

"O Mr. Dayton, you were not—surely you were not at home that day!" looking up and covered with confusion.

"Yes, Mr. Dayton was—in the library, with an accent on his name which Kate understood."

"O Edward! and you teased me with all those foolish questions when you knew—"

"Yes, my Kate, why not?"

"But you looked so innocent!"

He laughed.

"I soon shall, I hope, have somebody, if not a mother, to confide; and, Kate, it is my duty and pleasure to give you a husband, so that, in future, you can answer without so much pain when he is inquired after."

"You are too generous."

"I can afford to be generous," he said, earnestly, "when I have had the precious gift of your love. Kate, blest forever be the day that I first engaged my house-keeper."

# THE GAZETTE.

LEWISTOWN, PA.  
Wednesday, September 7, 1864.

G. & G. R. FRYNSINGER, PUBLISHERS.

**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.**

**Jeff Davis' Terms of Peace.**  
The last words of Jeff Davis to Col. Jacques and Mr. Gilmore were—

"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. I WILL BE USELESS TO APPROACH ME WITH ANY OTHERS."

In a circular to the rebel States, is issued by Mr. Judah P. Benjamin, rebel Secretary of State, he thus repudiates the pretended agents at Niagara:

"You have no doubt seen in the Northern papers, an account of another conference on the subject of peace, which took place in Canada, at about the same date, between Messrs. C. C. Clay and J. P. Holcombe, Confederate citizens of the highest character and position, and Mr. Horace Greeley, of New York, acting with authority of President Lincoln. It is deemed improper to inform you that Messrs. Clay and Holcombe, although enjoying in an eminent degree the confidence and esteem of the President, were strictly accurate in their statement that they were WITHOUT ANY AUTHORITY FROM THIS GOVERNMENT to treat with that of the United States on any subject whatever."

Any one who can read can see from the above that it is not Jeff Davis who is begging peace, but the northern copperheads.

**Sectional Ticket.**  
We believe since the organization of parties in this country no such sectional ticket has been nominated as that at Chicago. Pendleton is a member of Congress from Ohio, and when McClellan entered the army his home was also in that State. As a citizen does not lose his residence by entering the army, it is a question which might yet arise whether these candidates do not contravene that clause of the Constitution which declares that the President and Vice President shall not be from one State. By the by, where are all the political mongers who four years ago had so much to say about a sectional ticket, although Lincoln was from Illinois and Hamlin from Maine?

—A Lincoln peace document—The capture of Atlanta.

—Don't like the war news—The blood and thunder copperheads.

—The Harrisburg copperheads fired a hundred gun salute for the Chicago nominees, but none for the capture of Atlanta.

James McCord came trudging home yesterday afternoon with two wild turkeys on his shoulder, besides some smaller game.

A considerable quantity of rain fell from Saturday evening to yesterday noon, thoroughly soaking the ground. It was much needed.

—Our printing paper now costs \$14 per week. We merely mention this so that none in arrears will be surprised if we stop their papers, for payment in advance without exception will soon be the order of the day.

—The Legislative conference on Saturday nominated Mr. Swope of Huntingdon and Mr. J. Balsbach of Juniata as candidates for assembly from this district. No Senatorial nomination has yet been made.

—Tories it seems don't like to be called Tories—Copperheads don't like to be called by their proper names—Rebels don't like the term. We should think they don't, any more than a thief or a blackguard likes his occupation to be designated. All this can easily be avoided by exhibiting a little patriotism, a little love of country, and a little less defence of southern rebels.

**THE McCLELLAN PLATFORM.**  
The principal plank in the Chicago Platform advocates the extraordinary ground of withdrawing our armies from rebel territory—for that we take it means a "cessation of hostilities"—and Gen. McClellan is thus placed in the unenviable position of being a "peace on any terms" candidate, even at the cost of disunion. However much the copperheads may chuckle at the idea of having secured a 'general' to run their 'peace' machine, the people will as readily repudiate such a candidate for President as they did Woodward for Governor, with whose views it will be remembered General McClellan proclaimed he exactly agreed. Here however is the resolution:

**Resolved,** That this Convention does explicitly declare as the sense of the American people, that after four years of failure to restore the Union, the experiment of war during which under the pretense of military necessity, or the war power higher than the Constitution, the Constitution itself has been disregarded in every part, and public liberty and private right alike trodden down, and the national prosperity of the country essentially impaired. That justice, humanity, liberty and public welfare demand that immediate efforts be made for the CESSATION OF HOSTILITIES, with a view to the convention of all the States, or other peaceful means to that end, that at the earliest practicable moment peace may be restored on the basis of the Federal Union of the States.

The Chicago platform proposes an "immediate cessation of hostilities," and an "ultimate convention" of the States, to change the Constitution so as to smooth the way for the return of the rebels to its protecting folds. To show how ridiculous this proposition is, says the N. Y. Times, such a convention can be called only by two-thirds of both bodies of Congress, or an application to that body of two-thirds of the States, loyal as well as disloyal. The amendments, to become a part of the Constitution, must be ratified by three-fourths of the States. Should the proposed course be adopted two years would probably be consumed in calling the convention, in its deliberations, and the acceptance of its recommendations. In the meantime the rebels would be enabled to realize at least \$1,000,000,000 from the sale of cotton, and with its proceeds to place themselves in an impregnable position of defense. Would not all the time so gained be so used?

But is it not perfectly notorious that such a convention of the States as is contemplated by the Constitution is, at the present time, impossible? There is not half a dozen States, north or south, that would join in an application for one; nor could three-fourths of them be brought to agree upon any proposition. This was perfectly well understood by the Chicago convention, and its resolution, consequently was a full assent to the disruption of the Union and to the boundary line claimed by the rebels, which is to embrace every inch of territory polluted, previous to the rebellion, by the touch of slavery. An immediate armistice is just the thing of all others which the rebels now want. It is what, of all others, the loyal States should most dread. It would give the rebels all they needed to a successful resistance, while it would render hopeless all attempts at coercion by the Government.

The complaint that public liberty and private right were alike trodden down is another exemplification how far men can stoop to degradation, for this same General George B. McClellan was actually the first man in this war who arrested private citizens, and went so far as to arrest the entire Maryland Legislature in order to prevent them from doing what he supposed they would do! Out upon such hypocrites.

George H. Pendleton of Ohio was nominated as the candidate for Vice President. He is a full-blooded peace on any terms man, has steadily voted against furnishing men and means to carry on the war, and is such an abject tool of slavery and slave dealers that a few months ago he declared in a speech in Congress that even if three-fourths of the States—the constitutional majority—were to declare slavery abolished in the United States, he would not recognize their authority, because he considered slavery ABOVE the Constitution. He it was also who objected to a member calling Harris of Maryland, who hoped to God the rebels would succeed, a traitor! Both these statements can be verified by the authorized publications in the Globe.

—If Atlanta, or Petersburg, or Richmond, falls, said the Richmond Examiner of last Wednesday, the Chicago nomination will be like last winter's snow. Well, Atlanta has already fallen, and if the former faithful ally of democracy is a true prophet, Lincoln will be the next President.

**ON THE CHICAGO SURRENDER.**  
BY BAYARD TAYLOR.

What! hoist the white flag when our triumph is nigh? What! crouch before Treason? make Freedom a lie? What! spike all our guns when the foe is at bay? And the flag of his bloodied banner drooping away? Tear down the strong name that our nation has won, And strike her brave flag from her home in the sun? He's a coward who shrinks from the life of the sword! He's a traitor who mocks at the sacrifice poured; Nameless and homeless the doom that should blast The knave who stands idly till peril is past, But he who submits when the thunder has burst And victory dawns, is of coward's the sort.

Is the old spirit dead? Are we broken and weak, That cravens so shamelessly lift the white cheek, To court the swift insult, nor blush at the blow, The tools of the Treason and friends of the foe? See! Aurebly smiles at the Peace which they ask, And the eyes of Freedom flash out through the mask! Give thanks, ye brave boys, who by tale and by song Hear onward, infatigable, our noble old flag, Strong arms of the Union, heroes living and dead, For the hour of your valor is not drooping away! No soldier's green laurel is promised you here, But the white rag of a "surrender" softly shall cheer!

And you, ye war martyrs, who preach from your graves Or, living, still link in shades of glory, Put off the starred muscles, recall the faint breath, And shout, till those cowardly traitors at the cry, "By the lands of the Union we fought for we die!"

By the God of our fathers! this shame we must share, But it grows too debasing for France to bear, And Washington, Jackson, will turn in their graves When the Union shall rest on two races of slaves, Or, spurning the altar which bound it in wars, And sundered, exist as a nation no more!

**WAR NEWS.**  
**OFFICIAL WAR BULLETIN.**  
**Grant Wants but 100,000 More Men to Finish the Rebellion and Restore Peace.**  
WASHINGTON, Sept. 2—8 p. m.

This department has received intelligence this evening that Gen. Sherman's advance entered Atlanta about noon today. The particulars have not yet been received, but telegraphic communication during the night with Atlanta direct is expected.

It is ascertained with reasonable certainty that the naval and other credits required by the act of Congress will amount to 200,000, including New York, which has not been reported yet to the Department; so that the President's call of July 10 is practically reduced to 300,000 men to meet and take the place of—

First—The new enlistments in the navy;

Second—The casualties of battles, sickness, prisoners and desertion; and

Third—The hundred days' troops, and all others going out by expiration of service this Fall.

One hundred thousand new troops promptly furnished is all that General Grant asks for the capture of Richmond and to give a finishing blow to the rebel armies yet in the field. The residue of the call would be adequate for garrisons in forts and to guard all the lines of communication and supply, free the country from guerrillas, give security to trade, protect commerce and travel, and establish peace, order and tranquility in every State.

EDWIN M. STANTON,  
Sec'y of War.

**CAPTURE OF ATLANTA!**  
WASHINGTON, Sept. 2d, 10.45 p. m.—*Maj. Gen. Dir. New York*—The following telegram from Major General Slocum, dated this day in Atlanta, and just received, confirms the capture of that city:

"Gen. Sherman has taken Atlanta, and the 20th Corps now occupy the city.

"The battle was fought near that place, in which Gen. Sherman was successful. The particulars are not known."

H. H. SLOCUM,  
Major General.

An unofficial report states that in the battle fought near Lost Point, by Gen. Sherman, with Hood, the rebel army was cut in two, with very heavy loss to the enemy, and that Gen. Hardee was killed. Our loss is not known.

EDWIN M. STANTON,  
Sec'y of War.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 3, 1864.

An official report this evening from Nashville states that the damage done by Wheeler to the railroad will be speedily repaired, and that Wheeler had retreated. Gen. Rousseau is in pursuit. Also, that in an engagement between Rousseau and Wheeler's forces, the rebel Gen. Kelly was mortally wounded, and is in our hands.

A dispatch from Gen. Sheridan states that Early has retreated up the Shenandoah Valley and is pursued by Sheridan with his whole army; that Averill had attacked Vaughn's cavalry and captured twenty wagons, two battle flags, a number of prisoners, and a herd of cattle.

EDWIN M. STANTON,  
Sec'y of War.

**The Capture of Atlanta Confirmed.**  
WASHINGTON, Sept. 4, 8 p. m.

Gen. Sherman's official report of the capture of Atlanta has just been received by this Department. It is dated twenty-six miles south of Atlanta, at six o'clock yesterday morning, but was detained by the breaking of the telegraph lines mentioned in my despatch of last night.

"As already reported, the army drew from about Atlanta, and on the 30th had made a break of the West Point road, and reached a good position from which to strike the Macon road, the right (Gen. Howard) near Jonesboro, the left at (Gen. Schofield) Rough and Ready, and the centre (Gen. Thomas) at Couch's. Howard found the enemy in force at Jonesboro, and entrenched his troops, the salient within half a mile of the railroad. The enemy attacked him at 3 p. m., and was easily repulsed, leaving his dead and wounded. Finding strong opposition on the road, I advanced the centre and left rapidly to the railroad, made a good lodgment, and broke it all the way from Rough and Ready down to Howard's left, near Jonesboro, and by the same movement I interposed my whole army between Atlanta and the part of the enemy entrenched in and round Jonesboro. We made a general attack on the enemy at Jonesboro on the 1st of September, the 19th Corps. Gen. Jeff C. Davis, carrying the works handsomely with ten guns and about a thousand prisoners. In the night the enemy retreated south, and we have followed him to another of his hastily-con-

structed lines, near Lovejoy's Station. Hood at Atlanta, finding me on his road, the only one that could supply him, and between him and a considerable part of his army, blew up his magazines in Atlanta and left in the night time, when the 20th Corps, Gen. Slocum, took possession of the place; so Atlanta is ours, and finally won. Since the 5th of May we have been in one constant battle or skirmish, and need rest.

"Our losses will not exceed 1,200, and we have possession of over 300 rebel dead, 250 wounded, and over 1,500 well."

"W. T. SHERMAN,  
Major General."

A later dispatch from Gen. Slocum, dated at Atlanta last night, the 3d, 9 p. m., states that the enemy on evacuating Atlanta destroyed seven locomotives and eighty one cars loaded with ammunition, small arms and stores, and left fourteen pieces of artillery, most of them uninjured, and a large number of small arms. Deserters are constantly coming into our lines.

EDWIN M. STANTON,  
Sec'y of War.

**Dispatch from Admiral Farragut.**  
The Navy Department has received the following from Admiral Farragut:

*Flag Ship Hartford, West Gulf Blockading Squadron, Mobile Bay, August 25, 1864.*—Sir: I had the honor in my dispatch No. 31, to state to the Department that Fort Morgan had surrendered on the 23d inst. to the army and navy, though at the time that dispatch was written and mailed the ceremony of surrendering had not taken place.

The Department will perceive the terms of capitulation were the same as in the case of Fort Gaines. Gen. Page endeavored to obtain more favorable terms, but without success.

I regret to state that after the assembling of the rebel officers, at the appointed hour of 2 p. m., for the surrender outside of the fort, it was discovered on an examination of the interior that most of the guns were spiked, many of the gun carriages wantonly injured, and the arms, ammunition and provisions, etc., destroyed, and there was every reason to believe that this had been done after the white flag had been raised.

It was also discovered that Gen. Page and several of his officers had no swords to deliver up; and further, that some of those which were surrendered had been broken. The whole conduct of the officers of Fort Gaines and Fort Morgan presents such a striking contrast in moral principle that I cannot fail to remark upon it. Colonel Anderson, who commanded the former, finding himself in a position perfectly untenable, and encumbered with a superfluous number of conscripts, many of whom were boys, determined to surrender a fort which he could not defend.

In this determination he was supported by all his officers but one; but from the moment he hoisted the white flag he scrupulously kept everything intact, and in that condition delivered it over, whilst Gen. Page and his officers, with a childish spitefulness, destroyed the guns which they had said they would defend to the last, but which they never defended at all, and threw away or broke those weapons which they had not the manliness to use against their enemies; for Fort Morgan never fired a gun after the commencement of the bombardment and the advanced pickets of our army were actually on its glacis.

As before stated, the ceremony of surrender took place at 2 p. m., and that same afternoon all the garrison were sent to New Orleans in the United States steamers Tennessee and Bienville, where they arrived safely.

Very respectfully, your obdt serv't,  
D. G. FARRAGUT, Rear Admiral  
Commanding U. S. N. F. S.

The frigate Niagara has seized the rebel steamer Georgia while under British colors. John Bull takes it very easy.

The rebel loss in the recent battle near Atlanta was 3,000 killed and wounded, and 2,000 prisoners.

An official dispatch from Knoxville, dated yesterday, states that General Gillem surprised and killed the notorious John Morgan, and scattered his forces.

A small Union force was defeated in Florida.

Extract of a letter dated 49th Pa. V., Potomac river, August 29, 1864.

Friend Gazette—This beautiful autumn afternoon finds me on picket duty along the Potomac, some two miles north of Harper's Ferry. Our regiment is now encamped near Ft. Duncan, where we have been since Thursday evening last. In looking through last week's Gazette, I see Brown township has voted against the soldier's right of voting. There lives in that township a farmer, of course one of the opponents of the first amendment, who wrote a letter to a recruit in this regiment, advising him to desert and come home, and he would see that the recruit would not be arrested. He also stated he would give him plenty of work and the highest wages—that this was a d—d abolition war, made to kill good democrats, (such as Woodward, Vallandigham, &c., I suppose,) and he further said if he did not come home his family would be sent to the poor house, as greenbacks were getting useless. With such disloyal men as that in a township, can it be otherwise? The letter has been preserved, and can be produced in two hours ride from your town. I know both men. The recruit always was a democrat before enlisting, but has since said that when such men as the Brown township farmer belonged to the party, he did not desire to associate with such a mean, cowardly disunion set as that. It is

very discouraging to have such would-be friends at home writing to a Union soldier. I for one would not wish to have anything to do with them, and I think flax ropes would be very substantial neck ties for such copperhead sneaks as infest many places through Mifflin county. My wish is that the next draft may bring some of them to the army, and ere many months roll around they will get their eyes open. I wonder what they think when they look back to the time when the Army of the Potomac lay at Harrison's Landing, when McClellan told President Lincoln to order a draft and bring out men, as he must have reinforcements! "How are you draft?" They don't see it now—but McClellan for President—he will end the war—he will stop the draft—he will have plenty of gold, silver, &c.

I am sure if the vote at home goes as it will in the army, it will be "How are you, President Lincoln?" for four years more. Hoping the Union men will put in their big ticks, and that our glorious flag will never be trampled under foot by the southern traitors, I remain yours, &c

*The Mummies of Thebes*—Messrs. Ayer & Co have received from Alexandria a cargo of rags to pay for their medicines, which are largely sold in Egypt. They are evidently gathered from all classes and quarters of the Pacha's dominions—the cast off garments of Haidis and How adjis—white linen turbans, loose breeches and flowing robes. Not the least part of their bulk is cloth in which bodies were embalmed and wound for preservation three thousand years ago. They are now to be made into paper for Ayer's Almanacs, and thus, after having wrapped the dead for thirty centuries, are used to wrap the living from the narrow house which they have so long inhabited, and to which, in spite of all our gurgis and cautions, we must so surely go.—*Daily Evening Journal.*

*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 VEGETABLE BALM, that will effectually remove in ten days, Pimples, Blotches, Tan, 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 or a moustache, 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.

**HARSHBARGER'S JUNIATA WINEYARD.**  
HAVING ascertained that my former liberality in giving all visitors to the Vineyard as many grapes as they wished to eat was not appreciated, nor does it pay, all visitors will be required to pay for all they eat or take away. Vineyard open to visitors from the 20th September to the 20th October. Grapes by the pound. Wine from \$1 to \$1.50 per bottle. Meals 50 cents. Persons trespassing will be dealt with according to law.

A. HARSHBARGER,  
Near Newton Hamilton, Sept. 6, 1864-3t

**BEARING GRAPE VINES FOR SALE.**  
WISHING to make several roads through the Vineyard, I will take up 200 large vines, which I offer for sale this fall at from 50 to 75 cents per vine, which can be selected while bearing. A HARSHBARGER  
Near Newton Hamilton, Sept. 6, 1864-3t

**PUBLIC SALE OF REAL ESTATE.**  
BY virtue of the last Will and Testament of Samuel Carothers, late of Shirley township, Huntingdon county, deceased, will be exposed to public sale, on the premises, on Friday, October 21st, 1864, the well known and valuable MANSION FARM, late of said deceased, situate in Shirley township, Huntingdon county, Pa., adjoining the Borough of Shirleyburg, and the great road from Mount Union to Chambersburg; seven miles distant from the Pennsylvania Railroad and Canal at Mount Union, containing 182 ACRES and 82 perches, about 150 acres of which are cleared and in a good state of cultivation; 55 acres are well set with clover; 25 acres are meadow—the remainder well timbered. The improvements are a good LOG HOUSE, and double LOG BARN, with Sheds and other necessary outbuildings; a well of excellent water convenient to the house, and running water in the barnyard, as also in most of the fields. There are also on the premises about 50 grafted apple trees, besides a variety of other fruit trees, common in this latitude.

Sale to commence at 1 o'clock, on said day, when terms will be made known, and due attendance given by

LEWIS CAROTHERS,  
ABRAHAM CAROTHERS,  
sep6-6t  
Executors.

**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 uncovered by its operations and no event can occur 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 collection 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. Thus 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.  
aug31-2t

**A Card to the Suffering.**  
SWALLOW two or three hogheads of "Bucu," "Tonic Bitters," "Sarsaparilla," "Nervous Antidotes," &c., &c., &c., and after you are satisfied with the result, try one box of OLD DR. BUCHAN'S ENGLISH SPECIFIC PILLS—and be restored to health and vigor in less than 30 days. They are purely vegetable, pleasant to take, prompt and salutary 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, postpaid—money refunded by the Agent if entire satisfaction is not given.

jy20-3m

**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 perfect a cure in most cases. Address

JAMES S. BUTLER,  
jy20 General Agent, 427 Broadway, N. Y.

**THE MARKETS.**  
Lewistown, Sept. 7, 1864.

Butter, is quoted at 40 cts.; Eggs, 20; Lard 20; Wool, washed, 1.00; prime Red Wheat, 2.50; 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 bbl. 4.50; Sack, 4.50; Oats, 80.

Philadelphia Market.

Flour—Superfine \$10 50, extra 12 00 a 12 50. Rye flour 10 50. Corn meal 0 00 per bbl.

Grain—Red wheat 250c, white 280a 300c. Rye 185a188c. Corn 172c. Oats 89c weight. Cloverseed \$14 00a15 00 per 64 lbs. Flaxseed 3 65 per bushel. Timothy 6 50.

Beef Cattle, 13a17c; Cows, \$25 to 65 per head; Sheep, 6a8c per lb gross. Hogs, \$16 00 to 17 50 the 100 lbs net.

**LETTERS REMAINING UNCLAIMED**  
In the Post Office at Lewistown, State of Pennsylvania, on the 7th of Sept., 1864.

Aultz Adam  
Barnett Jos.  
Bartel Margt.  
Ballinger Abraham E.  
Cranan Miss Mary  
Cassady W. H.  
Davis Miss Eliza  
Greene Christian  
Feiling Wm.  
Gibbs Miss Eliza  
Grant James  
Hoar & McNabb  
Kline Reuben  
Kreps Mrs. John Dr. 5  
Miller Miss Louisa  
Mellert Joseph

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, sep7  
SAMUEL COMFORT, P. M.

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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 uncovered by its operations and no event can occur 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 collection 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. Thus 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.  
aug31-2t

**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 perfect a cure in most cases. Address

JAMES S. BUTLER,  
jy20 General Agent, 427 Broadway, N. Y.

**THE MARKETS.**  
Lewistown, Sept. 7, 1864.

Butter, is quoted at 40 cts.; Eggs, 20; Lard 20; Wool, washed, 1.00; prime Red Wheat, 2.50; 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 bbl. 4.50; Sack, 4.50; Oats, 80.

Philadelphia Market.

Flour—Superfine \$10 50, extra 12 00 a 12 50. Rye flour 10 50. Corn meal 0 00 per bbl.

Grain—Red wheat 250c, white 280a 300c. Rye 185a188c. Corn 172c. Oats 89c weight. Cloverseed \$14 00a15 00 per 64 lbs. Flaxseed 3 65 per bushel. Timothy 6 50.

Beef Cattle, 13a17c; Cows, \$25 to 65 per head; Sheep, 6a8c per lb gross. Hogs, \$16 00 to 17 50 the 100 lbs net.

**LETTERS REMAINING UNCLAIMED**  
In the Post Office at Lewistown, State of Pennsylvania, on the 7th of Sept., 1864.

Aultz Adam  
Barnett Jos.  
Bartel Margt.  
Ballinger Abraham E.  
Cranan Miss Mary  
Cassady W. H.  
Davis Miss Eliza  
Greene Christian  
Feiling Wm.  
Gibbs Miss Eliza  
Grant James  
Hoar & McNabb  
Kline Reuben  
Kreps Mrs. John Dr. 5  
Miller Miss Louisa  
Mellert Joseph

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, sep7  
SAMUEL COMFORT, P. M.

**NOTICE!**  
An election for President, five Managers and Treasurer of the Petersburg and Reedsville Turnpike Company, will be held at the office of the Freedom 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 Dorcas 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, 1864-3t

**Melodeons.**  
A LOT of splendid instruments, piano style, warranted, just received, and for sale on reasonable terms, at the store of A. A. Hamilton, East Market street, Lewistown, Lewistown, Aug. 31, 1864-3t