Remittencis uv ten cents and upards thankfly reseeved. I'm President, Secretary, Treasurer and Board uv Trusteez uv the Associashen. Remit librally to wunst. The high karicter uv the offishary suffishent guarantee that the munny will be probably applide.

Petroleum V. Nashby, Paster uv sed church in charge.

THE GAZETTE.

LEWISTOWN, PA. Wednesday, August 24, 1864.

G. & G. R. FRYSINGER, PUBLISHERS.

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

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION. The GAZETTE is published every Wednesday by Gzoro Fringer & Son, at \$1.50 in advance, or \$2 at the end of the year. To one address, 4 copies will be sent for \$5, 9 copies for \$10, or 20 copies for \$20. 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.

The patent peace democracy held their convention on Monday last, and having decided that Brown township was the banner district against allowing the sol lier to vote, nominated John Taylor (pike) from that region to head their ticket for commissioner. Andrew Reed was recommended for Congress, H. J. Walters for Senator, and John W. Kearns for Assembly.

OFFICIAL RETURN. The following is the official return of the vote cast for the soldier's Amendment:

1st Amd't.

2d Amd't

Counties.

Against. Adams. 2.080 Allegheny, 9.863 Armstrong, 1.676 Beaver. 2.380 Bedford, 1.922 1.696 Berks, 6.947 Blair. 4.970 Bucks, 4.042 Butler, 2.679 Cambria. 1.629Carbon, 592 Cameron. Centre, 2.228 Chester, 6.415 1,483 Clarion. Clinton. Clearfield, Columbia. Crawford. Cumberlan Dauphin. 3,711 Delaware, 2.361 Erie, 5,029 Elk. 260 Fayette. 2.603 Franklin, Fulton. Forest. 77 Greene, 603 Huntindgon. 2.505 3,296 Jefferson. 1,497 1,220 Juniata, 1,008 Lancaster. 10,537 1,604 Lawrence. 146 Lebanon, 2,498 Lehigh, 2,614 Luzerne. 4.024 Lycoming, 2.714 Mercer, 3,212 McKean. Mifflin, 1.304 Monroe. Montgomery, 4.938 Montour. 865 Northampton, 2.476 Northumberland. 2,346 Perry 2.046 Philadelphia, 9.965 Pike. 167 841 Pot'er, 1.025 Schuglkill, 5,923 Snyder, 1,463 Somerset. 2,390 Sullivan, 316 Susquehanna, 3,251 Tioga, 3,297 1,524 Venango. 2.530 Warren, 1.851 212 Washington, 4.031 Wayne, 1,444 2,221 Westmoreland. 3,738 1,181 Wyoming, York. RECAPITULATION. Total for the 1st Amendment,

3,884 199,959 against Majority for 1st Amendment, 94.607 Total for 2d Amendment, 210,402 " against Mejority for 2d Amendment, 135,233 Total for 3d Amendment, 207,837 against 75,913 Majority for 3d Amendment. 131,924

-The copperheads of Clearfield county lately held a cowards' meeeting, at which they magnanimously resolved to furnish neither men nor money for the war. The blue-lights are not

all dead yet.

Fessenden, our new Secretary of the Treas- Harper's Magazine. ury. The purport of it is that the People through their agent the Government, wish individuals to lend them two hundred million of dollars for three years, at seven and three tenth per cent. annual interest, pay able every six months. For this they offer Treasury Notes-that is, in reality, notes drawn and endorsed by every man in the country. The loan is wanted for a great national purpose, to effect which every man, is solemnly pledged.

The appeal is addresed not merely to a few great capitalists, but also to the many whose aggregate means constitute the mass of the wealth of the land. The notes upon which this loan is asked are from \$50 upward. Every man who has fifty dollars burden and suffering of the war, is it not can take part in this lean. Apart from right they should have peace, and have it patriotism and the duty which all owe to their country, no investment is so desira- explicit.

It is secure. Every dollar of every man's property is pledged for the punctual payment of the interest, and of the debt when Independence, as your proposition; and For some years before the war we were earning 1000 millions a year more than we spent. During the three years of the than ever before. No man who could or would work has been idle; and, except for The total valuation of the property of the on peace or war, can elect which of any United States, according to the census of two propositions shall govern their rulers. 1860, was \$16,159,000,000, of which \$10.-657,448,956 was in the Loyal States .--This valuation, according to the usual rule of assessment, was not more than two thirds of the actual cash value of the property. The increase of property in the Loyal States during the last ten years was over 126 per cent., or an average of 12 6 10 per cent. per annum. In three years of South Carolina, or the people of South the war we of the United States have certainly earned 3000 millions more than we of the war may be set down at 2000 mil. lions. Deducting this from our net earnings, the people who are security for this loan are 1000 millions richer to day than they were when the war broke out.

No other investment can be so easily convertible. The man who has a Treasury note for \$50, or \$100. or 1000 dollars can turn it into money more readily, and upon better terms, than if it were invested upon bond and mortgage, or in railroad stocks.

be realized from any other safe and con. such a proposition-with any proposition vertible investment. It is, moreover, read which implied that the North was to have ily collectable when due. To each note are affixed five "coupons," or interest tickets, day! He would be hanged to the first due at the expiration of each successive tree, without judge or jury. half-year. The holder of a note has simp ly to cut off one of these coupons, present it at the nearest bank or Government Agency, and receive his interest; the note itself need not be presented at all. Or a Davis, also smiling most good humoredly. coupon thus payable will everywhere be equivalent, when due, to money.

Thus, while this loan presents great advantages to large capitalists, it offers spe- the whole country?" cial inducements to those who wish to make a safe and profitable investment of small saving. It is in every way the best Savings' Bank; for every institution of this kind must somehow invest its deposits by a political partnership? profitably in order to pay interest and expenses. They will invest largely in this loan, as the best investment. But from the gross interest which they receive they must deduct largely for the expenses of the Bank. Their usual rate of interest allowed It will be USELESS TO APPROACH to depositors is 5 per cent. upon sums over ME WITH ANY OTHER."

ment may elect. For six months past, year would be insufficient to purchase these bonds have ranged at an average two barrels of flour! And if so now, premium of about eight per cent in the what would another winter bring New York market, and have sold at 109 forth? Answer ye smoothfaced peace to-day (Aug. 12th,) thus making the real advocates-aye, stand up in your narate of interest over ten per cent.; and ked deformity, and give a single reason umn of 40,000 to 50,000 rightly moved, besides, to make the inducement even for dividing a country which nature would give unopposed blows to the Confed

of the United States, acting as a body Peace, Patent Democracy and Patriot- down to the Moloch of Slavery, and ism.

The Atlantic Monthly for August contains a full report of the visit of Edmund Gilmore and Col. Jaques to THE CONDITION OF THE SOUTH. Richmond, with a detailed account of The Rebel Cause Failing from Exhaustheir conversation with Jef Davis. from which we make the following

Col. Jaques. "If I understand you, the dispute between your Government and ours unless he be a traitor at heart if not in act, is narrowed to this-Union or Disunion. Davis. "Yes; or to put it in other words -Independence or Subjugation."

"Then the two Governments are irreconcilably apart. They have no alternative but to fight it out. But it is not so with the people. They are tired of fighting, and want peace; and, as they bear all the

on such terms as they like?" "I don't understand you; be a little more

.. Well. Suppose the two governments should agree to something like this: To go to the people with two propositions: say Peace, with Disunion and Southern due. The security is increasing in value. Peace, with Union, Emancipation, No Confiscation, and Universal Amnesty as ours. Let the citizens of all the United States (as they existed before the war) vote 'Yes,' or 'No,' on these two propwar, owing to the high prices and constant ositions, at a special election within sixty demand for labor, we have earned more days. If a majority vote Disunion, our Government to be bound by it, and to let you go in peace. The two Governments ean contract in this way, and the people, the war, we have spent less than before. though constitutionally unable to decide Let Lee and Grant, meanwhile, agree to an armistice. This would sheathe the sword; and, if once sheathed, it would never

again be drawn by this generation." "The plan is altogether impracticable. If the South were only one State, it might work; but, as it is, if one Southern State objected to emancipation, it would nullify whole thing, for you are aware the peoof Virginia cannot vote slavery out of Carolina vote it out of Virginia"

"But three fourths of the States can have spent apart from the war. The cost that way-in any way, so that it can be amend the Constitution. Let it be done in done by the people. I am not a statesman or a politician, and I do not just know how such a plan could be carried out; but you get the idea-that the people shall decide the question."

"That the majority shall decide it you mean. We seceded to rid ourselves of the rations of their journals, as we had good oc rule of the majority, and this would subject us to it again.

But the majority must rule finally, either with bullets or ballots."

"I am not so sure of that. Neither current events nor history shows that the majority rales, or ever did rule. The contrary, I think, is true. Why, sir, the man who The interest offered is higher than can shall go before the Southern people with a voice in determining the domestic relations of the South-could not live here a

"Allow me to doubt that. I think it more likely he would be hanged if he let the Southern people know the majority could not rule," I replied, smiling.

"I have no fear of that," rejoined Mr. "I give you leave to proclaim it from every house-top in the South."

"But, seriously, sir, you let the majority rule in a single State; why not let it rule in

"Because the States are independent and sovereign. The country is not. It is only a confederation of States, or rather it was; it is now two confederations.'

"Then we are not one people-we are on "That is all."

Again at the conclusion of the conversation, Jef Davis said:

"Say to Mr. Lincoln from me, that I shall at any time be pleased to receive proposals for peace on the basis of our independence.

\$500. The person who invests directly Those then who talk of peace are with Government will receive almost 50 no longer left in doubt as to the terms, per cent. more. Thus the man who depos namely, DISUNION and all the evils conits \$1000 in a private Savings' Bank sequent thereon, and it is no more than receives 50 dollars a year interest; if he justice that all who hereafter talk thus deposits the same sum in this National should be called by their proper names. Savings' Bank he receives 73 dollars. For If Disunion was regarded as the greatthose who wish to find a safe, convenient, est evil that could befall this country and profitable means of investing the sur- at the commencement of the rebellion, plus earnings which they have reserved for what has occurred since then to make their old age or for the benefit of their it either political or wise. The rechildren, there is nothing which presents bellion is on the wane-no man in his so many advantages as this National Loan. senses can doubt that-and another It is convertible into a six per cent. gold. year even without any great battles bearing bond. At the expiration of three would utterly ruin the South. Its years a holder of the notes of the 7.30 men are exhausted, its currency is alloan has the option of accepting payment most worthless, and the prices of the in full or of funding his notes in a six per necessaries of life so stupendous even cent. gold interest bond, the principle pay- in the midst of the fruit and vegetable ous North should put forth. able in not less than five nor more than season that the entire wages of a labortwenty years from its date as the Govern ing man at two dollars per day for a

The Seven Thirties - What are they? its Treasury notes from state and municipal rivers or mountains divide us from the We trust that a large portion of our taxation. Could Shylock ask more? Was Southern States-no impediments exreaders have pondered the appeal of Mr. patriotism ever so liberally rewarded ?- ist against marauding parties even into the heart of the Juniata valley, and yet your craven spirits would bow blot out this great country from among the nations of the earth.

tion-Letter from Gen. Seymour, Late a Prisoner of War. New York, Friday, Aug. 19, 1864.

To the Editor of the New York Tin I have just received the following

most interesting letter from General Seymour, lately released from "under fire" at Charleston. As an old West Point officer, with General Anderson at Sumter, and stationed many years in the South, he knows the Southern people well. He is a brave, true soldier, devoted to the Union, and, although at the time of the unfortunate battle in Florida, he was accused of luke warmness by those ignorant of his character, he has proved, by his action on many a bettle-field, as well as by his plucky talk to the rebels at Gordonsville, when captured in May last, that he was every inch loyal to the old flag. Yours, &c., W E. D., Jr.

WILLIAMSTOWN, Mass., Aug. 15, 1864. My DEAR SIR: You ask my impressions of the present conditions of the Southern Confederacy, and you shall have them. For the benefit of our cause I wish they might be im. pressed upon every soul in the land, that the confidence begotten of my three months' observations in the interior of the South might be shared by every man who has the least connection with the responsibilities of this struggle. And I am sure these opinions are not peculiar to myself. Every one of the fifty officers just exchanged will express the same-every one of them, whether from the jails of Charleston, or the pens of Macon and Andersonville, will confidently tell the same

The rebel cause is fast failing, from exhaustion Their two grand armies have been re inferced this summer from the last resources of the South. From every corner of the land, every old man and every boy capable of bearing a rifle has been impressed, willingly or unwillingly, and hurried to the front. Lee's army was the first so strengthened. It was the expense of Hood's. Gov. Brown told the truth with a plainness that was very bitter, but it was none the less the truth. * * * * * *

There must, indeed, have been desperate weakness when Georgia, and the Southern cause with it, were so neglected that Lee's army might be made equal to the task of holding Grant to the Potomac or the James. and the People of the South are intelligent enough to understand and to appreciate the fact, and they have lost heart accordingly.

There is certainly a no small proportion of the Southern people (despite the lying declacasion to learn,) that not only favor progress of our arms, but that daily pray that this exterminating war may soon be brought to a finality by our complete and perfect success. They have had too much of despotism-not enough of the triumph promised them .-Many intelligent Southern gentlemen do, indeed, express strong hopes of their ultimate independence, but such hope is not shared by the masses. Disappointed from the first in not having been acknowledged by foreign Powers-more bitterly disappointed in their general expectation that Northern cowardice or dissension would secure their ends, but a single chance remains, and that is the result of our next election for President. If a Demo-crat succeeds Mr. Lincoln, they profess to teel sure of negotiations, and sure of their They believe a Democrat will In Mr. Lincoln's re election Confederacy. be elected. they see subjugation, annihilation, for the war must then continue, and continuance is their failure and ruin.

In military affairs it is an excellent rule never to do what the enemy desires—is it not equally true in politics? Certain it is that the only remaining hope of the South lies in

Now, I am not enough of a politician to know whether the election of a Democrat can result as favorbly to the South as it antici nates. The wish alone may be the parent of their belief. But I assured all who expressed that bellef that the North, as a mass, is as united as the South-that no Democrat could be elected on a peace platform-and that any President who would inaugurate any measure leading to peace on the basis of Southern independence, would be promptly hung, by loyal acclamation, to the lamp posts in front of his own Presidential may sion

However that may be, if we are but true ourselves there can be but one result .-What we now need is Men-only men-not substitutes or hirelings who go forth for any motive but the country's good, and produce but little beyond depreciating our armiesbut MEN-such as really constitute the State and boast of being freemen and the sons of freemen. If these fail to support there country's cause in her hour of peril, 'hey are unworthy of continuing freemen, and should blush ever to exercise a freeman's privileges. But if bounties must be paid, let it be in Southern land, not in Northern gold; and ar mies of emigrants, whose sons may aspire to even the rule of the nation, will cross the s as to win the broad acres that disloyalty has forfeited to the State.

To every intelligent soldier who has fought through all these indecisive campaigns on almost numberless indecisive fields, the question constantly arises, with touching force, why we do not overwhelm our enemies?

Tens of thousands of lives are lost because our array of strength is so disproportionably less than that against which we battle. Eve rywhere we meet on nearly equal terms, where we might well have four to one. The cost to us in blood and treasure, of a prolonged war, can hardly be foreseen-the econo my is infinite of such an effort as the glori-

The South will fight as long as the strug gle is equal; it will submit to such prepond-

erance as we should show in every field. Glance at the summer's campaigns. If Sherman had but 50,000 or 75,000 more men near, the South would be lost, because Hood would be annihilated. If Meade had moved in the spring with reserves of 75,000 or 100,-000 men, Lee would have been hopelessly crushed. Even at this moment a third col-

greater, Congress by special act exempts has marked as one. No impassable what folly then to struggle on in this way,

force already there. What weakness to think yesterday. we cannot conquer the South. Behind the James only boys and old men are to be seen, while here men buy and sell as in the olden days of quiet, and regiments of able-bodied citizens crowd the streets of our cities.

There is but one course consistent with evening. safety or honor. Let the people awake to a sense of their dignity and strength, and a few months of comparatively trifling exertion of such effort as alone is worthy of the great work, and the rebellion will crumble before us Fill this draft promptly and willingly. with good and true men; send a few spare thousands over rather than under the call, and the summer sun of 1865 will shine open

a regenerated land. here are some who speak of peace! Of all Yankees the Southron most scorns those who do not fight, but are glad enough to em ploy them, as they do their slaves, to perform their dirty work. Peace for the South will be sweet indeed; for us, except through South ern subjugation, but anarchy and war forev er. The Pacific, the Western, the Eastern States would at once fall asunder. The South would be dominant, and the people of the North would deserve to be driven a field. under overseers, to bee corn and cotton for

Southern masters. But no faint hearted or short sighted policy can set aside the eternal decree of the Ali mighty, who has planted no lines of disunion between the Atlastic and the Western deserts -between the great lakes and the Gulf of Mexico-that signify His will that we should be separated; and unless so separated peace is a delusion, and its advocacy a treason against the wisest and holiest interests of our

It has been with a trust that renewed hope and vigor might be given, when vigor and bope are needful, that I have written, and you have my consent to using this as you lease; and I am.

Very truly yours, Brigadier General U. S. Volunteers. To W. E. Dodge, Jr., Esq , New York.

WAR NEWS.

While the copperheads north who call treason free speech are desponding, the army is hopeful and sanguine. The Weldon Railroad south of Petersburg was still held on Sunday, on which day the rebels made an attack on our Continuous fighting is going on along the line with varying results.

From Atlanta we learn that General Sherman captured some rebel rifle pits with a number of prisoners, within they would tie our hands whilst our enemies 300 yards of the enemy's works, are at liberty to stab us to the heart. We Wheeler's rebel cavalry are operating desire peace, and nope it may soon come, but we shall never beg it from a traitor; nor will in his rear, but thus far without serious injury to the communication.

A fight occurred at Summit Point, in the Shenandoah Valley, on Sunday on your armies to destroy it; in short if we last, resulting in some loss to both sides. Our forces at last accounts their strength in the hope of keeping our aroccupied the hills at Halltown, a position the rebels are likely to attack. burg, and have occasioned another panic in the Cumberland Valley.

Judging from the lamentations of the rebel press Mobile will soon be captured.

OFFICIAL BULLETIN. WASHINGTON, August 20, 10 p. m.

The operations of Gen. Grant's forces are detailed in the following dispatches by the War Department: CITY POINT, Aug. 18, 8 a. m .- Gen.

Warren moved with his Corps this morn. paid to any one leaving it at this office. ing to and across the Weldon railroad about one mile south of the Lead works, to which point he met nothing but the enemy's pickets.

He advanced from there towards Petersburg, meeting the enemy early in his ad-We had considerable fighting during the day, suffering some loss, and inflicting loss upon the enemy. I have no report showing the extent of our losses, but judge them to be light, from the dispatches. Some of the enemy's wounded fell into our hands, and a few other prison-

CITY POINT, Aug. 19, 7.30, p. m .-Our troops are firmly fixed across the Weldon Road, there has been little or no fighting to-day, either South of Petersburg or North of the James River.

Gen. Warren reports that the enemy' dead in considerable number were found in his front unburied. Gen. Birney telegraphs as follows:

HEADQUARTERS 10th CORPS,) August 19, 1864.

The enemy attacked my line in heavy force last night, and were repulsed with great loss

In front of one colored regiment eightytwo dead bodies of the enemy are counted. The colored troops behaved handsomely, and are in fine spirits. The assault was in column, a division strong, and would have carried works not so well defended. The enemy's loss is at least one thousand.

D. B. BIRNEY, Major General Commanding.

We have a great deal of rain about Pe tersburg this week and a very grateful change in the temperature.

CITY POINT, Aug. 19-9 a. m .- The enemy came out this evening to Warren's right, driving in the pickets connecting between them and the left of our old line on the Jerusalem Plank Road, and forcing back the two right divisions of Warren's Corps. A heavy fight took place resulting in the re establishing of our lines and the capture of a good many prisoners.

The prisoners were from Heth's, Mahon's and Hoke's divisions. We also lost considerable in prisoners.

The last foregoing dispatch was received this afternoon and is the latest information received by the department.

It is estimated that the loss of the enemy during this week, in killed, wounded and captured, can not fall short of 4,000, if it does not exceed that number.

The department has satisfactory intelli-

when we can send to the field five times the gence from Gen. Sherman, to 8.30 p. m.,

Reports at five o'clock this morning from Gen. Sheridan's front, represent all quiet at that time, and that Gilmore with

40 or 50 men entered Martinsburg last EDWIN M. STANTON.

Sec'y of War Correspondence of the Gazett.

CAMP HAMILTON, Aug. 17, 1864.

Mr. Editor: - Enclosed you will find \$1 50

for which please send me your paper, as I

always find in its columns encouragement for the soldier and undeviating devotion for the peace and welfare of our suffering Republic. I have seen a copy of your paper with the returns from the late election for the Amendment of the Constitution, and am pleased to see that the soldiers have a majority of friends in Mifflin county. I with other privates in the 152d regiment desire to return our thanks to those who have extended to us the right of suffrage, but we fe I pained to think that any would wish to disfranchise us; and whilst we censure them we would not rail on them in a spirit of vituperation, but we pity them and hope they may repent. Would they take away our rights because we love our country, and are willing to suffer for her sake? Or because some of us are poor and have not paid our commutation fee? The soldier has many hardships to bear, and he looks for gratitude and sympathy from the nation and is friends to buoy him up in the hour of tri al, and invite him to deeds of valor, knowing that if he falls he will be lamented, and if maimed he will be compassionately cared for, I am sorry to say that we have only this encouragement from part of the people, and the result is our army is almost like an army of mercenaries. It lacks that sacrificing and independent spirit which always pervades an army of patriots, and which makes an army harmonious and effective. I am also forced to say that a great many persons in the North who call themselves patriots have been worse enemies to the Union than open traitors. They see nothing in the acts of the Government constitutional nor wise; thus creating distrust amongst us, whilst it encourages our enemies; prolongs the war; depreciates the currency; and swell our debts. They dis-credit Union victories, and herald anticipated rebel triumphs. They avow that we cannot bring the South to terms by the sword, and exult over their bravery when compared with us. They maintain that the liberation of the forces and were severely repulsed. slaves and not the preservation of the Union is the object of the war, making it appear to the soldier that those in power wish to make us subservient to the negro, and for us to whip the South and liberate the slave would be to depreciate the compensation of white labor. They cry peace and mean disunion, desire peace, and hope it may soon come, but we consent to a disunion. The rebels rely on the strength of their armies and their sympathizing friends of the North to establish their confederacy And you must rely want an honorable peace we must fight and not faint. The South are putting forth all mies at bay until their allies in the North carry the elections-hence their confederacy and promised peace. We would here call on Some rebel cavalry occupy Martins all loyal democrats to ponder well what they do, and not be led by wolves in sheep's clothing. We again thank our friends for giving us our just rights, and hope in the coming election they will cling with us to the honor and integrity of our country, and never pros trate us in the attitude of supplicators at a traitor's feet. A TRUE DEMOCRAT.

LOST!

ON Saturday last, a small steel block, about one inch long and a quarter of an inch in breadth, with six irregular wire pro jections. A reward of one dollar will be Lewistown, Aug. 24, 1864.

Estate Isabella Campbell, Deceased. TOTICE is hereby given that letters testa-

mentary on the estate of Isabella Campbell, late of Union township, Mifflin county, deceased, have been granted to the undersingned residing in said township. All persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims to present them duly authenticated for JOHN O. CAMPBELL,

aug24-6t*

ETTERS REMAINING UNCLAIMED in the Post Office at Lewistown, State of Pennsylvania, on the 24th of August, 1864. Boyer A. M. Miller David 2 Markley John Criswell Miller Alfred

Criswell Mrs. S. M. Corvison Elanor Moyer J. M. Davis George M. Major Ann Davis Miss Jennie Martin Miss E Emes Lydia Miller Miss Laura Furrell L. B. McWilliams Geo. W. Feliclee John G. McUsling Mrs. J. Fodg Samuel Gorsuck Joshua Harison Caroline Knepp Nancy J.

Stover John Sappler J. R. & G. R. Slough Hiram Steuart Robert Lewis Thomas A. Thomas Miss Amelia 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. aug24 SAMUEL COMFORT, P. M.

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

OR SALE.

STAND and lot occupied by F. Ellis, in Market street, Lew istown. Near one half the pur-THE valuable BUSINESS chase money can remain for a long 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

LEWISTOWN ACADEMY.

THE Fall Session of the Female Depart ment of the Lewistown Academy will open on MONDAY, Sept. 12th, 1864, and continue the usual period as heretofore M. E. PROCEUS.

Lewistown, August 17, 1864.