

sufficient to reimburse the fund so advanced, without unduly diminishing the sinking fund. I have deemed it advisable not to advertise for proposals for the loan, and recommend the passage of an act directing the payment to be made out of the moneys in the Treasury.

As the omission of Congress to act on this subject involved an unprecedented disregard of the good faith of the National authorities, I recommend that the Legislature take measures for procuring an appropriation at the next session of Congress.

The Revenue Bill passed at the last session has been found to be defective in several points, and I recommend a careful and immediate revision of it.

The Bounty Bill passed at the last session is found to be defective and unjust in many of its provisions, and from the manner in which it is administered in some parts of the State, oppressive to the people. I therefore recommend a careful revision of it.

As the present session has been called for the consideration of matters of vital public importance, I commend them to your earnest and exclusive attention.

A. G. CURTIN.

THE GAZETTE.

LEWISTOWN, PA.
Wednesday, August 17, 1864.

G. & G. R. FRYNSINGER, PUBLISHERS.

The Gazette is published every Wednesday by George Frynsinger & Son, at \$1.50 in advance, or \$2 at the end of the year. To one address, 4 copies will be sent for \$5.00 copies for \$10.00, or 20 copies for \$20.00. These terms will be rigidly adhered to.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

The Gazette is published every Wednesday by George Frynsinger & Son, at \$1.50 in advance, or \$2 at the end of the year. To one address, 4 copies will be sent for \$5.00 copies for \$10.00, or 20 copies for \$20.00. These terms will be rigidly adhered to.

FOR PRESIDENT.

ABRAHAM LINCOLN.
FOR VICE PRESIDENT,
ANDREW JOHNSON.

For Congress.

A. A. BARKER,
Of Cambria County.
For County Commissioner,
JOHN W. WILSON.
Of Menno township.
For County Auditor,
JNO. H. WHITEHEAD.

Notices of New Advertisements.

The fall session of the Lewistown Academy will commence on the 5th of September.

The Vendue notes given to John D. Bell are in the hands of Wm. Russell for collection.

The store stand occupied by R. F. Ellis is offered for sale.

The remaining estate of Wm. Wakefield will be sold on Saturday, the 20th of August.

List of letters.

The New 7-30 Loan.

We call the attention of our readers to the advertisement for this new loan to the government, which presents unusual advantages to the holder, being convertible into cash or 5-20 gold interest bonds at the end of three years. They are also free from all local taxation, an item now worth from two to four per cent. As to security, "nearly all active credits are now based on Government securities.—Banks of issue and Savings banks hold them in large quantities—in many cases, more than the entire amount of their capitals—and they hold them as the very best and strongest investment they could possibly make. If it were possible to contemplate the financial failure of the Government, no bank would be any better or safer. Savings Banks already have a large part of their assets invested in Government securities. As a rule they allow but five per cent. interest, and can only pay principal or interest in greenbacks or bills of State Banks,—for every note or bond held by them and due before the resumption of specie payments is payable in Government legal tender paper. Banks of issue and discount can not ask or get anything better in payment of customers' notes, and they prefer it to all other, for they are compelled to redeem their own notes in that paper as the circulating medium next to specie in value. By the issue of this loan the U. S. Treasury becomes a Savings bank for the people. There are none stronger—none more solvent, and not one that pays so liberally for the use of money. You may deposit fifty dollars or fifty thousand. The more you put in, the more you will aid and strengthen the Government, and the more valuable will be the remaining currency of the country.

—The Mauch Chunk Gazette says that the patriotism of a majority of the moneyed men of that town "can be put into the heart of a fly and not half fill it." Ditto.

—The majority for the soldiers' right to vote is over 94,000!

The Nomination for Congress.

The congressional conferees having terminated their labors by nominating A. A. BARKER, Esq., of Cambria county, there seems to be a general acquiescence that, under the circumstances, it was the best that could have been made. It is now therefore incumbent on the Union men of the district to lay aside all private bickerings and personal dissensions, and go to work to elect him. With any degree of unanimity and active co-operation thus can easily be done; but as usual in such elections it will require a thorough organization. Mr. Barker himself is a working man, and will do his share, for we know whatever he undertakes he goes through without regard to the amount of labor to be performed. Let all therefore who have success at heart aid him in his efforts, and this district will be represented in the next Congress by an energetic Union man who believes rebels to be rebels, and vote to treat them as such.

The patent democratic press is already making attacks on our candidate in the usual inconsistent way of that party. Thus while the Lewistown Democrat charges Mr. Barker with being a "lumberman from Maine," the Hollidaysburg Standard locates him as "from Massachusetts," statements which at once show they know nothing about him. Being a working man, giving employment to hundreds at liberal wages, he is also sneered at as unfitted by nature and education for Congress. We suppose if he was a lawyer who knew how to grow rich by fleecing clients, shaving notes, and doing a great many other things calculated to make the rich richer and poor poorer, he would be far more acceptable and just the man!

The Peace Cry.

We had proposed noticing the extraordinary statements of the Democrat that the rebels had offered to make peace and come back into the Union, when the following was handed to us by a subscriber to that paper:

Lewistown, Aug. 11, 1864.
Mr. H. Frynsinger, Ed. of True Democrat:
In your issue of yesterday, 23 page, 3d column, about the middle of the 5th paragraph, you say "the rebels now propose to make peace and submit to a restoration of the Union on the basis of the Constitution as made by our Fathers."

Now as this is the first announcement I and others of your readers have had of the matter, will you please furnish us with your authority for this assertion in your next issue?

That the matter stated above should be fact is so strange, especially as their cause has not grown much worse since Jeff Davis declared to Mr. Gilmore of Boston less than a month ago, in Richmond, in a conversation with him upon the occasion of his visit there in connection with Colonel Jacques, "This war must go on till the last of this generation falls in his tracks and his children seize his musket and fight our battles, unless you acknowledge our right to self government. We are not fighting for slavery but independence, and that extermination we will have."

By giving us your authority in your next paper, you will greatly oblige

A SUBSCRIBER.

It is not likely the Democrat will give any authority for its statements, which are of course only intended to delude its readers through the country. No proposition ever was made by any authorized agent of the rebel government to treat for peace except on the terms of DISUNION, and any assertion to the contrary is false. The men who professed to be agents of that government at Niagara having been caught in a lie at the start, President Lincoln did right in refusing to give them safe conduct, for such fellows would of course also play the sky. To show how utterly groundless this baseless fabric of a vision is, let us take a case on the other side: Suppose then Gen. James Burns and Gen. John Ross would go near the rebel lines about Richmond, send word to the mighty Jeff that they have come to make peace, and ask a safe conduct to the confederate capital. "Certainly," says Jeff, "I am ready to make peace on the basis of being let alone, but, gentlemen, where's your authority—did Lincoln send you?" "Heem! Well—no, not exactly," say Messrs. Burns and Ross, "but we know that our government and people are anxious to close this war, and we think you and we could fix it up to the satisfaction of all concerned." Now, reader, what would Jeff Davis's answer be? Why in all probability this: "You be d—d; go about your business, and don't bother me with your offers of peace until you have some authority to act." Yet it is exactly upon such a basis the cry is now got up that President Lincoln refuses to treat for peace. He has properly laid down a proposition to

listen to terms when they come from either the leader of the rebel armies or from those who control them, and it will be time enough to talk about it when they do so, because none but a half-witted fool would for a moment believe that peace can be made with any others than them.

We are satisfied that the whole movement at Niagara was a trick to make capital for the cowardly peace democracy, for at Pawtucket, on Wednesday evening last, Mr. Gilmore (Edmund Kirke) delivered a lecture, describing his interview with Jeff Davis, during a late visit to Richmond, and giving the substance of their conversation on the terms of peace. From a report of it in the Providence Press we make the following extracts:

We then urged upon him that it was his duty to use every effort to put an end to this monstrous bloodshed. He acknowledged this, and declared that none of the bloodshed in this war could be laid to his own charge. They, the South, were not fighting for slavery; they were fighting for independence; and independence or extermination they would have.

Now take the declaration of Jeff Davis that the South is not fighting for Slavery (which is more than can be said of northern copperheads) and his rejection of the informal terms offered by Mr. Gilmore below, and they give the lie direct to the Niagara transaction. Mr. G. continued:

I then had a considerable conversation with Mr. Davis, in which I indirectly offered him the terms which I had been authorized to suggest; but as he did not show any disposition to meet me, I did not state them explicitly. These terms will be given through the newspapers in a short time. They were, in general, entire abolition, a general amnesty, no confiscation, the debts of the South to be ignored, the debts of the General Government to be borne by all the States. Mr. Davis declared that such terms could never be accepted by the Southern people, and that rather than submit to them they would stake their whole property and their national existence.

A correspondent of the West Chester Jeffersonian asks "Who is to blame for the burning of Chambersburg," and then goes on to enumerate fifteen towns and villages in the South that have been destroyed by federal soldiers since the war commenced, besides the more recent destruction of private property by Gen. Hunter in Virginia. The acts of Hunter, however, were that most exasperated the rebels. Whilst applying the torch in Chambersburg, they repeatedly exclaimed, "This is for burning down Gov. Letcher's house," "This is for destroying the Institute," &c.

The above appears in the last Democrat as editorial. The Jeffersonian, from which it quotes, has been since the commencement of the rebellion, one of the most unscrupulous villifiers of the north in this State, probably even worse than the Selingsgrove Times, and why the Democrat, which pretends to be a Union paper, should republish the wicked lies above, we leave property holders who are in effect told that it would be right for the rebels to come here and destroy their all, after the town had surrendered without resistance, to determine. The tory of the Jeffersonian well knew that he lied when he penned the infamous falsehood that the Union troops had destroyed towns as Chambersburg had been destroyed. By the laws of war when a town or city is invested and refuses to surrender—or when troops are fired at from houses or other hiding places, while occupying it, or passing through—such places are liable to be destroyed; but neither the Democrat nor any other paper can produce a single instance where Union forces wantonly destroyed a place after it had surrendered without resistance. The laws of war also authorize the destruction of all buildings used for military purposes, all public property, and private property where it is used to manufacture material or preserve stores for war purposes. The towns destroyed by the Union forces on the Mississippi in 1862 and 1863 had been used by the rebels to fire on passing steamers, or made the haunts of thieves and murdering guerrillas; and in Virginia and along the coast, we cannot recall a single instance where provocation had not been given. The truth is, there was no justification for the burning of Chambersburg. It was an act of wanton barbarity, more worthy of demons than of beings in human shape. The ball however has been started that our soldiers are no better than the thieves and murderers who burnt Chambersburg, and we suppose all good copperheads will believe it.

—Some of the copperhead districts in York county are likely to reap rather bitter fruits from their opposition to the soldiers vote, a number of young men having determined to enlist but not to credit a man to the intolerant sneaks.

WAR NEWS.

THE FIGHT IN MOBILE BAY.

WASHINGTON, August 15.

The following official dispatch has been received by the Navy Department:

FLAG SHIP HARTFORD,)
MOBILE BAY, AUGUST 15, 1864.)

SIR—I have the honor to report to the Department that this morning I entered Mobile Bay, passing between Forts Morgan and Gaines, and encountering the rebel ram Tennessee, and the rebel gunboats Selma, Morgan and Gaines.

The attacking fleet was under way by 5.45 a. m. in the following order: Brooklyn, with the Octoraro on the port side; Hartford, with the Meta Comet; Richmond with the Port Royal; Lackawanna with the Seminole; Monongahela with the Kennebec; Ossipee with the Itasca, and the Oneida with the Galena.

On the starboard of the fleet was the proper position of the monitors or iron clads.

The wind was light from the southwest and the sky was cloudy with very little sun. Fort Morgan opened upon us at ten minutes past seven, and soon after this the action became lively.

As we steamed up the main ship channel there was some difficulty ahead, and the Hartford passed on ahead of the Brooklyn. At 40 minutes past seven the monitor Tecumseh was struck by a torpedo and sunk, going down very rapidly, and carrying with her all her officers and crew, with the exception of the pilot and eight men, who were saved by a boat that I sent from the Meta Comet alongside of me.

The Hartford had passed the forts before eight o'clock, and finding myself waked by the rebel gunboats, I ordered the Meta Comet to cast off and go in pursuit of them—one of which, the Selma, she succeeded in capturing.

All the vessels had passed the fort by half-past eight o'clock, but the rebel ram Tennessee was still apparently uninjured in our rear.

Signal was at once made to all the fleet to turn again and attack the ram, not only with guns, but with orders to run her down at full speed. The Monongahela was the first that struck her. Though she may have injured her badly, it did not succeed in disabling her. The Lackawanna also struck her, but ineffectually, and the flag ship gave her a severe shock with her bow, and as she passed poured her whole port broadside into her—solid nine inch shot and thirteen pounds of powder, at a distance of not more than ten feet. The iron clads were closing upon her and the Hartford and the rest of the fleet were bearing down upon her, when, at 10 a. m., she surrendered.

The rest of the rebel fleet, viz: the Morgan and Gaines, succeeded in getting back under the protection of Fort Morgan. This terminated the action of the day. Admiral Buchanan sent his sword, being himself badly wounded with a compound fracture of the leg, which it is supposed will have to be amputated. Having had many of my men wounded, and the surgeon of the Tennessee being very desirous to have Admiral Buchanan removed to a hospital, I sent a flag of truce to the commanding officer of Fort Morgan, Brig Gen. Richard L. Page, to say that if he would allow the wounded of the fleet as well as their own to be taken to Pensacola, where they could be better cared for than here, I would send out one of our vessels, provided she would be permitted to return, bringing back nothing that she did not take out. Gen. Page consented, and the Meta Comet was dispatched.

The list of casualties on our part, as ascertained is as follows: Flag ship Hartford, killed 19, wounded 22; Brooklyn, killed 9, wounded 22; Oneida, killed 7, wounded 23; Monongahela, wounded 6; Meta Comet, killed 1, wounded 2; Ossipee, killed 1, wounded 7; Galena, wounded 1; Richmond, wounded 2. In all, killed 41, wounded 88.

On the rebel ram Tennessee there were captured 20 officers and about 160 men. The following is a list of the officers: Admiral F. Buchanan; Commander James D. Johnson; Lieuts. Wm. L. Bradford, A. D. Wharton, E. McDenatt; Masters J. R. Demaby, W. H. Perrin; Fleet Surgeon, R. C. Bowles; Engineers, G. D. Lining, J. A. Connell, John Hayes, O. Benson, W. B. Patterson; Paymaster's Clerk, J. A. Cohen; Masters Mates, Forest, Beebe and Carter.

On the Selma were taken about ninety officers and men. Of the officers, I have only heard the names of two, viz: Com. Peter H. Murphey and Lieut. Executive Officer H. Comstock, who was killed.

I will send a detailed dispatch by the first opportunity.

Very respectfully,
Your obedient servant,
D. G. FARRAGUT.

Official War Gazette.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 16—10.30 a. m.
The following official report of the surrender of Fort Gaines, and the abandonment of Fort Powell, dated August 9th at New Orleans, has been received from Gen. Canby:

"Fort Gaines, with 56 commissioned officers and 818 enlisted men, with the armament of 26 guns intact, and provisions for twelve months, has surrendered unconditionally. It was occupied by our forces at 8 o'clock yesterday morning.

Fort Powell was abandoned, its garrison escaping to Cedar Point. Its armament of 18 guns is in condition for immediate service.

Gen. Granger will immediately invest Fort Morgan, leaving garrisons in Fort Gaines and Powell.

A telegram from General Sheridan's command, dated Aug. 14, at Cedar Creek, was received this morning. It states that except Moseby and White's guerillas, there is no enemy this side of the Blue Ridge; that Sheridan's trains are all up, and his army in fine condition.

Gen. Sheridan, in a dispatch of the 11th inst., reports that the stories of plunder taken by the rebels from Maryland are all humbug. They have very little, just enough to subsist upon, and no more, most of which has been taken from the Shenandoah Valley.

In another dispatch, of August 12th, he says Gen. Early's train is very small one, not exceeding 250 wagons, and the stories about accumulated plunder from Maryland are untrue.

The Department has received an unofficial report from Fort Monroe, that movements were being made yesterday in front of Petersburg, but owing to the telegraph line being broken, no information has been received from that quarter.

The Department is without any recent intelligence from Atlanta.

The rebel papers received here say nothing about Mobile, since the capture of Fort Gaines.

E. M. STANTON,
Sec'y. of War.

Gen. Sherman is extending his lines around Atlanta with occasional fighting.

The rebel pirate Tallahassee has burnt a large number of vessels on our sea coast.

The mail boat Keysport reports the movement of the 2d corps up the James river on Saturday night, resulted in the routing of a large rebel force at Dutch Gap, and the capture of over 500 prisoners and seven guns.

The position occupied by the enemy is said to have been a strong one, and is now held by our troops, who are able to hold it.

Guerrillas again infest the region beyond Washington. Small rebel forces are also in Kentucky, acting in concert with the western Tories.

The Legislature convened in extra session on Tuesday last, and the Governor sent in his message, setting forth the reasons for calling them together. The message will be found on our first page. In the Senate, on Wednesday, several private bills were introduced, when a resolution that no private bill shall be considered at this session was adopted.

Hoarding of Produce.—The Chicago Tribune publishes the following table showing the amount of flour and grain in store at Chicago, at the dates indicated. It proves there is double the amount on hand this year that there was in 1863, and the fact indicates a speedy collapse in prices:

	July 25, '64.	July 25, '63
Flour (barrels)	21,263	32,488
Wheat (bushels)	916,477	460,296
Corn	1,748,451	982,701
Oats	207,622	216,280
Rye	12,608	21,936
Barley	6,970	1,246

The poor man, who has so long been compelled to suffer by this system of hoarding, will look for this speedy "collapse" in prices with longing anxiety.

—The shortest way to peace is to furnish the men called for.

—The 29th of August, on which day the copperhead convention meets in Chicago, will be the anniversary of the birthday of Benedict Arnold.

—The copperhead papers want the prisoners on each side exchanged so that the armies will be larger, and of course more fighting. Pretty peace men, truly.

—The Democrat prefers Fillmore to McClellan or anybody else for President. The democracy must be hard run for candidates when they have to hunt up an old knowingthing.

—A young patent democrat of this town who voted against the soldier having a vote, got a notion to enlist the other day, but declared he would not do so unless the constitutional amendment carried, as he was not going to lose his vote!

—Davis of Maryland and Wade of Ohio have contributed a choice morsel to copperheadism, by a protest against some of the President's acts relating to the organization of rebel territory. Both these men a year or so ago were in favor of hanging or shooting everybody who differed from the President in war matters, and now naturally fall to the other extreme. Wonder whether "contracts" had anything to do with their change of base?

Five cowardly "skedaddlers," says the Buffalo Express, from an impending draft in the town of East Berlin, Adams county, Pa., were overhauled at that place, but the Chief of Police having no authority to detain them, set them at liberty, very much to the joy of their craven hearts. The sneaks were Reuben Jacobs, Alexander Jacobs, John H. Bohn, David Thomas and Isaac Polter. The Peace Democratic ticket, that is to be, has lost five good votes.

Editor of Gazette.—Dear Sir—With your permission I wish to say to the readers of your paper that I will send, by return mail, to all who wish it, (free) a recipe, with full directions for making and using a simple and effective **VEGETABLE BALM**, that will effectually remove in ten days, Pimples, Blotches, Freckles, and all Impurities of the skin, leaving the same soft, clear, smooth and beautiful.

I will also mail free to those having Bald Heads, or Bare Faces, simple directions and information that will enable them to start a full growth of luxuriant hair, whiskers, mustache, in less than thirty days.

All applications answered by return mail without charge.

Respectfully yours,
THOS. F. CHAPMAN, Chemist,
Jy20-3m 831 Broadway New York.

A Card to the Suffering.

BALM for the three headaches of "Bac," "Tonic Bitters," "Sarsaparilla," "Nervous Antidote," &c. &c. &c. and after you are satisfied with the result, try one of **OLD DR. BUCHAN'S ENGLISH SPECIFIC FILLS**—and be restored to health and vigor in less than 30 days. They are purely vegetable, pleasant to take, promote salutary action in their effects on the broken-down constitution. Old and young can take them with advantage. Imported and sold in the United States only by

JAS. S. BUTLER,
No. 427 Broadway, N. Y.
Sole Agent for the United States.
P. S.—A box of the Pills, securely packed, will be mailed to any address on receipt of price, which is ONE DOLLAR, post-paid—money refunded by the Agent if entire satisfaction is not given.

DO YOU WISH TO BE CURED?

DR. BUCHAN'S English Specific Pills cure in less than 30 days, the worst cases of Nervousness, Impotency, Premature Decay, Seminal Weakness, Insanity and all Urinary, Sexual and Nervous Affections, no matter from what cause produced. Price One Dollar per box. Sent post paid by mail on receipt of an order. One box will perjure a cure in most cases. Address

JAMES S. BUTLER,
Jy20 General Agent, 427 Broadway, N. Y.

THE MARKETS.

Lewistown, August 17, 1864.
Butter, is quoted at 35 cts.; Eggs, 18; Lard 18; Wool, washed, 1.00; prime Red Wheat, 2.40; Corn, 1.50; Rye, 1.50; Potatoes, 1.50; Extra Flour, per 100, 6.00; Fine 4.50; Superfine, 4.00; Family, 5.00; Salt per bl. 4.50; Sack, 4.50; Oats, 75.

Philadelphia Market.

Flour—Superfine \$9.50, extra 10.00 10.50. Rye flour 0.00. Corn meal 0.00 per bbl.
Grain—Red wheat 26c, white 27c 29c. Rye 18c 20c. Corn 16c. Oats 9c weight. Cloverseed \$13 00/16 00 per 64 lbs. Flaxseed 3 60 per bushel. Timothy 5 50.

Beef Cattle, \$a16c; Cows, \$30 to 65 per head; Sheep, 5a7c per lb gross; Hogs, \$15 50 to 16 50 the 100 lbs net.

Vendue Notes to Jno. D Bell.

The vendue notes given to John D. Bell, due 9th September, are at the Banking House of the undersigned for collection, of which all persons interested will take notice.
WM. RUSSELL
Lewistown, August 17, 1864-3t

FOR SALE.

THE valuable BUSINESS STAND and lot occupied by R. F. Ellis, in Market street, Lewistown, Pa., near one half the purchase money can remain for a 12 month period secured on the premises. Easy terms as to the balance. For terms apply to George W. Elder, or MARY DAVIS.
August 17, 1864-4t

LETTERS REMAINING UNCLAIMED

In the Post Office at Lewistown, State of Pennsylvania, on the 17th of August, 1864,
Borch Miss Susan Holden Miss Emma L.
Black Mrs. Eliza Hammond Madge B.
Bently John Kripps Minnie
Baer John T. D. Koons Mary
Baer John Levan Miss M. M. R.
Clark Maud McKelips Samuel L.
Fisher J. B. Proceus Miss Mary C.
German Elizabeth Stull Harriet
Garrett Chas. Strett James W.
Harvey Mr. J. J. Young John A. S.
To obtain any of these letters, the applicant must call for "advertised letters," give the date of this list, and pay one cent for advertising.
If not called for within one month, they will be sent to the Dead Letter Office.
aug17 SAMUEL COMFORT, P. M.

ADJOURNED

ORPHANS' COURT SALE.

BY virtue of an order of the Orphans' Court of Mifflin county, the undersigned will offer at public sale, in the Public Square, at McVeystown, on

Saturday, August 20, 1864,

A TRACT OF LAND,

situate in Oliver township, containing 149 acres, 108 perch, more or less, with usual allowance for roads, adjoining lands of Geo. Mouse, and Geo. Settle on the North, George Moose and Robert Harming on the east, Juniata river on the south, and other land of Wm. Wakefield's heirs, on the west, with a Stone Dwelling House, Frame Barn, and other improvements thereon erected. Sale to commence at 1 o'clock p. m., when attendance will be given by the undersigned.

Terms: One half the purchase money to be paid on confirmation of the sale, and the balance in one year, with interest.
H. J. WALTERS,
Admr. Wm. Wakefield, dec'd.
August 17, 1864-1t

LEWISTOWN ACADEMY.

THE Fall Session of the Female Department of the Lewistown Academy will open on MONDAY, Sept. 5th, 1864, and continue the usual period as heretofore.
M. E. PROCEUS,
Lewistown, August 17, 1864.

BEST Note and Letter paper at

march2. SWAIN'S.