

a character for integrity, which even malice has never dared to question, and that what he undertakes to do, he does with all his might.

I do not say that all his opponents or those who counsel his removal from the War Department, are either knaves or secessionists; but I do say, that the Northern sympathizers with this wicked rebellion, with great unanimity assert that Mr. Stanton ought not to be the Secretary of War, and strange as it may seem the very patriotic gentlemen who have no objections to contracts which yield very large profits, have also discovered that the manner in which he conducts his department is highly prejudicial to the public interests. Add to this the restiveness of the press at the restrictions placed upon the transmission of military news, and a certain bluntness of manner which is the occasion of offence being sometimes taken where none is intended to be given, and you have the solution of his alleged unpopularity, and the reasons why he has thus been singled out for swift destruction.

To praise Gen. McClellan, whilst denouncing Secretary Stanton, is a part of the plan of the rebel sympathizers; hoping thereby to create divisions and dissensions among the friends of the Union and the supporters of the Government.

A doubt that man's judgment who denied to Gen. McClellan great military skill, coupled with the most ardent and enthusiastic devotion to that flag under which he marshals his hosts for battle, as I question the sincerity and patriotism of him, who whilst exalting Gen. McClellan, vilifies and abuses the President and his constitutional advisers.

The true friend of our glorious cause, supports in their respective jurisdictions both Stanton and McClellan, for they are alike engaged with all their great powers in sustaining and upholding the best government that ever floated on the tide of time, and in crushing the most damnable rebellion that ever men or devils were engaged in, since the arch fiend himself made his impious attempt to dethrone the Creator of the universe.

[Applause]

Let us my friends beware of the devices of these hollow hearted, pretended friends, and let the true men of the nation, whether in the tented field, or the council chamber, be upheld and sustained, and let our denunciations be reserved for those who are endeavoring to destroy the government, and disunite the States. Our fathers constructed this government by long suffering, and under great and terrible privations. They cemented the Union of these States with their life's blood, and thus raised and reared the magnificent edifice, so that it should remain a monument to their wisdom and patriotism forever and forever. Shall their sons permit the destruction of this fair temple, and pass to their children, not the glorious inheritance which they received from their fathers, but a divided, mutilated and disordered estate, without "form or comeliness," to be regarded only by the nations of the earth, as a fit subject for scorn and reproach.

Shall the language of England's great poet ever be applicable to this "America of ours?" "Land of the forgotten brave,
Whose clime, from plain to mountain cave,
Was Freedom's home or glory's grave,
"Shrine of the Mighty, can it be
That this is all remains of thee?"

No, no, Heaven forbid; rather let us look forward to that day, when peace shall again be restored to our common country; when no government, or pretended government, shall be recognized by any part of the American people, except that government which was presided over by Washington in its infancy, strengthened and perfected by Adams and Jefferson, Madison and Monroe, in its youth, protected by the iron will and undimmed courage of Andrew Jackson in its early age, and now preserved from the attacks of a traitorous brood by the strong arms and willing hearts of more than five hundred thousand true American soldiers.

To this end, let us maintain our country's cause, with our treasure, and if needs be, with our blood. Let us refuse all intercourse politically and personally, with such as are now false to the old flag, and let us swear by our manhood, and our hopes of heaven, never to yield to this rebellion, even though, in resisting it, our hearthstones should become a desolation and our homes a dream. [Applause.]

COMMITTEE ON CREDENTIALS.

Mr. Ainey, from the Committee on Credentials, to whom was referred the nature of the contested seats from Philadelphia, submitted a report.

Mr. Lowry moved that each party have fifteen minutes to discuss the report of the committee.

Several of the gentlemen discussed the report of the committee, when finally a motion was made that both sets of delegates be admitted, which was agreed to, whereupon, both sets from Philadelphia were admitted.

THE RESOLUTIONS:

Mr. McMichael, from the Committee on Resolutions, reported the following:

Resolved, That the convention representing as it does the loyal citizens of Pennsylvania without distinction of party, re-affirms the sentiments embodied in the resolution adopted at a meeting of the loyal members of Congress at the national capital, July 12th, 1862, viz:

"That we hold it to be the duty of all loyal men to stand by the Union in this hour of its trial, to unite their hearts and hands in earnest, patriotic efforts for its maintenance against those who are in arms against it; to sustain with determined resolution our patriotic President and his administration in their energetic efforts for the prosecution of the war and the preservation of the Union against enemies at home and abroad; to punish traitors and treason with fitting severity, and to crush the present wicked and causeless rebellion, so that no flag of disunion shall ever again be raised over any portion of the Republic; that to this end we invite the co-operation of all men who love their country, in the endeavor to rekindle throughout all the States such a patriotic fire as shall utterly consume all who strike at the Union of our fathers, and all who sympathize with their treason or palliate their guilt."

Resolved, That we have continued confidence in the honesty, capacity and patriotism of President Lincoln and his constitutional advisers; that we approve the principles on which his policy, both foreign and domestic, has been conducted; that we sanction and sustain all the measures which he has found it necessary to adopt to guard the government against the assaults of traitors, their sympathizers and abettors; and we esteem it eminently fortunate that in this most trying crisis of our cherished Union, we have at the

helm of public affairs one so upright, temperate, prudent and firm as he has proved himself to be.

Resolved, That we cordially approve of the administration of Andrew G. Curtin, Governor of this Commonwealth, marked as it has been, by extraordinary vigor in the discharge of all public duties, by untiring zeal in the cause of the country, and especially in recruiting forces for the national army, by enlarged and liberal care for the sick and wounded soldiers of the State, by a wise and prudent economy in the expenditures of the funds committed to his care, and by the unsparring devotedness of all its members, and in particular of the Governor himself, to the constant, harassing, complicated and novel labors which the exigencies of the great rebellion have imposed.

Resolved, That we acknowledge but two divisions of the people of the United States in this crisis: those who are loyal to its Constitution and every inch of its soil, and are ready to make every sacrifice for the integrity of the Union, and the maintenance within it, and those who openly or covertly endeavor to sever our country, or to yield to the insolent demands of its enemies; that we fraternize with the former, and detest the latter; and that, forgetting all former party names and distinctions, we call upon all patriotic citizens to rally for one undivided country, one flag, one destiny.

Resolved, That the Government of the United States and its people, with an occasional exception among the reckless inhabitants where this rebellion was fostered, have wisely and studiously avoided all interference with the concerns of other nations, asking, and usually enjoying, alike, non-interference with their own, and that such is, and should continue to be, its policy; that the intimations of a contemplated departure from this sound rule of conduct on the part of some of the nations of Europe, by an intervention in our present struggle, is as unjust to them as it would be to us and to the great principles for which we are contending; but we assure them, with a solemnity of conviction which admits of no distrust or fear, and from a knowledge of a firm reliance upon the spirit and fortitude of twenty millions of freemen, that any attempt thus to intervene will meet a resistance unparalleled in force, unconquerable in its persistence, and fatal to those whom it is intended to aid; and that it will tend only to strengthen and elevate the Republic.

Resolved, That the skill, bravery and endurance exhibited by our army and navy have elicited our admiration and gratitude; that we behold in these qualities the assurance of sure and speedy success to our arms, and of ruin and discomfiture of the rebels; that we urge the Government to aid and strengthen them by all the means in its power, and carefully to provide for sick, wounded and disabled soldiers and their families; to prosecute the war with increased vigor and energy, until the rebellion is utterly crushed, the integrity of the Union in all its borders restored, and every rebel reduced to submission, or driven from the land; and that to accomplish these ends we pledge to our rulers our faith, our fortunes and our lives.

Resolved, That the course of the Hon. David Wilmot, in the United States Senate, is manly, consistent and eminently patriotic, and we hereby endorse him as a true and faithful representative of the loyal people of this State.

The resolutions were read amidst great cheering, and being before the Convention for adoption, loud cries were made for Col. John W. Forney, who in response to the call rose and proceeded to address the Convention in a speech of thrilling eloquence.

When he had concluded, the resolutions were unanimously adopted.

On motion of Mr. McClure the Convention proceeded to make the nominations.

NOMINATION FOR AUDITOR GENERAL.

On motion of Mr. Woods of Millifin, Hon. Thos. E. Cochran was unanimously nominated as the candidate for Auditor General.

NOMINATION FOR SURVEYOR GENERAL.

The Convention then proceeded to select a candidate for Surveyor General, when the following gentlemen were placed in nomination:

- Wm. S. Ross, of Luzerne county.
 - P. Shannon, of Allegheny county.
 - Jonathan E. Meredith, of Allegheny co.
- Pending the balloting, the names of Messrs. Shannon and Meredith were withdrawn, when, on motion, the nomination of Mr. Ross was made unanimous.

Mr. Amey moved that the delegates proceed to name one gentleman from each Senatorial District to constitute the State Central Committee—the President of the Convention to appoint the chairman of the committee.

A motion was made and agreed to, that each member of the Convention be taxed the sum of fifty cents to defray the necessary expenses.

Mr. Davis offered the following, which was unanimously agreed to:

Resolved, That the thanks of this Convention are due to the Hon. John C. Knox, for the able and impartial manner which he has presided over this Convention.

In pursuance of the resolution, the members of the Convention then proceeded to name gentlemen from their respective Senatorial districts to form the State Central Committee, but as a number were not prepared to submit such names, it was directed that they should be handed to the President after the adjournment of the Convention.

On motion, the Convention then adjourned sine die.

While the patent non-coercion papers are weekly lying with statements that the north is overrun with contrabands, democratic farmers who have to cut their own crops are heartily wishing for some of these runaways to help them. For information of their whereabouts, apply at the office of the Lewistown True Democrat.

The rebels call all our soldiers abolitionists. The Breckinridgers in the North call all unconditional men by the same name.

THE GAZETTE.

LEWISTOWN, PA.

Wednesday, July 23, 1862.

\$1 per annum in advance—\$1.50 at end of six months—\$2 at end of year.

Papers sent out of the County must be paid for in advance.

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



Flag of the "heart's only home,
By angel Lands to valor given;
Thy stars have lit the world's dome
And all thy lines were born in heaven;
Forever float that standard sheet!
Where breaches the foe but falls before us
With freedom's soil beneath our feet,
And freedom's banner trailing o'er us.

Clothing for Sick and Wounded Soldiers.

The Legislature of Pennsylvania, at the last session, passed a joint resolution to furnish clothing to wounded Pennsylvania volunteers. In visiting hospitals for this purpose, it was found difficult to single out Pennsylvania volunteers, and leave the soldier from Maine or Iowa, in the adjoining cot, unsupplied. To meet this difficulty, Surgeon General Smith, of Pennsylvania, visited Washington, and endeavored to get an order to supply all soldiers whose clothing had been destroyed in battle.—There being no act of Congress authorizing it, the necessary order could not be issued, and the matter rested, leaving Pennsylvania the only State which had by law provided for her wounded soldiers. Hon. James T. Hale, the member of Congress from the Centre district, interested himself warmly in behalf of the wounded soldiers; and, through the adjournment of Congress was near at hand, he brought the matter before the House, and succeeded in having a joint resolution passed authorizing clothing to be issued to all soldiers whose clothing was injured in battle, or destroyed through the casualties of war. Thus, through the efforts of Judge Hale, an evil, which army officers have long sought to correct, had been remedied; and it only remains for the War Department to issue the proper orders, to have our brave soldiers who have lost their clothing in battle, or from wounds, freely supplied by the United States. We trust there will be no delay in issuing the proper order to all quartermasters having charge of clothing, to carry out the object of the joint resolution so honorable to Congress, and so just to our brave soldiers.

The Harrisburg Patent Democratic Convention, Thos. Jefferson and the "Niggers."

Among the resolutions adopted by the patent democracy at Harrisburg on the 4th of July was one that the negro was of an inferior race. Perhaps this may be so as a general thing, yet we think we can show very satisfactorily that the colored man is not inferior to the material which composed that convention. Some people in their reading may possibly have come across the name of Baneker, connected with an Almanac which for a number of years was the only one used in Pennsylvania, Maryland, Delaware and Virginia. Strange as it may sound, this Baneker was a self-educated negro, of pure African descent, who without instruction or instruments actually got up that almanac, and afterwards, when furnished with books, corrected some errors in an eminent mathematician's table of logarithms! As we think it will be admitted that the combined talent in that convention, including Geo. Bates, Esq., representative delegate from Millifin, could not construct an almanac if the whole gang were to be hung for it, most people will be apt to doubt their ability to judge races of human beings. Besides, Thomas Jefferson, when Secretary of State under Gen. Washington, disagreed with such a conclusion, as the following letter to Baneker will show:

PHILADELPHIA, August 30th, 1791.

Sir: I thank you sincerely for your letter of the 19th inst., and for the almanac it contained. Nobody wishes more than I do to see such proof as you exhibit, that nature has given to our black brethren talents equal to those of the other colors of men, and that the appearance of the want of them is owing only to the degraded condition of their existence, both in Africa and America. I can add with truth, that no one wishes more ardently to see a good system commenced for raising the condition both of their body and mind, to what it ought to be, as fast as the imbecility of their present existence and other circumstances which cannot be neglected, will admit.

I have taken the liberty of sending your almanac to Monsieur de Condorcet, Secretary of the Academy of Sciences at Paris and a member of the Philanthropic Society, because I consider it a document to which your whole color had a right for their justification against

the doubts which have been entertained of them. I am with great esteem Sir, your most obedient servant. THOS. JEFFERSON.

Political Facts.

In the war of the revolution there were non-resistants to British authority, who deemed peace preferable to liberty. In the present war, a certain class of men advocate concession to rebels, oppose confiscation of rebel property, and are willing to make peace with traitors by recognizing the Southern Confederacy and thus destroying the Nationality of this Government. If you want to know who these men are, read such papers as the New York Argus, Harrisburg Union and Patriot, Lewistown Democrat, Selingsgrove Times, &c. That party in the revolution became a by word and reproach to all patriotic men.

In the war of 1812 there was a peace party, who ran around crying out against taxes, accusing the government of corruption, and denouncing the President and his war measures. There is such a party now, as any one can learn by reading the above papers.

In the same war history records that blue lights were burnt to aid the British fleets on our coast. Any one who reads passing events can readily see that there are men in the north who are steadily holding up blue-lights to Jef Davis and his cutthroats.

In the same war a convention assembled at Hartford, Connecticut, to consider the state of the country, and though nothing was done to oppose the government—not even as much as by the patent democratic convention at Harrisburg on the 4th of July—the names of all concerned were consigned to political damnation, and regarded for many years as worthy only of bitter execration.

In the Mexican war, brought about in the first instance without the assent of Congress and without question for the sole purpose of extending the area of slavery, a certain party tried hard to make political capital because sundry whig members would not vote for a loosefoc preamble with a falsehood on its face, and in part succeeded. Up, too, within a few years, every political mountebank of that party held up Senator Corwin as an opponent of his country by distorting the language he had used relative to that war, and used the falsehood against the whig party, than which a purer or more patriotic never existed.

We note these historical facts at the present time—not for the benefit of political hacks who are rushing blindfold to an execution as deep as was ever bestowed on Hessians, Tories, or blue-light federalists—but for young men who are assuming the duties of citizens. No set of men, no party, standing upon the basis which the leaders of the Breckinridge democracy have placed themselves, has ever succeeded, and never will succeed, in this country. Patriotism is a first duty, and love of country is inherent in every man's nature—and when the storms of this war will have passed away and the enormity of the crime of rebellion realized in its true colors, every man—aye, and the children of such a man too—who has sympathized with it, countenanced it, advocated concessions, abused the government, or opposed its measures, will be scrutinized in a manner political harpies little dream of. Pause, then, young man, before you take sides with them. The leaders care for nothing save office, and while holding one will in most cases defend anything short of open treason, and some do not even stop at that. For the present go for your country and its government, by giving a helping hand to those who are heart and soul engaged in supporting the noble and patriotic President who is risking life and health in preserving this nation from dissolution, and when that is accomplished, it will be time enough to embark in the dirty business of partisan warfare which men of very doubtful loyalty are now endeavoring to embroil Pennsylvania. Think not for a moment that even a separation of this country would bring peace. The moment a Southern Confederacy would feel itself able to cope with the north on sea by the construction of a navy, and by laying in adequate supplies of munitions of war, a pretext would soon be found, and Pennsylvania, instead of Virginia, become a scene of desolation and woe. The fate of this country must be determined now, and that too by the force of arms.

Comparative Length.—At Berlin and London, the longest day has 16½ hours. At Stockholm 18½, and the shortest 5½. At Hamburg, 17; shortest 7. At St. Petersburg, 19; shortest 5. At Finland, 21½; shortest, 21. In Norway the day lasts from May 21 to July 22, without interruption; and in Spitzbergen the longest day lasts three months and a half; and at the North Pole six months.

In Missouri it is now an understood matter that when a rebel sympathizer calls any one an abolitionist, it is a sure sign that the latter is a full-blooded union man.

The Lewistown Democrat and the War.

Several weeks ago we copied the following editorial article from the above paper:

From the Lewistown Democrat Feb. 23, 1861.

Attitude of the Southern Confederacy.

Some of the Republican papers are endeavoring to reinvigorate the drooping spirit of coercion by representing the speeches of JEFFERSON DAVIS, President of the new Southern Confederacy, as breathing defiance and inviting war. The Tribune says that Mr. Davis talks of war as a "welcome contingency," and it urges more extensive preparation in the Northern States than have yet been made. It seeks to convey the impression that the Northern States are absolutely in danger of an attack from the troops of the Southern Confederacy, with the evident intention of inducing military preparations by the North. Now nothing could be more false and dangerous than these statements. The inaugural address of Mr. Davis does not contain a single word which even hints at aggressive war. On the contrary, he states clearly and explicitly the desire of the separated States for a peaceful recognition of their independence. If words like these can be tortured into menace of the North, we are at a loss to understand how Mr. Davis says: "As a necessity, not a choice, we have resorted to the remedy of separation, and henceforth our energies must be directed to the conduct of our own affairs, and the perpetuity of the Confederacy which we have formed. If a just perception of mutual interest shall permit us peaceably to pursue our separate political career, my most earnest desire will have been fulfilled. But if this be denied us, and the integrity of our territory and jurisdiction assailed, it will remain for us, with firm resolve, to appeal to arms, and invoke the blessing of Providence on a just cause."

The substance of this language is, that the separated States are in earnest, that they desire peace, but if they are attacked they will defend themselves. They don't threaten to make war upon the Government, but if the Government attempts to coerce them, then they will resist—and their separate Confederacy would be a ridiculous farce if they did not. There can be no war without the North insisting upon it.

After two weeks consideration over the subject, it came out last week with the declaration that this recognition of the Southern Confederacy and defence of Jef Davis, was not written by either of the present editors, and they cannot imagine how the article got into its columns! Now is not this a most extraordinary confession? The same man writing for it at this time, was writing then—the same owner—the same publisher—yet we are gravely told that an article full of DISUNION and at least CONSTRUCTIVE TREASON appeared without his knowledge. How comes it then that it was not recalled immediately after? The paltry pretext that Douglas and others occupied similar ground is not true in fact, for Douglas never advocated any such doctrine, and never recognized Jef Davis as President! He was for peace, but not for disunion.

How did sundry other articles not much better than the above, get in the Democrat?

The New York Evening Post has the following in reference to Gen. McClellan's army:

"The President found on his late visit to General McClellan that 70,000 of the troops taken to the peninsula are now missing or absent. It is impossible to believe that more than 40,000 are dead, wounded, or sick. General McClellan expressed the opinion to the President that more than half of the 70,000 absent soldiers are now well. How they got away it is almost impossible to tell. A fact, however, has just come to my knowledge which will seem to elucidate the matter. A single member of Congress has succeeded in getting furloughs and discharges for three hundred soldiers during the present session of Congress! This is a fact, and it will show how the army has been depleted, or at least one way in which its numbers have been reduced. The friends of soldiers—of regiments—have endeavored to get off every soldier who was sick of the service. Members of Congress desired to be popular in their districts, and answered every call upon them. Colonels of regiments and generals of brigades had the same desire of popularity with their men, and one and all have aided in this depleting process till the sum total of absentees is enormous."

The above agrees with Mr. Chandler's statement, and solves all wonder as to why our army did not succeed before Richmond.

John W. Cross of East Salem, 3d Sergeant in Co. L, of the 53d regiment, Capt. Dimm, was wounded in one of the battles before Richmond and afterward took the typhoid fever. He was placed on board the steamer Knickerbocker for the purpose of being conveyed to Fortress Monroe, but died on the passage. The correspondent of the Philadelphia Inquirer, who was present at his death, gives the following account:

"Yesterday a very affecting incident occurred. John W. Cross, from East Salem, Juniata county, a private in the Fifty-third Pennsylvania Regiment, was dying. Finding his voice failing, he began to feel about among the bed clothing under his head for something which he evidently wanted. In a moment he drew forth a small package, which, unwrapped, revealed a daguerreotype case. Unclasping it he gazed with filmy eyes upon the faces of his wife and two children. As death clutched closer about his vitals, he handed it to a gentleman connected with the Washington Pennsylvania Soldiers' Relief Association, whispering, 'Will you not send it home? Tell my wife it was the last object I gazed upon,' and he was dead."

General Halleck is now at Washington, probably as military adviser.

Proclamation by Gov. Curtin.

Twenty-one Regiments for Nine Months. Recruits for the old Regiments for 1 Year.

HARRISBURG, July 21.—The following proclamation has just been issued: PENNSYLVANIA.

In the name and by the authority of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, ANDREW G. CURTIN, Governor of said Commonwealth:

Proclamation.

To sustain the Government in times of common peril by all his energies, his means, and his life if need be, is the first duty of every loyal citizen. The President of the United States has made a requisition on Pennsylvania for twenty-one new regiments, and the regiments already in the field must be recruited.

Enlistments will be made for nine months in the new regiments and for twelve months in the old. The existence of the present emergency is well understood. No patriot will pause now to investigate its causes. We must look to the future. Everything that is dear to us is at stake. Under these circumstances, I appeal with confidence to the freemen of Pennsylvania. You have to save your homes and your own firesides, your own liberties and those of the whole country. I call on the inhabitants of the counties, cities, boroughs, and townships throughout our borders to meet and take active measures for the immediate furnishing of the quota of the State. Let those who cannot go themselves contribute to provide bounties equal at least to those offered by the adjoining States. The Constitution prohibits me from drawing money from the treasury without authority of law, and I will not cast a doubt on the patriotism of our citizens by assuming the necessity of calling the Legislature at this time. This is no time to wait for Legislative action and the negotiation of loans. Delay might be fatal.

To put down this rebellion is now the business of every man in Pennsylvania, and her citizens will show on this occasion that they do not wait for the slow process of legislation, and do not desire to throw on the treasury of the Commonwealth a burden which they are individually ready to bear themselves.

The conduct of our men already in the field has shed immortal lustre on Pennsylvania. Let their brethren fly to arms to support them, and make the victory speedy as well as certain.

I designate below the number of companies which are expected from the several counties in the State, trusting to the support of her honor in this crisis, as it may be safely trusted to the loyalty, fidelity, and valor of her freemen. Whilst the quota of the several counties is fixed equitably so as to fill the requisition for twenty-one regiments, let not the loyal people of any county limit their exertions to the enlistment of the companies named. Our heroic sons of Pennsylvania have maintained every battle-field with their blood. Thousands have bravely died, defending the unity of the Republic and the sanctity of our flag, and other thousands have fallen sick and wounded, and their places must be filled.

Freemen of Pennsylvania! Friends of the Government, of order, and of our common nationality, one earnest struggle and peace will again dawn upon us as a happy, prosperous, and united people.

Given under my hand and the great seal of the State, at Harrisburg, this twenty-first day of July, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-two, of the Commonwealth the eighty seventh.

A. G. CURTIN.

By the Governor, ELI SLIFER.

Secretary of the Commonwealth.

SCHEDULE OF APPOINTMENT.

Companies.	Companies.
Adams	2
Allegheny	15
Armstrong	1
Beaver	2
Bedford	2
Berk	2
Blair	2
Bradford	5
Bucks	2
Butler	3
Cambria	2
Carbon	2
Chester	6
Centre	2
Clarion and Forest	2
Clinton	1
Crawford	1
Columbia	1
Crawford	2
Cumberland	2
Dauphin	5
Delaware	2
Erie	4
Elk and McKean	1
Fayette	1
Franklin and Fulton	3
Forest (see Clarion)	2
Green	2
Huntingdon	2
Indiana	2
Jefferson	2
Juniata	1
Lancaster	8
Lawrence	2
Lebanon	1
Lehigh	7
Luzerne	7
Lycoming	3
Mercer	2
Mifflin	1
Monroe and Pike	1
Montgomery	5
Montour	1
Northampton	2
Northumberland	3
Perry	1
Philadelphia	50
Pike (see Monroe)	1
Potter	2
Schuylkill	5
Snyder	1
Somerset	2
Sullivan and Wyoming	1
Susquehanna	2
Tioga	2
Union	2
Venango	1
Warren	2
Washington	3
Wayne	2
Westmoreland	3
Wyoming (see Sullivan)	3
York	3

Book Notices.

The Atlantic Monthly for August presents a fine collection of articles, such as can only be produced by a corps of literary writers possessed by this magazine. The August number contains an attractive illustrated article entitled "The New Gymnasiums." Also, "Life in the Open Air," by the late Theodore Winthrop, being an interesting journal of his travels, full of adventure, and which will be continued through more numbers. Address, Ticknor & Fields, Boston. Terms \$3 00 per annum.

THE MARKETS.

LEWISTOWN, July 23, 1862.

CORRECTED BY GEORGE BLYMYER.

Butter, good, 10
Eggs, dozen, 9
Wool, washed, 40
" unwashed, 24

CORRECTED BY MARKS & WILLIS.

Wheat, white 100 bushel, 1 00 to 1 05
" red, 1 05
" new, 00 a 40

Corn, old, 40
Rye, 50
Oats, 30
Barley, 00 to 50
Buckwheat, 45
Cloverseed, 3 75 to 4 00
Timothy, 1 50
Flaxseed, 1 50

Marks & Willis are retailing flour and feed as follows:

Extra Flour, per 100, 2 80
Fine, do, 2 00
Superfine, do, 2 60
Family, do, 3 00
Mill Feed, per hundred, 70
Chopped Oats and Corn per 100, 1 10
Chopped Rye per 100, 1 20
Salt, 1 50
" barrels, 280 lbs, 2 00

Superfine \$4 75a5; extra family 5 75.
Red wheat 121a131c; white 130a140;
rye 70c; corn 60c.