

has distracted the country long enough. And take Wm. H. Seward's advice: "Make an appeal to Democrats, Republicans, Abolitionists and Slaveholders, on behalf of our distracted country, that would bring the whole People at once under arms, and send treason reeling back into the den of darkness from whence it sprang." To carry on the war against Traitors according to the Constitution is to punish them with death and confiscate their property. STEPHEN LLOYD. ENNSBURG, August 25, 1862.

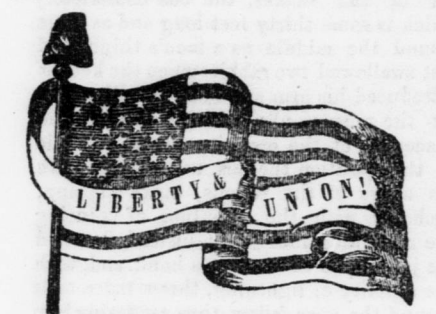
## THE GAZETTE.

LEWISTOWN, PA.  
Wednesday, September 3, 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 Mifflin county, beyond which we intend no man in future shall owe us a subscription. Those receiving this 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 hands to valor given!  
They arose in the welkin dome  
And all thy limbs were born in heaven;  
Forever float that standard sheet!  
Where breathes the foe but falls before us  
With freedom's soil beneath our feet,  
And freedom's banner streaming o'er us.

### PEOPLE'S UNION STATE TICKET.

For Auditor General,  
HON. THOMAS E. COCHRAN.  
Surveyor General:  
WILLIAM S. ROSS,  
of Luzerne County.  
  
Assembly,  
HOLMES MACLAY, of Armagh.  
Commissioner,  
SAMUEL DRAKE, of Wayne.  
Prothonotary,  
NATHANIEL C. WILSON, McVeytown.  
Surveyor,  
THOS. F. NICE.  
District Attorney,  
JOHN A. McKEE (by acclamation.)  
Auditor,  
HENRY L. CLOSE, of Armagh.

In answer to a correspondent, we say that we will furnish the Gazette from this date to December 1, for 25 cents in advance. Packages can be ordered to one address, and the list furnished to the postmasters, who are instructed by the Postmaster General to direct them. 5 copies, \$1.25; 10 copies, \$2.50; 22 copies, \$5.00; 50 copies, \$10.00.

Notices of New Advertisements.  
*Philadelphia Enterprise.*—Geo. J. Henkels, the well known first class Furniture Manufacturer and Dealer of Philadelphia, has opened a splendid Furniture Establishment, of mammoth dimensions, at 809 and 811 Chestnut st.—late Levy & Co's. Dry Goods Store—having removed thence from his old stand, 524 Walnut st. See advertisement in another column.  
Examination of Teachers—Recruits Wanted—"Cards de Visite"—House for Rent.

**The Coming Election.**  
The importance of the fall elections in this State cannot be too deeply impressed on the minds of all good citizens. While in the men selected as candidates there might, under ordinary circumstances, be little difference whether this or that one was elected to office, there can be no question at this time as to the effect, should the opponents of the National Administration succeed in obtaining political power either in Congress, the State Legislature, or minor offices. With our government engaged in putting down a vast rebellion, whose leaders are bent on subverting our institutions, it is absolutely necessary that all the aid in the power of the people to give should be thrown in its favor by electing men to office who give it an unconditional support; for, if this is not done, those who but lately were, and some of whom are still, the friends, allies, and apologists of the leading traitors, will not scruple to claim the success of their candidates as a condemnation of the President's policy in upholding the supremacy of our laws and our existence as a great nation. Many true and loyal men may be misled by the specious cry of "democracy," under which the northern Tories cloak their designs, but that such will be the result there is and can be no doubt.  
Let every taxpayer, every property holder, ask himself the question why he should vote against the re-election for Auditor General of Hon. THOS. E. COCHRAN, than whom a more faithful, or more able man has never occupied that position. He is familiar with its duties, and especially those extra ones which have arisen from the war. Every bill or item of expenditure, civil or military, against the State is scrutinized and must be approved by him before it can

be paid. Is any one so silly as to suppose that the taxpayers would gain anything by electing Mr. Slenker, an old man who all that know him must acknowledge is in the decline, instead of the prime of life. Of its duties he knows nothing, and in the hands of the sharpers who let slip no opportunity of fleecing the State, he would be a mere tool. To make such a change now, the taxpayers might, and probably would lose much, while the only gainers would be a few political lickspittles, like the tory editor of the Selingsgrove Times or Lewistown Democrat, who would be appointed to clerkships.

Let them reflect, too, that nothing can be gained by electing opponents of the administration to Congress, or the Legislature, but much lost.

### WAR NEWS.

The news from the army continues to absorb the public. We see nothing discouraging in the reports either of newspapers or timid passengers; on the contrary, if Gen. Pope will but continue to fight the enemy, we have an abiding faith that he will crush the rebels out of Virginia.

We annex what appears to be the true state of affairs, with the remark that fools may consider "precautions" defeats, &c., but sensible people will not.

Gen. Pope, in his despatch to the War Department dated on Thursday, states that as soon as he discovered that a large force of the enemy was pursuing the right wing of his army towards Manassas, and that the division he had ordered to take post there two days before had not arrived, he immediately broke up his camp at Warrenton Junction and Warrenton and marched rapidly back in three columns. He directed Gen. McDowell with his own and Sigel's corps and Reno's division to march upon Gainesville, by the Warrenton and Alexandria turnpike; Reno and one division of Heintzelman's command to march on Greenwich—and with Porter's corps and Hooker's division marched back to Manassas Junction. McDowell was ordered to interpose between the forces of the enemy which had passed down to Manassas, through Gainesville, and the main body moving down from White Plains through Thoroughfare Gap. This was successfully accomplished, and the rebel General Lovejoy's command driven back to the west side. The forces ordered to Greenwich were designed to support McDowell should he encounter too large a force of the enemy. Hooker's division, marching toward Manassas, came upon the enemy near Kettle Run, on the afternoon of Wednesday, and after a sharp action completely routed them, killing and wounding three hundred, capturing camps and many stand of arms. Thursday morning the command pushed rapidly to Manassas Junction, which Stonewall Jackson had evacuated three hours previously. He retreated by Centreville, and took the turnpike toward Warrenton. McDowell and Sigel overtook him six miles west of Centreville, late in the afternoon. A severe action took place, which was terminated by darkness. The enemy by that time had been driven back to all points, and our forces had captured ten thousand prisoners, many arms, and one piece of artillery. This was the position of affairs Thursday evening. Gen. Pope added that Heintzelman's corps would move upon the enemy at daylight from Centreville.

In a second dispatch to the War Department, dated on Saturday, Gen. Pope states that a terrific battle was fought with the combined forces of the enemy on the identical battle field of Bull Run on Friday. It commenced at daylight, and continued till nightfall, both armies contending for victory with the utmost desperation. The result was that the enemy was driven from the field, which our forces then occupied. The enemy stood strictly on the defensive, and every attack was made by our own men. Our loss was estimated at not less than eight thousand men killed and wounded, and it was inferred from the appearance of the field that the enemy had lost at least two to our one.

#### The Situation—Our Army in Virginia Up to Monday Morning at Ten O'Clock.

That Fitz John Porter reached the battle field of Groveton about 9 o'clock on Saturday morning, when General Pope renewed the attack on the enemy's position in four columns, with increased fury, and that he drove him at all points towards Gainesville up to half past two in the afternoon.  
That there was then a partial cessation in the battle at that hour, arising from the fact that other reinforcements had not reached Gen. Pope, and did not reach Centreville until the close of the day, and that the arrival at that point of Franklin's troops was mistaken for a rearward movement of the main army, which gave rise to that rumor.  
That Sumner reached the field of operation early on Sunday morning, when the attack was renewed upon the new reinforced columns of the enemy, massed near Gainesville, with such fury as to drive him still further back, as was indicated by the receding reports of the cannonade on Sunday afternoon at 3 o'clock.  
That the favorable result of Saturday's battle up to half-past two in the afternoon, released Sedgwick's division from his position seven miles out from the Chain Bridge, and enabled him to march to the scene of action, which he must have reached by Sunday, some time in the day, to take part in the fight.  
That Burnside was making his way, when last heard from, with a heavy column, from the direction of the railroad crossing on the Rappahannock, having in his march destroyed all the bridges behind him towards Manassas and Gainesville.  
That the railroad was in working order, Sunday evening, out as far as Warrenton Junction, thus demonstrating that the enemy had been forced entirely to the westward of our line of communication from Alexandria.  
That the slaughter on our side, since the battle of Friday, has not been anything like as great as on that day, but that on the enemy's side it has been greater, terrible as it was on that day.  
That the surgeons sent forward hence on Saturday morning, did not leave Alexandria by rail till late Sunday evening, in consequence of the condition of the road, which was not deemed safe till then.  
That the prisoners of war captured by Gen. Pope in Friday's battle had reached Alexandria Sunday, and were being shipped off down the Potomac by steam to Fort Delaware

WASHINGTON, Sept. 2.  
The excitement that prevailed in this city on Sunday and Monday has considerably abated, and no fears are now entertained of further disaster.

General Pope had been largely reinforced at Centreville by fresh troops, and his communication by railroad with Washington had furnished him with abundance of supplies and ammunition. His wounded were rapidly arriving in Washington by railroad and ambulances, and it was thought he would be ready to day for active offensive operations, having made an advance yesterday. In all these respects he has the advantage of the enemy, and has of course been able to recuperate and bring his army again into fighting condition more rapidly and effectively.

Gen. Franklin's Corps of the army of the Potomac, with the command of Gen. Sumner, had already joined him, together with the command of Gen. Banks, which was temporarily cut off by the reverse of Saturday.

Gen. McClellan has taken command of the defenses of Washington, with all the troops and new levies in and about the city, his old troops having been all forwarded to General Pope.

Many speculations are afloat with regard to the condition of the enemy for supplies and water, but there can be no doubt that the plan of drawing Gen. Pope to the South side of the Rappahannock, and then making a dash in his rear, was contemplated for a long time previous to its having taken place, and they had doubtless concentrated supplies there for the emergency.

The rumored death of the rebel Gen. Ewell and the wounding of Gen. Jackson, is not generally credited, though in so fierce a conflict they have doubtless lost many high officers.

The propriety of making an immediate advance on the enemy is extensively discussed, some preferring that time should be given for the organization and drill of the new troops, and others that the blow should be struck at once, before the enemy has time to recuperate. Gen. Pope, however, knows the condition of the enemy better than those who discuss the point, and will doubtless take such course as will be most to the advantage of the cause. He is still being reinforced, which indicates an intention to advance at an early day on the enemy, rather than fall back on Washington.

From the West we receive the official despatches detailing a combined naval and military expedition on the Mississippi, planned by Gen. Curtis and Capt. Davis, of the flotilla. The rebel transport Fairplay was captured with a heavy cargo of war material, consisting of over five thousand rifles and muskets, a large quantity of ammunition, four field guns, and small arms.—The military force landed and destroyed the railroad station and telegraph at Monroe, La. Two camps of a Louisiana regiment were destroyed, and eight cars burnt. The expedition then proceeded up the Yazoo river, where a battery of 42-pounders and two field pieces, and a quantity of ammunition were destroyed. The heavy pieces were destroyed and the field pieces brought away. Thirty five prisoners were captured and several guerilla bands dispersed. The arms captured were designed for Hindman's forces in Arkansas.

General Blunt has chased the guerilla bands under Quantrell and Rams out of Missouri into Arkansas. A company of militia from St. Joseph's Mo., a few days ago, surprised a guerilla camp near Union Mills, captured sixteen horses, ten or a dozen shot guns, forty pounds of lead and twenty-five of powder. From Kentucky we also learn of the defeat and dispersion of seven al guerilla bands.

More iron clads have been commenced. The keels of two were laid near Pittsburg, Pa., on Saturday a week. These are intended for river service chiefly. The Government is also negotiating for the purchase of two Mississippi steamboats, with the view of making mailed ships of them. The Chactaw and Fort Henry (iron clads), now pretty well advanced at St. Louis, were not originally intended for Government duty, but are expected to make very serviceable craft, nevertheless. Nearly a hundred vessels have been chartered recently for temporary service by the Navy Department.

#### Appointments under the Tax Law.

The following appointments have been made under the tax law for the State of Pennsylvania.

**COLLECTORS.**  
1st—Jesper Harding, Philadelphia.  
2d—John H. Diehl, Philadelphia.  
3d—Wm. J. Wainwright, Philadelphia.  
4th—John M. Riley, Philadelphia.  
5th—John W. Cowell, Doylestown.  
6th—David Newport, W. Col. Grove.  
7th—Wm. Baker, West Chester.  
8th—Diller Luther, Reading.  
9th—Alex. H. Hood, Lancaster.  
10th—James H. Erwin, Pottsville.  
11th—Edgar T. Foster, Mauch Chunk.  
12th—Jos. H. Scranton, of Scranton.  
13th—H. L. Scott, Towanda.  
14th—Adam K. Fahnstock, Harrisburg.  
15th—Leri Kaufman, Mechanicsburg.  
16th—Edward Seull, Sumnerst.  
17th—Samuel J. Rorer, Johnstown.  
18th—Lindsay Mchaffy, Newberry.  
19th—J. W. Douglass, Mercers.  
20th—Wm. F. Clark, Mercers.  
21st—Jasper M. Thompson, Uniontown.  
22d—John Shea, Pittsburg.  
23d—David N. White, Pittsburg.  
24th—David K. Sankey, New Castle.

**ASSESSORS.**  
1st—Washington Keith, Philadelphia.  
2d—Thos. M. Sweeney, Philadelphia.  
3d—T. Fletcher Budd, Philadelphia.  
4th—David B. Southworth, Philadelphia.  
5th—Edwin T. Chase, Philadelphia.  
6th—Samuel Melrose, Allentown.  
7th—Thos. Cheney, West Chester.  
8th—Alex. P. Tutten, Reading.  
9th—Jas. R. Alexander, Lancaster.  
10th—John Ashley, Pottsville.  
11th—Samuel Oliver, Easton.  
12th—Wm. Jessup, Montrose.  
13th—Benj. P. Fortri-r, Catawissa.  
14th—Daniel Kendrick, Middletown.  
15th—Horace Bonham, York.  
16th—Robt J. Harper, Gettysburg.  
17th—Thos. R. Campbell, Huntingdon.  
18th—Geo. Boals, Boalsburg.  
19th—Daniel Devington, Mercers.  
20th—Daniel V. Derriester, Meadville.  
21st—D. W. Shrick, Greensburg.  
22d—Henry A. Weaver, Pittsburg.  
23d—Samuel Macks, Butler.  
24th—Samuel Davenport, Beaver.

### ARMY CORRESPONDENCE.

ALEXANDRIA, VA.,  
Aug. 24, 1862.

Dear Sir—The absent may be doing well, but the other absent may not know it. Now this is precisely the point in question which I propose to supply briefly. First let me say we are all alive here. Everything is on the stir—contrabands and all. I saw this morning dozens of them pouring through our streets—men, women and children—old and young, covered with dust, and some of them not dressed a la mode. Poor souls! they are sighing for liberty, and hope to be more happy in the land where all are free—but the Press.

There is and has been a remarkable silence, yet lively times are going on, and stirring events before us on and about the Rappahannock. There was a serious fight on Friday, and a part of our wounded, belonging to the 74th Pa. Vol., 61st Ohio, and 4th New Jersey cavalry were brought up on the cars last night and placed in the hospitals. Every kindness is shown to the wounded, and everything grand consistent with propriety. Some have a single wound, others two and three; many are shot in the lower limbs, many in the arms, and a few about the head and body. Many of our men at Cedar Mountain were wounded with buckshot. The rebels would three to our one, but we with our Enfields kill three to their one: I suppose our men go on the principle that dead men tell no tales; the rebels on the principle that a living dog is better than a dead lion; for you must know it is the spirit of the man that makes the man—and on this rule of logic I hold that all our men, even the boys, are lions. That matter at Culpeper—well, it is over and the wounded are here. The spoils, they are not, and we came off second best, so no more of it.

I walked down to the wharf this morning. The scene was beautiful, indeed.—Before me lay the broad Potomac, opposite the shores of Maryland, and floating on the water steamers of the largest size, literally crowded with living beings, soldiers from Yorktown, on their return from the Peninsula. Alas, how many widows' tears and orphans' cries are produced by the bare remembrance of it! In these perished the hopes, the fears of forty thousand beings, whom I saw go away in March last thoughtless and lively as if going to a fair or sleighing party. They there will sleep until the crack of doom! This morning I beheld the remnants of the same weather beaten warriors, fresh from the seven days' battle fields. The smoke, the noise, the shouts of the victors, the groans of the dying, the faint cries of the wounded, the certainty of rushing into the cannon's mouth again in a few days, (a battle is going on below us)—all have not served, and do not serve to make the bright countenance sad, or cast down the buoyant heart. I have just seen pass by the famous New York 31st, "small in numbers" to what it was when I saw it embark in March, sadly diminished by the battles of the Peninsula. Also the "Goslin Zouaves." For the last few days thousands have been passing. The 21st and 2d Michigan also passed. The 9th, under Col. Gregory, have left here and have taken the field; they were on duty here for three months. The 63d Indiana have also left here, where they have been some time, doing duty for the Provost Marshal. Horatio Norris is a member of this regiment; he called to see me several times. The 68th Illinois regiment will take their place.

Sergeant John Nolte is doing well. I saw Henry Pritz this morning; he is doing very well. Sanford, at the St. Paul's Church Hospital is doing well, and the others. William Link died at the Christ Church Hospital on Friday morning, from rheumatism and diarrhoea. Homer Sigler took dinner with me yesterday, and breakfast this morning. He went off to Fort Ellsworth this morning to rejoin his regiment, now on the area occupied by contending hosts. He is in fine spirits.

I saw Gen. Heintzelman ride through the streets yesterday with his staff. He is deservedly a great favorite. H. G. Worrall, as surgeon in the 107th, left here on Friday to join the regiment. You will soon hear of mighty movements—hosts mingled in the shock of battle, and fields ensanguined with human gore. The rebels wish to make one bold move, knowing when we concentrate Father Abraham's "three hundred thousand more," their hopes will perish where their bodies fall. Look out for news!  
Very truly yours, W.

Camp 49th Regt., P. V. near Alexandria, Va.,  
August 25th, 1862.

*Friend Gazette*—On Monday, 11th inst., we were ordered to pack knapsacks and send them away. We kept nothing out of them but our shelter tents and gum blankets. Two day's rations were served out to us, and notice given to be ready to march in half an hour. Where do we go now? was the question asked by a good many; some said to Richmond, some to white oak swamp, and some had the impudence to say we were going to make another "skeddadle." We lay in camp until Saturday the 16th. About 4 o'clock p. m., our division moved out of the entrenchments at Harrison's Landing. Ours was the last to leave the works there, and we were not sorry either, for it is about as hot a spot as there is this side of a certain hot place we read of. We marched down the Charles city road, and just beyond Charles city Court House we came to an ugly swamp, which was blocked up with teams that had stuck fast in the mud. Gen. McClellan was up to his knees in mud and water giving directions to the teamsters, and encouraging the troops as they came up to pass through. After we got through this place we lay down for the night. Sunday, 17th—Our march this day brought us to the Chickahominy, which we crossed on a pontoon bridge. We camped this night on the banks of this famous stream, and I hope

have bid it farewell forever. A nice lot of tired and dirty soldiers were we this day; it was very warm and dusty, besides we had marched about 20 miles. On Monday, 18th, we marched through Williamsburg and our own old battle ground; we halted this day a little after noon, and as property was not so strictly guarded as it was when we went up the peninsula, we foraged a little in cornfields and orchards without any fear of being put under arrest for it. The cornfields were pretty well plucked near where we camped on our march. On Tuesday, 19th, we made Yorktown; here we had the luxury of a bath in the York river. On the 20th we started early, with the expectation of reaching Hampton that night, but on reaching Big Bethel, we camped for the night on the old battle ground there. On Thursday, 21st, we had a short march to Hampton; here we lay until next day noon, when we marched to Fortress Monroe. Here we were put on board the steamer Montreal, which brought us to Alexandria, where we landed on Sunday, 24th, just five months from the time we embarked on the peninsula. We are now encamped about two miles out of Alexandria. It was two weeks yesterday since we saw our knapsacks; where they are we do not know—perhaps they have gone to hunt a new "base of operations."

We have marched up the peninsula on one side and down on the other. The mud we marched through on our way up had all apparently turned to dust on our march down, for such a dust as we had to come through was enough to kill almost anybody but a soldier of the grand army of the Potomac. Where next, is what interests us. To Pope, though, appears to be our destination. There is one thing we would like some one to figure out for us. It is this: When we started up the peninsula, our officers told us every day brought us nearer Richmond. Well, we went on until we could see the city by climbing a tree; after we got to Harrison's they told us we were nearer then than we were when we were only four miles off; and now, at the distance we are from Richmond, we are told we are getting nearer every day. How it is that at Harrison's we were nearer than we were when in front of it, and here at Alexandria we are nearer than at Harrison's, we do not know, but it appears the further we get away from it, the nearer we are to it! We cannot see how it is, but we are bound to believe it, because our superiors say so. Since our arrival here we have seen a good many of the new soldiers who lately came into the field. They look very nice, a good deal like Sunday soldiers. We have told some of them by the time they lay in something like the Chickahominy swamps for five months they would not look quite so pretty. The health of our regiment is still improving. Even on the march, the men who were sick at Harrison's, got pretty well by the time we got here. We have been about one year in the service now, and are within five or six miles of our first camp. We hope the next move we make will be more successful than our last—at least we trust so. We cannot promise to do more than we have done. The 49th has never shown the white feather yet. Give us a fair show, fill up our ranks, and we will try and do our whole duty. I am yours truly,  
SERGEANT.

**Drafting and Non Combatants.**  
Our attention was almost accidentally drawn to the fact that non-combatants were provided for in the Constitution of this State, when we met with the following article in the Lancaster Examiner, which is as applicable here as there.  
In different parts of our county, says that paper, there has been more or less excitement upon the subject of the draft which is about being made for Nine Months Militia. This has been particularly so among our non-resistant denomination of christians—the Quakers, Dunkers, Mennonites, &c. With this class of christians, their precepts and example have always conformed, and have been in strict accordance with their conscientious convictions of its sinfulness, (bearing arms and war); and the framers of the Constitution of Pennsylvania recognizing this conscientious class of citizens, expressly exempts them from the performance of military duty. Article 6, Section 2 of the Constitution of Pennsylvania, provides: "Those who conscientiously scruple to bear arms, shall not be compelled to do so, but shall 'pay an equivalent for personal service.'" The order of the Secretary of War, ordering the draft, designates who shall be exempt, and also says: "and all persons exempted by the laws of the respective States from military duty."  
It is however the duty of the deputy marshals appointed to take the name and make a perfect register of every man between the ages of 18 and 45 years. This he must do, be he lame, halt or blind, citizen or alien, and it is the duty of all persons to give readily and cheerfully all the information desired. All who are exempt from the performance of military duty under the laws will find no trouble in having their names stricken from the rolls thus made out. The law, and we think wisely, allows the deputy marshals no discretion in the matter. Another officer called a "commissioner" passes upon who are and are not to remain upon the rolls from which the draft is to be made. To him all exemptions will apply at the time and place, of which he is required to give due notice.  
It will then be seen from what we have

stated, that there is no occasion for any unnecessary concern on the part of our non-combatant citizens, about their being compelled to bear arms. They will however be compelled to "pay an equivalent" in money, which we believe they will do cheerfully, that the hearts and arms of our soldiers may be strengthened for the speedy establishment of Law and Liberty throughout the whole Union.

We have been led to make these remarks because the subject is not generally understood, and because there are a certain class of political knaves and secession sympathizers who will endeavor to excite a terror in non-combatants about the draft. All loyal citizens should see to it that this unpretending and industrious class of our citizens, who are to be found in all parts of our country, are not imposed upon by knavish secession sympathizers.

The Lewistown Democrat claims nine-tenths of the officers and two-thirds of the rank and file as democrats. As there are a great many inefficient officers, its statement may be true, but as for the rank and file, how comes it that the strongest pro-democratic district in the county has sent but 17 men?

### Examination of Teachers.

EXAMINATIONS of candidates for teachers will be held for the several Districts of Mifflin County, as follows:  
For Armagh, at Millroy, September 4.  
For Brown, at Reedsville, " 5.  
For Derry & Granville, at Lewistown, Sept. 6.  
For Wayne and N. Hamilton, at N. Hamilton, Sept. 8.  
For Oliver, Bratton, and McVeytown, at McVeytown, Sept. 9.  
For Menno, at Allentown, Sept. 10.  
For Union, at Belleville, " 11.  
For Decatur, at Stroups, " 13.  
To commence at 9 a. m.  
Directors are urged, and citizens are invited to attend.  
A. SMITH,  
Sep3 Co. Supt.

### FOR RENT.

THE House now occupied by the subscriber, situated on Market street, Lewistown, adjoining Union House, known as the Zerbe house. Apply to  
Lewistown, Sept 3, 1862—ft  
A. MARKS.

### THE LAST CHANCE TO AVOID

### THE DRAFT!

THE undersigned having been authorized by the Governor to recruit another Company of Volunteers, earnestly call upon all able bodied men of the proper age to RALLY AT ONCE, and enroll themselves with this Company, as it is positively the only way to avoid the coming Draft.  
Each volunteer will receive  
\$50 DOLLARS  
home bounty, besides the sums that will be paid by the Government.  
J. STEWART McEWEN,  
N. J. RUDISILL,  
A. P. BLYMYER,  
Lewistown, September 7, 1862—ft

### NOW THEN!

### MAMMOTH FURNITURE WAREHOUSE,

809 & 811 Chestnut Street,

PHILADELPHIA.

(LATE LEVY & CO'S. DRY GOODS STORE.)

### GEO. J. HENKELS,

FORMERLY 524 WALNUT STREET.

September 3, 1862—3m

### ELEGANT "CARDES DE VISITE."

NOW IS THE TIME TO FILL YOUR ALBUMS.

IN consequence of the scarcity of change, I have Elegant Ferrograph "Cards de Visite" Portraits,

SIXTEEN FOR ONE DOLLAR.

and sent by mail Postpaid. These Cards are the best published and are permanent.

They embrace all the principal Generals of the army, President, Cabinet, &c. Also two of the greatest villains unbug.

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