth of the population of the entire country, would be invested with nearly half its power! So long as the South remained loyal, they had a constitutional right to this power; but when they saw fit to go to war against the government, they forfeited their rights in this respect; and to say that they shall have more power in the future than they possessed before their attempt to destroy the government, is to offer a premium for rebellion. If this is truly a "white man's government," let us have equality for all white men. A change is now proposed to be made which leaves matters of regulating suffrage in the hands of the people of the States, but it denies that a white man in Mississippi is better than a white man in New York, and it says that South Carolina and Pennsylvania shall be upon precisely the same footing, in respect to the basis of representation.

The York Clymer Club.

The Democrat as usual gives a wholesale denial to the charge that the York Clymer Club was made up of bogus names; but the following, published in the York papers of last week, gives a statement not so easily denied:

We, the undersigned, whose names were published in the York Gazette and York Democratic Press, of last week, as uniting in a call for a meeting of honorably-discharged soldiers, to form a club in favor of the election of Heister Clymer as Governor, in connection with an endorsement of Andrew Johnson's "policy" and other Copperhead humbuggery, hereby assert that we never signed any such paper, nor authorized any person to sign it for us, nor consented to the use of our names, nor are we willing to support the election of Clymer, nor do any other of the matters and things which the office-seekers concerned in getting up the list published in the Gazette and Press, want to accomplish. In plain words, our names, if subscribed by any one to that list, are forgeries, and we do not intend to support any candidate or party who, while we were engaged in fighting the battles of the Union against their dear southern brethren, did all in their power to disfranchise us and prevent us from enjoying the right of suffrage, denounced the war as a failure, clamored for an immediate suspension of arms, and were defrauded in all their treacherous and unpatriotic purposes by the votes of the soldiers in the field and the loyal people at home.

Philip Lehr, 187th Reg't Penna. Vols. Cornelius Lefevre, Co. E, 207th P. V. Louis J. Shenberger, Co. H, 195th P. V. Frederick C. Able, Co. E, 10th Iowa V. Frank Steininger, Co. E, 87th P. V. Samuel Cross, 16th, 87th, and 79th P. V. The following are some of those who had not the opportunity presented them of signing the remonstrance, together with those that are deserters and dead men, and those who verbally protest against the appending of their names to that scroll of Copperhead infamy published in the York Gazette: Henry Lickaway, 11th Pa. cav., dead. W. H. Croll, 11th and 16th Pa. absent. Wm. Fry, 87th Pa., without authority. John Barry, 87th, drummed out of camp. Adam Reisinger, 151st, absent. George Feathers, 87th, absent. George Armpriester, 200th, absent. J. V. Beck, 87th, without authority. R. D. Decker, 187th, deserter. Rudolph Patterson, 87th, absent. Herman Sapppe, 87th, absent. Jacob Bear, 200th, without authority. George Kuhns, 200th, absent. William Kunkle, 16th, deserter. Reuben Able, 87th, no soldier. Henry Berry, 200th, without authority. William Owens, 130th, dead. William Seifig, 107th, a "Boy in Blue." William Boyer, 187th, absent. Daniel Platt, 260th, without authority. Joseph Mack, 87th, without authority. Frank Wise, 11th, absent. Lewis Shienberger, 195th, a "Boy in Blue." George Luft, 87th, deserter. Conrad Heister, 11th Cavalry, absent. Jacob Lehr, 200th, a "Boy in Blue."

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The Richmond Whig comes out in a long editorial in opposition to emigration from the Northern States and the introduction of a Northern capital.

A robber entered a boarding house in Dayton, Ohio, the other night, and stole among the other things the pants of a man from under his pillow, whilst he was asleep and his head resting upon his pillow.

A German girl at Mt. Palestine, Iowa, was taken from her house, a few nights ago, by four men, whose faces were blackened, stripped of all her clothing, and tarred and feathered. The act is believed to have been instigated by her adopted mother, out of sinner spite.

A man and wife recently rented a new house in Titusville, who have a singular superstition that whoever first occupies a new dwelling for the period of two hours will meet with a shocking and untimely death. To relieve themselves of this fatality, they decoyed two little girls, residing near, into the house, and locked them up for several hours. A few days after, one of the girls was drowned in a mill race, and her parents (who also believe in the same fatality) charged the parties with her murder.

Miss Mary G. Halpine, of Nashua, New Hampshire, a contributor to several literary works, had an adventure with a burglar a few evenings since. Only herself and mother were in the house, and it was raining in torrents. She watched the operations of the burglar while he removed a pane of glass and introduced his hand to raise the window; and then, thinking that the affair had been carried far enough, she discharged a revolver twice, dropping him to the ground. A policeman hastened to the spot, but the burglar had escaped, leaving a pool of blood under the window.

The steamer Germania brings European dates to the 12th inst. No actual hostilities had occurred, but every preparation was being made for the coming conflict. Turkey was arming and preparing to resist any invasion of the Principality. The battle between the Austrians and Prussians cannot long be delayed, and it will most likely be followed by fighting in other quarters.

A lady at Atlanta, a few days ago, imprisoned three sick children, giving them bread and ham, supposing it porcine. Before the mistake was discovered they were too far gone to save their lives. The lady is rich, and these children would have been her heirs. Fool play is believed to have occurred, and suspicion rests on a young man, a distant relative of the lady, to whom her property will now descend.

BOOK NOTICES.

The Atlantic Monthly for July.—"The Case of George Dedlow" is a sketch full of whimsical, psychological fiction, in which the author's humor deals with the phenomena of the debatable ground between nature and the supernatural, and presents, perhaps, the most remarkable instance of spiritual manifestation, &c., on record. Mr. Longfellow contributes a second sonnet of "Translating Dante," and the "Passages from Hawthorne's Note-Book" are continued, as is Charles Reade's story of "Griffith Gaunt." The paper on "Indian Medicine" has a peculiar interest, as coming from one whose life among the Indians has fitted him to speak with peculiar intelligence of their superstition, &c. Goldwin Smith's "Englishman in Normandy" presents novel phases of a much-travelled, much-breviated region. Bayard Taylor's sketch of Russia, the great German orientalist and poet, is timely and attractive. Mad. H. S. Burdige, in the "Siege of Knoxville," recounts the history of that event, &c. "The Great Doctor" is the first part of one of those stories of Western life which Albee Carey writes so well. A scientific article by Prof. Agassiz. Three poems, &c. &c. Ticknor & Fields, Boston. \$4 per annum.

The Galaxy for July contains the following array of articles: "The Claverings" (with an illustration) by Anthony Trollope; "An American Colony in France," by G. A. Townsend; "Pharaoh's Horses," by Maria Louise Pool; Elements of the Art of Poetry, by E. C. Steedman; English Parties, by Geo. M. Towler; Frederick Edwin Church, by H. T. Tuckerman; The Harvest of the Sea, by F. B. Perkins; Evening Boat Song, by Edwin Rossiter; Johnson; Tormenting the Alphabet, (two illustrations) by Geo. Wakeman; Archie Lovell, by Mrs. Edw. P. Toet; To a Poet, by R. H. Stoddard; The Art of Dining, No. 4, by Pierre Blet; Nohule, by the Editor. Price 25 cents a No. \$5 a year, of 24 numbers, \$3 a half year, of 12 numbers. Address, W. C. & F. P. Church, 39 Park Row, N. Y.

Our Young Folks.—The correspondents of this valuable magazine for boys and girls seem to have had a lively interest in all their contributions for the July number. By this time thousands of little readers have delightfully perused Elsie Teller's Children of the Flood, or been deeply affected with the true story of Carrie's Shipwreck. Mr. Newcomb's Midsummer portrays a beautiful picture of that warm but in many respects delightful period. Then we have the continued stories, all interesting. Carleton, too, would thrill us with a description of the taking of the forts at Port Royal during the late war. The articles on birds and animals will awaken a lively interest in God's animate creation. Capt. Mayne's recollections of life in the Forest, which we venture to say is eagerly caught up and read by every patron of the magazine. The rebuses in this number form quite a picture gallery. Ticknor & Fields, publishers, Boston. Terms \$5 per annum.

The Clymer Club and the Soldiers.

Messrs. Editors.—In reading the proceedings of the Clymer-Johnson Club (a most extraordinary combination of two names) I was a good deal surprised to find in the resolutions a fling at that tried, old and noble soldier, General Hartranft, followed by a resolution couched in this language:

Resolved, That we regret to find a few of our honored military leaders denying the purposes of the war by approving of the disunion policy of the radical partisans in Congress, and that while we cheerfully followed their lead in the battles "for the Union," we peremptorily refuse to follow them in their disunion course, believing as we do, that the spirit of hatred evinced by many toward a faithful, common brotherhood, can result in no common good, but prove detrimental to the best interests of the whole people.

If a soldier wrote that resolution, he must have had some curious ideas during the war of what he was fighting for; and if the Pittsburgh Hartranft Convention, which endorsed a soldier, was an attempted swindle upon the soldiers, pray tell us what you in Wilkesboro would best characterize the attempt to withdraw soldiers into the support of a hotbed Copperhead for Governor? Having had my share of service under two of these officers—they harvesting greenbacks while we privates, corporals and sergeants did the hard work, had marching, hard fighting, and many a time hard living—as citizens we can no longer be ordered about or—d at pleasure, but if they express opinions, why so can we. It appears then that those who are not in favor of restoring rebels to political power, even greater than they had before, are to be called disunionists! Mosby's guerrillas, who would have sooner murdered one of our soldiers than taken him prisoner, the hell's fiends who starved us at Belleisle, Danville, Salisbury, Andersonville and other prison pens; the monsters at Richmond who took pleasure in announcing in Libby Prison and Castle Thunder that we were to be sent to the Southern swamps; with thousands of other cutthroats whose barbarous and inhuman treatment can never be forgotten by any private who while both sick and weary was driven along at the point of the bayonet, or treated worse than an outlawed dog, are to be our "common brotherhood!" If this is what the rebels of this Clymer Johnson Club were fighting for, the privates in the army were not. Nor far from it. As a general thing, without regard to politics they went into the hardships and dangers of war for the purpose of putting down rebels and punishing traitors; and I know that nine out of ten after the last great fight would have asked no greater favor at the hands of General Grant than orders to pitch in, annihilate Lee's rebel horde, and then hand for Johnson's and charge his lines in front while the gallant Sherman peppered his rear. That would have ended the rebellion, the way soldiers would have liked. No one then dreamed that these rebels were to go home, and instead of being placed on their good behavior, were at once to become rights they had forfeited, and become our equals or betters at the ballot box. No, not by a jug full, and had even an officer suggested such an idea, I rather guess he would have been looked upon with a high degree of contempt than any joining in our ranks.

16th, soldiers, 4897 follow Gen. Hartranft, and they know him to be a brave man, kind and considerate to you on all occasions; a brave one too, O. H., no doubt follow him—the thinks rebellion a crime and that those who committed this great crime ought not to be restored to full citizenship until we know that they will hereafter be good citizens. Don't follow him, says this Clymer Johnson Club, but follow the lead of Brant Brigadiers, Wm. H. Irwin and J. Arlet Matthews!!! You know where. And by no means vote for a fellow-soldier for Governor, one whose name was familiar in camp during the entire war, but vote for one who voted that a soldier in the field had no right to vote.

And now let me relate an incident which occurred in March, 1862, at the time when the result of the war was still in a cloud. All privates will bear me out in saying that we were at times provoked by publications in copperhead papers and reports of speeches of copperheads that it was well for those who made them they were not within reach. A Pennsylvania Assemblyman was then in the habit of sending me a Legislative Record, one of which contained the proceedings of the Pennsylvania Senate in reference to granting the Capitol to Andrew Johnson, then Military Governor of Tennessee, to make a Union speech. Those proceedings were read in different tents, and created a universal burst of execration against the miscreants who were thus indirectly aiding the rebels. Among others Heister Clymer, the very man whom this club now ask us to vote for, delivered a most infamous tirade of abuse. I send you an extract from his speech—Here it is:

"But, sir, without regard to any question of his official position, take Andrew Johnson as an individual, assuming that he is rightfully clothed with the robes of office, and may constitutionally exercise the duties of that high position; even then, I say to you, Mr. Speaker, that I never before will allow a man to come into these halls and from this place speak to the people of this great State in support of what I know to be illegal, unconstitutional and tyrannical acts of the Federal Government. I know, sir, that Andrew Johnson has gone as far as the farthest, and is ready to go still farther, to destroy, to uproot, to overturn every principle upon which this great and good Government of ours was founded. I know that he has bent with suppliant knee before the throne of power; I know that, for self or some other consideration, he has succumbed to every measure presented to him for approval or disapproval; and I know that in speeches delivered in the capitals of other States he has enunciated doctrines which, if adopted by the people of the great North, would be the subversion of individual freedom and personal right. Sir, by no vote of mine can any person holding such views address the people of Pennsylvania in this chamber. Never, sir, never, so long as I have a right to forbid him."

Such was the greeting this copperhead Clymer gave us as we entered on the eventful campaign of 1863. That good old man Abraham Lincoln he then proclaimed a TYRANT, just as the rebels did, and we who were fighting the battles of the Union were his hirelings. So said the rebels, and when or where did the Pennsylvania copperhead ginsay what they said? What soldier was ever cheered on in the line of duty by Clymer's voice?—What vote did he give during the war that showed even a desire to see the Union

against deterring the State, who aided in disorganizing the Pennsylvania Senate—could be transferred for months, for the sole purpose of keeping Col. White in a Southern prison, who denounced Andrew Johnson as a purchased minion because Johnson then spoke burning words of loyalty, is now coupled with Johnson, and soldiers are called upon as soldiers to elect him to the office of Governor of Pennsylvania. With all humility to my former commanders, I do think they must consider soldiers a set of ignorant fools, or else they themselves have become beggared with Clymer plasters. A SOLDIER DURING THE WAR. Valley, June 23, 1866.

AUGUSTUS M. THOXELL, of Lewistown, a firm and undeviating Union man, is recommended to the Union party of Mifflin county, as a suitable candidate for the office of Associate Judge.

MARRIED.

On Thursday afternoon, June 21st, at Dipple's Hotel, Lewistown, by the Rev. J. B. Reimsnyder, Mr. W. J. LOWMYER and Miss JENNIE RICKETS, both of Newton Hamilton, Mifflin county, Pa.

On the 20th inst., by Rev. W. Downes, HARRISON AURAND to Miss MARY ANN MARBLEY, both of Granville township, this county.

On the 22d inst., by Rev. W. Downes, JOHN H. McCAULEY to Miss ANNIE MITCHELL, both of Derry township, this county.

THE MARKETS.

Table showing market prices for various commodities like Wheat, Barley, Corn, etc. per bushel or per cwt.

The only sales of flour reported were mostly in small lots for the supply of the home consumers, at \$8.25 for soft perline; \$9.00 for extras; \$11.12 1/2 for northwest extra family; \$12.12 1/2 for Penna and Ohio do, do, and \$14.17 for fancy brands, according to quality. Rye Flour is quiet, with sales of 100 bushels Penna. at \$6.75. In Oats Meal nothing doing and prices are nominal. The wheat market is devoid of vitality and in the absence of sales, we quote common and choice Penna. red at \$2.40 1/2; white ranges from \$3.25 to \$3.50; 1,500 bushels Penna. Rye sold at \$1.33 1/2; and 1,500 bushels Western on private terms.—Corn—yellow \$1.05. Oats—Penn. 75c; Southern 70c, and Western 65c.

The Prospect of the Crops. The monthly report of the Department of Agriculture says: "The returns of five thousand correspondents in all parts of the country having been received from the 1st to the 15th of June, show that the apprehension of scarcity of crops which might threaten compulsory economy of consumption, or warrant extraordinary prices, are groundless. From a careful analysis of the statistical returns, with due regard to the usual average product and present losses of each State, the prospect of the first of June was for seven-tenths of a crop, with favorable weather and the absence of casualties before harvesting, the indications point to three-fourths of an average total yield of wheat."

To Purchasers of Furniture. R. H. McCLINTIC, AT HIS FURNITURE WAREHOUSES, West Market St., Lewistown. HAS complete CHAIRS SUITS of Walnut, Oak, and other woods. Also, GOTTAGE & PARLOR SUITS, together with a large assortment of Fashionable and Plain Furniture. CHAIRS, MATTRESSES, &c. Call and see his stock before purchasing elsewhere. N. E. Metallic and Wood Burial Cases constantly on hand. Coffins also made to order, and the funerals attended with a fine Hearse, at short notice. Lewistown, June 27, 1866—Gmcc

LETTERS remaining unclaimed in the Post Office at Lewistown, Pa., on the 26th of June, 1866. Richard Marshall, Keigel Mr. Bruner Amels, Key Thompson Burkholder Louise, Kane Mr. Brunell Annie, Miner P. Crotch J. S., Monee John Collier Madge, Reger Tobam Collier Benjamin, Ritzman Jacob Cherry John, Kelley Mrs. Louisa Fisher Class A., Sowers John Gready Jas S., Spriggs H. H. Garrett J Hopkins, Walish A. Capen Eli, Yates M. Gregory Henry L., Woley & Proctor Hama James, Young William Hutzler Celon, Yeater William je-27th E. C. HAMILTON P. M.

AGENTS WANTED EVERYWHERE.

To canvass for the great book of 1866, "THE SOUTH!" A tour of its battle-fields and Ruined Cities; a Journey through the desolated States, and talks with the people, by A. W. TROWBRIDGE. From personal observations and experience during months of Southern travel. The Author has had letters of introduction from men in high standing to the head of all Government departments in the South, civil and military. Whatever is known by these men of the sufferings of the past, present condition of things, as well as plans for the future, will be made known in this book. The great popularity of the author, and intense interest of the subject, combine to make this by far the greatest selling book before the public, while our very liberal inducements present a rare chance for Agents. Agents are invited to make this by far the greatest selling book before the public, while our very liberal inducements present a rare chance for Agents. Agents are invited to make this by far the greatest selling book before the public, while our very liberal inducements present a rare chance for Agents. AMERICAN PUBLISHING AGENCY, 702 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia.

\$90 A MONTH!—AGENTS wanted for an entirely new article, just out. Address O. T. GALEY, City Building, 100-101, Main Street, Decatur, Ga.