

THE GAZETTE.

LEWISTOWN, PA.

Wednesday, August 31, 1864.

G. & G. R. FRYSSINGER, PUBLISHERS.

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 equalled by few. We have three presses in operation—an Adams Power Press for the Paper, a double in-iron hand press for Jobs, and a Newbury Jobber for Blanks, Cards, &c.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.
The GAZETTE is published every Wednesday by GEORGE FRYSSINGER & 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 Quota for this Congressional District.

Some weeks ago it was discovered that the number of men required from this district (2366) was out of all proportion compared with other districts—the quota taking one man out of every 43, while in the Dauphin and some others but one out of 8 was required. The average through the State was understood to be about one out of every 6. Satisfied that there was something wrong in this great inequality, measures were taken to draw the attention of the authorities to it, and Messrs. J. A. McKee and D. D. Muthersbough proceeded to Harrisburg, for the purpose of making an examination, when it appeared that the congressional quota had been fixed on the old rolls of this district, numbering over 13,000 names, 1200 or 1500 of whom were actually in the service, and at least an equal number exempt. Col. Dodge promised to look into the matter, acknowledging there appeared to be something inexplicable in the proportion assigned. Subsequently Messrs. D. W. Woods and H. J. Walters proceeded to Hollidaysburg, where the amended roll exhibited the fact that it numbers but about 10,000, or 3000 less than the former. A committee will proceed to Harrisburg to-day with a view to have a correction of the quota made. Whether the total can or will be altered now, we cannot undertake to say; but it seems to us there ought to be no hesitation in correcting a discrepancy of this kind, for it stands to reason that the draft ought not to take more men in proportion out of one district than another.

Evidences of Treason.

The seizure of a large quantity of fire arms at New York, intended for an association calling itself democratic at Indianapolis, with correspondence at the latter place, implicating Vallandigham, Voorhees and others of a similar brand, all bear intrinsic evidence that rebel agents at New York, are furnished money for the purpose of creating discontent, riots, resistance to the laws, &c., at the North, for individuals or mere associations would not invest more than a million and a half dollars in such an enterprise. The presses too, in this State, which are insidiously preaching treason and inciting to a resistance of the draft, all act with so much accord as to leave little room for doubt that the texts for these articles are prepared at New York, and are paid for out of this rebel fund, and are designed to secure the disunion of this country. Pick up, for instance a package of self styled democratic papers, and seven out of ten will be found to be filled with articles denouncing the government almost word for word in the same manner that the blue-light federalists of 1812 denounced Madison and his administration during the war with Great Britain, and precisely in the same way that the nullifiers of South Carolina and Georgia yelled their anathemas against Gen. Jackson in 1832-3. These are notable facts, well worth pondering, for if such conduct was disloyal then, what has occurred to make it democratic now?

There are many democrats in this and other counties who continue to act with that party who may be both to believe that we have traitors in our midst, but as there is but one step between disloyalty and treason, it becomes all such to examine the ground whereon they stand, and if found in evil company to cut loose from it. Of all the hollow pretexts now put forth by these

allies or tools of the Southern traitors, the one most calculated to deceive is the cowardly cry of peace, got up at the very moment when the rebels are keeping up the last desperate effort in the hope that a patent democrat will be elected President. Be not deceived by this copperhead cry. The rebels have but two armies of any strength left, both which are kept at bay—the one by Grant, the other by Sherman. One fourth of the new levies called for once in the field will march down the Shenandoah Valley, sweeping all before them; a second fourth will reinforce Grant and Sherman—and then one more opportunity will be offered the rebels to lay down their arms and submit to the clemency of a government which, in the language of their Vice President, Mr. Stephens of Georgia, NEVER WRONGED THEM, or they will have to abide the result of a conflict in which over-powering numbers will sweep them into that extermination which the perjured traitor at their head says he will have. Such a peace will be lasting—any other will but result in a future war, of even greater magnitude than the present, in which Pennsylvania will be the battle ground.

The Chicago Nomination.

The political gamblers assembled at Chicago on Monday to nominate a candidate for President. The first speaker was Belmont, a foreign Jew and agent of the Rothschilds, next bill bigler of this State, then Vallandigham, Long of Ohio, and other copperheads. The delegates comprise Cox of Ohio, Ben Wood of New York, and a general mixture of Buchanan thieves, traitors, rebels, Tories, peace cowards, &c., with about one honest democrat out of a hundred. And this gang of political prostitutes and traitors, is to make a democratic nomination. Gen. McClellan was nominated after the adoption of a peace platform which, if he endorses after his war speech at West Point, he ought to be spurned by every honest man in the land. As soon as he was nominated Mr. Harris of Maryland denounced him as a tyrant and read McClellan's report of arrest of the Maryland Legislature. He, went on to say—

One was nominated here to-day who is a tyrant. [Cheers and hisses.] He it was who first instituted the policy by which right and liberties were stricken down. That man is George B. McClellan. [Confusion.] Maryland, which has suffered so much at the hands of that man will not submit to his nomination in silence. His offences shall be made known. This convention is a jury appointed by the people to pass upon the merits of the public men whose names would be presented for the support of the great Democratic party. Gen. McClellan, I repeat, is a tyrant, and he stood here to indict him. [Great confusion.]

WAR NEWS.

OFFICIAL WAR BULLETIN.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 27, 10.20 a. m.
On Thursday, the 25th, Gen. Hancock, who was south of Ream's station, was attacked several times during the day, but he repulsed the enemy at each assault.

At 5 1/2 o'clock, a. m., a combined attack was made on his centre and left, which, after one of the most desperate battles of the war, resulted in the enemy withdrawing from the field, leaving their dead and wounded on the ground.

The details were given in the following brief official reports of Gens. Grant, Meade and Hancock.

The following has just been received dated
SECOND ARMY CORPS, Aug. 26.—For Gen. Humphreys:—The attack about 5.30 p. m. was probably intended to be simultaneously by Wilcox on my centre and Heath on my left. The enemy formed in the woods, placed their artillery in position and opened a heavy cannonade, lasting about fifteen minutes.

They then assaulted Miles' force. He resisted tenaciously, but the enemy broke his line. Some of Gilpin's troops were hurried over to repair the damage, and the enemy only gained a slight foothold.

They soon attempted on my extreme left, driving Gibbon's division from his line. His men had been much wearied going over to Gen. Miles and back during the repeated assaults.

Gen. Gibbons succeeded in forming a strong line, and the enemy who were pressing on with great enthusiasm were severely checked by the dismounted cavalry under Gen. Gregg, which he handled handsomely.

Gen. Miles regained most of his intrenchments, distinguishing himself. All he had to work with were such small parties as could be rallied and formed by staff officers.

The fighting was continuous till dark, the enemy being held in check by artillery, dismounted cavalry and skirmishers.

At dark we withdrew for reasons stated. The chief of artillery reports that he lost about 250 horses.
The enemy made no advance up to a late hour last night, holding, as far as could be seen, some of our captured guns with their skirmish lines. They must have suffered heavily.

This is acknowledged to have been one of the most determined and desperate fights of the war, resembling Spotsylvania in character, though the number engaged gives it less importance. A few more good troops would have given us a victory of considerable importance.

I forward this forenoon, prisoners from the field. Wilcox and Heath and Major Angel, of my staff, saw and conversed with two prisoners of Morgan's division last night. I do not find them this morning. They said that Mahon's division, with the exception of one brigade, was there.
MANSFIELD S. HANCOCK,
Major General.

U. S. GRANT, Lt. General.
The following is just received:
SECOND ARMY CORPS, 12.30 p. m., Aug. 26.—A safe guard that was left on the battlefield remained there till after daylight this a. m. At that time the enemy had all disappeared, leaving their dead on the battlefield unburied. This shows how severely they were punished, and doubtless bearing of the arrival of reinforcements they feared the result to day if they remained.

G. G. MEADE, Maj. Gen.
The following is just received:
SECOND ARMY CORPS, 1 a. m., Aug. 26th.—To Lieut. Gen. Grant:—Since sending my last dispatch, I have conversed with the safe guard referred to. He did not leave the field till after sunrise. At that time nearly all the enemy had left, moving towards Petersburg. He says they abandoned not only their dead but their wounded also.

He conversed with an officer who said their losses were greater than ever before during the war. The safe guard says he was over the field, and it was covered with the enemy's dead and wounded.

He has seen a great many battle fields, but never saw such a sight. There were very few of our dead, nearly all being of the enemy.

I think I do not overstate the loss of the enemy in the last two weeks' battles at 10,000 killed and wounded. We have lost heavily, but our loss has been mostly in captured when the enemy gained temporary advantages.

The number of rebel prisoners taken on our side has not yet been reported. All of our wounded are brought off, but our dead are unburied. I have instructed Gregg to make an effort to send a party to the field to bury our dead.

G. G. MEADE, Maj. Gen.
To U. S. GRANT, Lieut. Gen.

Our forces hold the Weldon road, and in a dispatch dated at 3 p. m., yesterday, Gen. Grant says that their loss of this road seems to be a blow to the enemy he cannot stand.

Gen. Grant makes the following report of an unsuccessful attack by the enemy on Gen. Butler's picket line on Thursday: "The enemy drove in Butler's picket line. The picket guard soon rallied, however, and drove the enemy back and re-established this line. The result was one killed and sixteen wounded, and fourteen missing on our side.

Two commanding officers and fifty-nine enlisted men were captured from the enemy. What their casualties were in killed and wounded, we do not know.

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

WASHINGTON, Aug. 28.
A dispatch from Gen. Grant just received, states that the Richmond papers of yesterday, 27th, announce that Fort Morgan is in our possession, but it is not stated whether it was blown up or surrendered.

Another dispatch gives the following extract from the Richmond Examiner of yesterday: "Fort Morgan is in the enemy's possession, but whether blown up or evacuated is not known."

Gen. Sheridan in a dispatch dated yesterday at half past two o'clock p. m., reports the enemy left my front last night, falling back on Smithfield or Middleburg.

We captured 101 prisoners yesterday, and inflicted a loss of 150 killed and wounded. There have been a few feints to cross the river by cavalry at Williamsport, but there was no strength shown.

The indications to-day are that they will fall back out of the valley. Other reports state that the enemy is leaving the Shenandoah valley.

Nothing has been received from Gen. Sherman for two days.
EDWIN M. STANTON,
Sec'y. of War.

Confirmation of the Capture of Fort Morgan.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 29—1 p. m.
The capture of Fort Morgan is fully confirmed by dispatches from Generals Grant and Sherman, who derive their information from Richmond papers and Mobile papers.

It appears from Gen. Grant's dispatch to the President, just received, that Fort Morgan was surrendered.

CITY POINT, Aug. 29.
To A. Lincoln, President of the U. S. Since my dispatch of this morning, I have received the Richmond Sentinel of the 27th. It contains the following dispatch from Mobile:

"The report of the surrender of Fort Morgan was most unexpected, and we await an explanation of so unfortunate an occurrence."

The press of Mobile is hopeful and confident of their ability to hold the city.

U. S. GRANT,
Lieutenant General, U. S. A.
The latest from the Shenandoah

Valley represents that a large part of the rebel force there has been withdrawn towards Richmond.

The latest reports from Gen. Sherman represent that thus far his recent movements to occupy the rebel lines of supply have been successful.

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

CINCINNATI, Aug. 26.
The Gazette has received a special dispatch from Atlanta, which says that Gen. Kilpatrick has destroyed the Macon railroad in two places, tearing up about fourteen miles of track. He also captured and burned a train of supplies belonging to the rebels, en route to Atlanta.

On his return he met the rebels in strong force and totally defeated them, capturing four stands of colors, six cannon and two hundred prisoners.

Afterwards he met another force of the rebels who pressed him so heavily that he was obliged to abandon all but two guns and most of the prisoners.

He made an entire circuit of Atlanta and reached Decatur with 100 men. He inflicted severe damage on the rebel communications.

From North Carolina.
FORTRESS MONROE, Aug. 26.
The following has been received:
ROANOKE ISLAND, Aug. 24.—Reliable information received here states that a rebel force, commanded by Maj. Whitford and Captain Kris, went to Greensborough, North Carolina, for conscripts for the rebel army.

The Union citizens mustered out to resist the conscription, and a severe fight ensued.

The rebels were driven from Greensborough and many of them killed and wounded.

Captain Kris was killed, and Major Whitford mortally wounded.

Extract of a letter from Dr. Hamilton, dated Williams House Va., August 26, 1864.

We have just returned this morning from Reams Station, where we (two divisions of the 2d Corps) had a very severe fight with a superior force of the enemy. Skirmishing was kept up all morning with the cavalry of the opposing forces, and in the afternoon the rebels massed in a woods opposite the church and railroad station, and charged on our men several times, and finally got through a gap made by some new recruits retreating from the works.

Our regiment fought most nobly, and upheld their heretofore good reputation. The rebels were piled heaps upon heaps in our front. They came upon us in heavy force, having line after line which was opened by our grape and canister, but to be filled up as they pressed on. They reached our breastworks and laid down out of reach of our bullets, only to rest and renew the conflict hand to hand. One of our bravest boys, Sergt. Fox, co. G, receiving four bayonet wounds in the neck and face, while fighting the rebels as they rose on our works. We lost 11 brass twelve pounders after they had fired all their ammunition.

Col. Beaver had just come to the front from a leave of absence on account of wounds, and had not yet taken command of our brigade, not having had time. When a little back of the line, he was shot through the middle third of the right thigh by a musket ball. I saw his thigh amputated at the upper third, being quite close to his body. He stood the pain before the operation like a hero, as he is. His chances to live are good as possible, for his habits always were of the most temperate, and his bodily condition is of the best kind. The regiment has lost its colonel, than whom no better can be found in the army. In the wilderness, at Spotsylvania, Po river, Cold Harbor, Petersburg, as well as at Chancellorsville and many other battles during his more than three years service, he has stood a tower of strength, giving back bone to the gallant 148th for the past two years, as they both stood the shock of dead y conflict. Stars have graced the shoulders of others far less worthy, while the government has overlooked this brave and competent officer by not rewarding him with at least one star for each shoulder.

1st Lieut. D. G. Rolston, Co. C, was shot through the head and killed instantly. He was one of our best line officers, and belonged to an unfortunate company that has lost two captains and four lieutenants since the battle of Chancellorsville. He was not buried by us, having fallen into the enemy's hands.

We lost five killed and nine wounded, and seventeen missing. We destroyed three miles of the railroad below or south of Ream's station, and between the station and Warren's position.

A. T. H.

—Gold declined yesterday to 232a 233.

—The shortest way to peace is the army now volunteering.

—The owner of a tumbler containing some 2-40 whisky, found on the steps of a dwelling near the Town Hall the morning after the last ball, is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges, and take it away, or it will be confiscated according to law.

—Bigler of Clearfield county in a recent speech declared he would not contribute a man, nor a farthing, to prosecute the war. The Biglers never were famous for contributing to anything—except offices and their own pockets.

BOUNTY ACT.

A supplement to an act relating to the payment of bounties to volunteers, approved the 12th day of March, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four.

WHEREAS, Doubts have arisen as to the authority of township, borough and ward authorities, respectively, to make, or contract, loans, for payment of bounties to volunteers, or to levy and collect taxes, for the payment of loans made, for paying bounties to volunteers, under the provisions of the act to which this is a supplement; therefore,

SECTION 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in General Assembly met, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same, That in all cases, when by virtue of the provision of said act, the county commissioners are authorized to contract loans, for paying bounties to volunteers, and to levy taxes for the repayment of such loans, but neglect, or refuse, or do, the respective cities, townships, wards and boroughs, of such county, by their authorities, or board of election officers, in said act named, shall have full power to contract loans, to pay bounties to volunteers, and to levy taxes for the repayment of such loans, as fully, to all intents and purposes, as the said county commissioners might, or could have done, under the provisions of said act; and proceedings taken, or had, by any township officers, or authorities, or board of election officers, as in said act named, for the purpose of contracting loans, and all loans contracted by them, to pay bounties to volunteers, and all taxes levied by them to repay such loans, under the provisions of the act to which this is a supplement, are hereby legalized and made valid, as fully as if said act had clearly conferred authority upon said officers for that purpose; and that in case commissioners of any county shall neglect, or refuse, to raise the full amount of bounty, authorized by the sixth section of the act to which this is a supplement, then, and in that case, it shall and may be lawful for the authorities of any city, borough, township and ward, as aforesaid, to borrow such sum, or sums, of money, and levy and assess taxes for the payment thereof, as will be sufficient, when added to the amount raised by the said county commissioners, to pay a bounty not exceeding three hundred dollars, to each non-commissioned officer and private soldier, who may have volunteered, or may hereafter volunteer, and enter the service of the United States, for said several subdivisions, and be credited to the respective quotas thereof, in pursuance of the existing, or any future requisition of the President of the United States, now, or any law of the United States hereafter to be made.

Sec. 2. That whenever a majority of the citizens of any ward, borough or township, have borrowed money to procure volunteers, under the late requisition of the President of the United States, with the understanding, or agreement, that it should be repaid by taxes, the constituted authorities, or board of election officers thereof, as the case may be, are hereby required to assess such amount of taxes, under the provisions of the act to which this is a supplement, as will cover the same: Provided, That the sum paid as a bounty to each volunteer, shall not exceed three hundred dollars.

Sec. 3. If any person liable to draft in any ward, township, or district, shall furnish, and have mustered into the service of the United States, for the term of one year, or longer, a suitable substitute, credited to the ward, township, or district; and if said substitute has received the full consideration, agreed to be paid by the person who made the contract with him, such person, so furnishing the substitute, as aforesaid, shall be entitled to receive the amount of bounty from the county, city, ward, township, or district, to which the substitute may be accredited: Provided, That if the amount offered by such ward, township, or district, shall exceed the amount paid by the person thus procuring the substitute, then, and in that case, the difference between the sum paid and the amount of bounty, shall be paid to said substitute.

Sec. 4. That the county commissioners, town council, school directors, supervisors, or board of election officers of any county, borough, ward, school district, or township, shall not be authorized to levy and collect, in any one year, a greater tax than two per cent, on the last adjusted valuation for state and county purposes, in said counties, respectively, for the payment of bounties as aforesaid.

Sec. 5. That it shall be lawful for the county commissioners, school directors, supervisors or road commissioners, city, borough or ward authorities, or board of election officers, as the case may be, to levy and collect a per capita tax on all male taxable inhabitants in said county, city, borough, ward, or district, respectively, not exceeding five dollars each in any one year: Provided, That non-commissioned officers and privates in the actual service in the army and navy of the United States, from this Commonwealth, who were permanently disabled in such service, and the property of widows and minor children, and widowed mothers, of non-commissioned officers or privates, who died in such service, shall be exempted from taxation, under the provisions of this act: Provided, That the counties of Westmoreland and Fayette shall be excepted from the operations of this section: Provided further, That the provisions of this act shall not extend to the counties of Butler, Venango, Berks, Bucks, Erie or Tioga.

HENRY C. JOHNSON,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.

JOHN P. FENNEY,
Speaker of the Senate.

APPROVED—The twenty fifth day of August, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four.
A. G. CURTIN

—The weather is cool and pleasant.

—Some fools in Boston have proposed to Fremont that he should withdraw provided Lincoln was also withdrawn.

LETTERS REMAINING UNCLAIMED

in the Post Office at Lewistown, State of Pennsylvania, on the 31st of August, 1864.

Black Eliza Kreamer & Wolf
Brown R. J. Monizal James
Bell Miss Ellen 2 Mark Jacob A
Blain Mrs Mary A 2 Nokes Anthony
Cray Mrs. Mary A. Oswald John 2
Engle Mrs. Mary Oswald Maggie
Fry Miss Semanah J. Stouch Lewis
Kelley Miss Mar. A. Schell Henry A.
Gray Dr. E. 2 Nil Miss Susan
Glen Chas. Wagoner Monroe
Kuch F. J. Wertz Jacob
Kreamer Long & Co.

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, August 31, SAMUEL COMFORT, P. M.

NOTICE!

An election for President, five Managers and a Treasurer of the Petersburg and Readsville Turnpike Company, will be held at the office of the Freeborn Iron Company in Derry township, Mifflin county, on Thursday, the 22d day of September next, Derry township, Aug. 31, 1864—

WAGON MAKING, &c.

The business of the undersigned, during his absence in the army, will be carried on as heretofore, at the old stand, in Derry street, Lewistown, by Mr. W. H. Murray, whom I have authorized to attend to in my name. Wagons, Carts, &c. promptly made to order, and repairing attended to at short notice.
JACOB F. HAMAKER,
Lewistown August 31, 1864—31

Melodeons.

A LOT of splendid instruments, piano style, warranted just received, and for sale on reasonable terms, at the store of J. Hamilton, East Market street, Lewistown, Pennsylvania, Aug. 31, 1864—31

VALUABLE FARM

At Public Sale.

Will be offered at public sale, on the premises, on Saturday, September 10, 1864.

A valuable farm, situate in Menno township, Mifflin county, adjoining lands of Joseph King, Yost King's heirs, Yost Hartzler, Ben. Hartzler and John Pescher, consisting of 106 ACRES, neat measure, cleared and under cultivation, and 30 Acres of Mountain Woodland.

The improvements thereon consist of a two story FRAME DWELLING HOUSE, LARGE BARN, with other outbuildings. Good water with pump in well on the premises, and running water about half the year. An indisputable title will be given.

Sale to commence at 1 o'clock p. m. precisely, when terms will be made known.
SAMUEL ZOOK,
Menno township, August 31, 1864—2*

Annual Statement of Accounts.

Oliver Common School District—Receipts and Expenditures for 1864—Tax rate 6 Mills on the Dollar Valuation.

Gross amount of tax duplicate \$1517 44
Deduct exonerations \$51 20
" collector's com. 78 43
129 73

Add State Appropriation \$1387 71
Balance on hand from last year 86 44
Two Stoves 5 00
\$1581 72

EXPENDITURES
Paid to teachers \$1,333 00
Fuel and contingencies 2 39 40
Secretary, for services 10 00
1,372 40

Balance on hand 9 32
J. RUPERT, President.

H. SWIGART, Secretary.
Oliver township, Aug. 31, 1864.

The New York Weekly Herald.

THE CHEAPEST PAPER IN THE WORLD.

The extensive and comprehensive facilities in its possession, enables the Proprietor of the WEEKLY HERALD to guarantee the latest and most reliable information possibly to be obtained, not only from all parts of the United States, but from all parts of the world. Its home correspondents, engaged at heavy cost, and connected with each new naval and military expedition of the government, prove that it is determined to leave no spot unexplored by its operations and no event unrecorded that shall not find immediate report in its columns. It costs the proprietors over one hundred thousand dollars per year to maintain its corps of correspondents in the field.

In its collation of foreign news the Herald has for years held a high position, and it will endeavor in the future to maintain the stand it has assumed. It has special correspondents in all the principal cities of the world.

Its telegraphic arrangements extend to wherever the electric wires are stretched. When the Atlantic cable is laid, which feat will soon be accomplished, telegrams will be received from Europe and Asia, as well as from the United States. Then our readers will have the events of the week in all parts of the civilized world regularly and clearly laid before them.

The Proprietor devotes a portion of the paper to Literature, Fashion, Agriculture, the Mechanic Arts, Sporting matters, Business, Theatrical and Financial Reports, Cattle Markets, General News, and reports of all events, calculated to form an excellent metropolitan newspaper—a weekly photographic view of the events of the world—and all at a very low price.

The Weekly Herald is issued every Saturday morning, and furnished at the following rates:—

One copy, \$2
Three copies, 5
Five copies, 8
Ten copies, 15

Any larger number addressed to names of subscribers, \$1.50 each. An extra copy will be sent to every club of ten.

Twenty copies to one address, one year \$25, and any larger number at same price. An extra copy will be sent to clubs of twenty.

Advertisements to a limited number will be inserted in the Weekly Herald.

The DAILY HERALD, four cents per copy. Fourteen dollars per year for three hundred and sixty three issues. Seven dollars for six months. Three dollars and fifty cents for three months.

JAMES GORDON BENNETT,
Editor and Proprietor.

Northwest corner of Fulton & Nassau Sts. New York city, N. Y.

There are no traveling agents for the Herald.

ESTATE OF WILLIAM COWDEN, deceased.

NOTICE is hereby given that letters of administration on the estate of William Cowden, late of the Borough of Lewistown, Mifflin county, deceased, have been granted to the undersigned, residing in said Borough. All persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims to present them duly authenticated for settlement.

C. HOOVER, Admr.
Lewistown, August 31, 1864.