THE DAILY PITTSBURGH GAZETTE.

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The Pittsburgh Gazette.

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THE GAZETTE PUBLISHING ASSOCIATION.

TO OUR SUBSCRIBERS.

The undersigned, publishers of Pittsburgh daily papers, have mutually agreed to charge the prices below specified for their respective journals, on and after MONDAY, July 25th, 1864:

THE GAZETTE.

Morning Edition, per week, delivered by carrier	25
" " sent by mail, per year, in advance	
" " " "	$10 00
" " for six months, in advance	5 00
" " for three months, "	2 50
Evening Edition, by carrier, per week	12
" " by mail, per year, in advance	$5 50
" " " for six months, "	3 00
" " " for three "	1 65

THE CHRONICLE.

For week, delivered by carriers	20
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Three months, " " "	2 25

THE COMMERCIAL.

For week, delivered by carrier	25
For year, in advance, sent by mail	$10 00
Six months, " " "	5 00
Three months, " " "	2 50

GAZETTE ASSOCIATION,
CHARLES McKNIGHT,
Publisher Evening Chronicle;
PITTSBURGH NEWSPAPER AND PRINTING COMPANY.

Reading Matter from Yesterday's Evening Gazette.

TRADE WITH INSURRECTIONARY DISTRICTS.—The new rules and regulations for the government of trade and intercourse with insurrectionary districts will be ready for publication to-day. They have been very carefully prepared, and it is believed will obviate many of the objections, and lessen the opportunities for speculation and fraud, which were urged against those established by Secretary Chase.

Copperheads Portrayed by a Democrat. In a recent address delivered by Hon. John Cessna, a lifelong Democrat of Pennsylvania, occurs the following graphic sketch, which all will recognize:

"There are unfortunately those among us who cannot discuss the question a single moment without showing that they are at heart foes of the Government, and enemies of their race. The people soon learn to find out and know these men. Human skill and ingenuity and all of a traitor's cunning cannot long succeed in concealing their real sentiments. They hang back or 'skulk' away from our public gatherings on our national holidays; they disparage Union officers and soldiers and eulogize the rebels. All Union victories are insignificant, of little account; rebel victories are of incalculable value and importance. Good news is never credited; bad news is often originated, 'circulated,' and circulated long before verified. Taxes are monstrous and oppressive; drafts are unconstitutional and odious; war is bloody and desolating, and the nation ought at once to stop it. For nearly four years everything has been wrong; nothing excellent, nothing even praiseworthy has ever been done by their own Government; only mistakes, wrongs, wicked acts of tyranny, and earnest appeals are made to the people to wake in their might and prevent the establishment of a military despotism. During all this time they have never been known to utter a word of denunciation against the rebellion, or use an improper word of the rebel hosts. They are the unmistakable ear marks of the traitor. He may remonstrate; he may write down beneath the picture in large letters the word 'Patriot;' he may, in many public seasons of excitement, insist that he is a 'sound Democrat,' and that every man of his party who sustains the war is an 'Abolitionist;' yet after all he is neither a patriot nor a good Democrat. You may turn him upside down and inside out, and cleanse and wash him with all the pure waters of America, and you can make nothing out of him but a poor, miserable traitor—just such a one as General Jackson would have strung up for treason in his day and looked for the authority afterward."

An Inhuman Mother.

The Indiana *Banner* relates the following terrible incident apropos of the draft:

A deed to make humanity shudder was enacted recently in the neighborhood of Terre Haute. Mrs. John Eastwick, the wife of a respectable farmer, was the mother of seven children, all boys. In the early part of the war one of them enlisted and served with Bush in Kentucky. One of them, the eldest, Ezra, died of exposure in camp, and his brother, Thomas, soon after suffered an amputation of the right leg, from injuries received in a cavalry skirmish. These casualties operated upon Mrs. Eastwick's mind to such a degree that she lost all fortitude and greatness of mind, and sat during the whole day weeping and full of forebodings. Among other premonitions was a curious one that her third son, Stark, would also die in battle. As the war advanced and conscription began, Mrs. Eastwick's fears grew intense.

Finally, the first draft came; the State had filled its quota in almost every district; and Stark, yet miles his mother could count, no conscripts, would be go to the field. But a second draft being projected, the mother's excitement augmented. She endeavored to persuade her son to leave the country and make a voyage to Asia. He endeavored to pacify her, and left home for a time. On his return, finding her in the same melancholy frame of mind, he threatened, in jest, if she made further reference to the matter, to enlist voluntary. Mrs. Eastwick, doubtless laboring under some hallucination, seems now to have resolved on the sad act of mutilating her son so that he should not be accepted for military service. She held a burning coal close to his right eye, while he slept upon a lounge, and the optic nerve was destroyed without more than a momentary pain to young Mr. Eastwick. He is now entirely blind. It is needless to say that this unfortunate issue from her fears has not contributed to Mrs. E's peace of mind. She is still deranged at intervals, and her sane moments are marked by melancholy regret.

To the Critical.—The Georgia correspondent of the St. Louis *Democrat* has a paragraph in one of his recent letters which is worthy the attention of critics and fault-finders generally. We quote:

"It is impossible to tell by appearances what a particular movement of the army means. To-day it may be a sweeping change, and the charge on the enemy's rifle pits in front of Kenesaw Mountain on Monday; the 28th of June. But now we can see, what it was all done for—to hold the enemy in front while the wings of our army swung around the mountain, which would have completely surrounded them and compelled them to fight on open ground or surrender. Our right and left wings were only two and a half miles apart when Johnston had his army made their escape through the gap."

Death of Father Waldo.—The venerable Father Waldo, of Revolutionary fame, is dead. The Syracuse *Courier* says:

"Ere this item is read this morning, the probability is that the venerable Father Waldo shall have passed from his earthly sojourn to the promised land of the eminently good and virtuous. He is now in his one hundred and second year, and has been rapidly sinking for several days past from an affection of the throat. At our latest accounts last evening, the venerable and respected steward of God's choice was lying in an insensible stupor, from which there was no hope of arousing him. Ever while we indite these few lines his spirit may have passed to its Creator. Father Waldo is one of the few surviving sons of the Revolutionary War, and in his passage from life to eternity, he stands prepared to be garnered, like unto a sheaf of wheat fully ripe."

Copy of Official Statement of Losses, as Published by Order of General Sherman, near Atlanta, July 20, 1864.

Total loss of Federals, July 20th	1,750
Rebel dead counted and buried, July 20th	1,113
Rebel dead counted and buried, July 22	2,143
Rebel dead in front of 15th corps not in our hands	703
Rebel colors captured, July 20th	7
Rebel colors captured July 22	19
Rebel prisoners captured	3,220
Rebel wounded carried off	5,500
Federal loss, all told, July 22	10
Federal loss of cannon, 12-pounders	5,950
Total Federal loss	10
Total Federal loss of artillery, pieces	3,935
Total Rebel loss in killed	3,260
Total Rebel loss in prisoners	25
Total Rebel loss in colors	
Number of Rebel wounded unknown.	

Some of the pioneers of progress seem to think that miscegenation may improve the race. We grant again, without debate, that it may improve some white men, but it will not spoil the negro.—*Louisville Dem.*

We know of none better qualified to speak on that point than yourself. You of the slave States have tried it. What is your opinion about it?—*Peoria Transcript.*

An agent of a railroad company in the State of Michigan has been in the city to secure the services of five hundred contrabands to construct a railroad in that State. It is understood that the Government not only declined to order, that class of persons thither, but General Meigs stated that no more were needed for the military service of the United States than are now available.—*Washington Chronicle.*

Letter from Knap's Battalion.

PORT SUMNER, Md., July 31, 1864.

Editors Gazette: I have become so much in the habit of writing a few lines to you from this encampment, once a week or so, that I feel as though part of my duty were neglected if I fail. Aside from the desire which I have to relieve the minds of anxious mamas, wives and sweethearts of anxiety in regard to their sons, husbands and "gallants," I doubt whether my imagination is sufficiently strong, this intensely warm weather, to interest either you or your readers. But in the three or four hundred families directly represented in this command, I doubt not you will find an interested reader of every article headed as above.

We are still together, at this Fort, and are not likely to remove now, while our term of service continues, although soldiers rarely have any intimation in advance, of either the day or the direction. The routine of garrison duty was relieved, last week, by an order from Division Head Quarters, authorizing artillery target practice on the 24 lb; tan shots to each company. Of course our boys were glad of an opportunity of uniting precept with practice.

We fired several rounds from our one hundred pound Parrott guns; also, from 32 and 24 pounders, smooth bores, and 4½ inch rifled Hoffman, and a 6 pounder James, brass. The practice, as a whole, was excellent, and the gunners were highly complimented by our battalion and company officers, as well as by some officers who were present to witness the firing. Rarely are heavy guns better served, or projectiles thrown in closer proximity to the object aimed at, than were those from our batteries.

The health of the members of the command, generally, is good, although we still have several cases of remittent and typhoid fever. Young Clifton, of battery A, is convalescing; so is Chas. Stuart, Schively and King, of battery C. Willard Moore, of battery B, is very low; fears are entertained that he may not recover. John L. Robinson, who lives near Turtle Creek, is also very low of typhoid fever.

I find it difficult to account for this fever; the country is sandy, high and rolling; the trees and undergrowth are all cut down for a distance of over a mile outside the chain of forts; the water used is spring, pure and cool; the days are intensely warm, and often the nights, too, although we have frequently fine cool weather for sleeping. The food of the men is wholesome, well cooked, and regularly served, in sufficient quantity; and yet, although the well are very well, the insidious fever steals in, and the strong or the weak are alike subject to these attacks. Having ample and airy hospital room, under the charge of Surgeon Kolbock, the disease generally yields after a few days active treatment.

We are again hearing the most alarming details from the Cumberland valley. While there may be a force of rebel cavalry in or near Chambersburg, and detachments of the same hover on that point and Williamsport, I cannot think it at all probable that any considerable force of the enemy would attempt even a raid in that vicinity. With their usually good facilities for obtaining information in relation to our army movements, they must be aware that the 6th corps, under Gen. Wright, and the 19th corps, Brevet Maj. Gen. Emory, were in Frederick city two days ago. I should not mention the fact, were there danger of advising the enemy. But, should it after all prove true that there is any force worth fighting or capturing, in the Cumberland valley to-day, long before this can reach our troops should be between it and the Potomac, in such force as to render escape seemingly impossible.

My impression is that the forces which are said to be threatening Pennsylvania consist of a conglomeration of irregular mounted rascals, who may burn, plunder and steal, but who will not fight. Our forces were so situated, and in such strength, that no such plundering expeditions should be possible.

We hear of a few hundred of Mosby's cattle thieves on this side the river, on our Front; these, too, do not meet with that success that part of the troops now in Washington should happen to march up the river via Leesburg, &c.

We are all rejoiced to hear of the active efforts being made at home to fill up the ranks of the President for 500,000 volunteers. The men of this battalion will not be behind in manifesting their patriotism. The late call will be responded to by nearly one half the battalion, for one year. S.

News Items.

Three years ago, when the 11th Ohio infantry left Columbus, a young lady presented to company A of the regiment a beautiful, bright-eyed spaniel. The dog was called Curly, and was much petted by the men, and followed the company into the thickest of every battle in which it was engaged. He was wounded in two or three of the battles of Virginia, and again at Ox Ckamauga, and finally was shot in the shoulder at Lookout Mountain. He recovered, however, and, although lost several times, always turned up again, and was finally mustered out of the service, the other day, with his company. It is said that he will be forwarded to the Governor, who will have provided for him an honorable dog house in the Capitol.

The New Popular Loan.—A correspondent writes us suggesting the propriety of country postmasters obtaining subscriptions to the seven-thirty loan, called for by Secretary Fessenden. There are thousands of small towns and villages where there are no bankers, and where the postmasters are in continual intercourse with a large class of small capitalists, who hoard money, not having the knowledge or convenience to make a profitable and patriotic investment of it. It would be a fine way to make it a people's loan. There are, for very obvious reasons, which make this course a very wise, necessary and effective one to pursue.—*N. Y. Times.*

Three Revolutionary heroes were represented by descendants in direct line, and bearing their name on the Kearsarge, in the recent engagement with the Alabama. Judge Matthew Thornton and Josiah Bartlett signed the Declaration of Independence from New Hampshire, represented by great grandsons, Lieutenant Commander Thornton and Acting Master's Mate Fox Bartlett, and the gallant Commodore Preble by Midshipman Preble. Thus we see there great and true men "still live," and are still at work endeavoring to preserve that Government whose foundation stone they helped to lay.

The Edinburgh *Scotsman*, of July 19 says: "It is quite true, we have reason to believe, that Mr. Chase, Secretary of the Treasury at Washington, had lately an offer from Holland of a loan of $20,000,000, but on condition of the custom duties of Federal ports being pledged for the payment of interest. This condition the Washington Government regarded in the light of an insult, and the negotiation was broken off."

Retired Rich.—Mr. Downing, the colored caterer and oyster dealer of New York, has retired with an ample independence. The *Journal of Commerce* says, that in the terrible fire of 1835, when all the water pipes were frozen, he remembered some hogsheads of vinegar in January last, and with some help cheated, by its means, the progress of the flames in that direction.

The burning of Chambersburg, Pennsylvania, making some three thousand people homeless, is one of the events for which the Chicago Convention was probably responsible. A few such events will probably supply a party with sufficient principles to last them through the Presidential campaign.

The milkmen in several cities and towns put up the price of milk, not long ago, on account of the dearth—but by reason of its effect on the pumps, oh no!—but because it killed the grass on which the cows feed. There was no change of price in New York, because the cows there do not eat grass.

The high price of paper has caused the Bangor *Daily Times* to discontinue at once all its yearly subscribers, and depend alone upon the receipt of single papers for remuneration.

The Petersburg *Express* of July 23d says: "An excellent article of fresh beef was sold in the Richmond markets on Thursday as low as three dollars per pound."

There is great excitement in Chatham, Canada West, on the oil question. A large vein has been struck at the depth of 422 feet. A new flowing well has been opened at Enniskillen at the depth of only 40 feet.

The Washington *Republican* imagines that if the rebels had come within the fortifications of the city they could not have stood against the charges of the hotel keepers.

Nature stores, in greater quantities than the general public is aware of, has for many years been found in the copper mines of Lake Superior.

A soldier of the 20th Army Corps, writing from Chattahoochee says the clamor of the army now is "Tobacco and Atlanta."

Personal Mention.

General Buell and Judge Kelly, of Philadelphia, are in New York.

The installment of the new Roman Catholic Archbishop (Spalding) of Baltimore took place at the Cathedral in that city on Sunday, with imposing ceremonies.

Hon. John B. Henderson, of Missouri, reached his home in Pike county on Wednesday last. His friends will regret to learn that his health has been considerably impaired by his constant labors in Washington city during the sitting of Congress. A few weeks of repose, it is hoped, may fully restore him.

Junon Duval, whose name General Burbridge has forbidden to appear on the poll books in Kentucky, is not only known to be a sympathizer, but to have had intimate relations with General Bragg during the invasion in Kentucky, and to have accompanied the force of the Inaugeration of Hawes as the Confederate Governor of the State.

TELEGRAMS.

FROM THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC.

Reported Change in Commanders.

HOOKER PROBABLY TO SUCCEED MEADE

Cause of the Disaster at Petersburg.

THE FIGHT AT CUMBERLAND.

The Enemy Completely Routed.

THE RETIREMENT OF GEN. HOOKER.

The Late Battle Before Atlanta.

New York, July 3.—The *Herald's* Washington special says, it is currently reported that arrangements are in progress for again changing the commander of the Army of the Potomac. Meade was not mentioned in connection with any other command.

One of the principal causes of hesitation on the part of the troops which led to the disaster at Petersburg, was the belief that had they taken possession of the hill which they were expected to take, and which they could have taken, which commanded the rebel works and the town, he had been previously mined by the rebels. For this reason the troops could not be induced to finish their work, and demoralization was created which lost the fruits of victory when it was within their grasp.

New York, August 3d.—Both the *Tribune* and *World's* Washington specials intimate that Hooker will succeed Meade.

The *Times'* Washington special says: Elijah Sells, late Secretary of State, of Iowa, has been appointed 3d Auditor of the Treasury.

The *Tribune's* special from Frederick, dated 9:30 last evening, has the following confirmation of the reported defeat of the rebels at Cumberland: General Kelly was attacked at Cumberland yesterday at 4 p. m., by a large force under Bradley Johnson and McCausland. After a severe fight of several hours' duration he completely routed the enemy, capturing several caissons, a great many wagons and a vast amount of plunder which they had stolen in Pennsylvania. The enemy is in full retreat towards Old Town, and Kelly is pursuing him.

Cincinnati, Aug. 3.—Gen. Hooker left here this morning for Washington. The *Commercial* says that his retirement from the army resulted from feelings on his part the injustice done him by the appointment of Gen. Howard to succeed Gen. McPherson.

The Atlanta *Appeal* of the 20th admits the loss of six thousand in the battle of the 20th, and says at the rate of fighting since Hood took command, the rebel army will be annihilated in three weeks.

FROM THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC.

Flag of Truce to Bury the Dead.

Headquarters Army of the Potomac, August 4, 1864.

A flag of truce was permitted by the rebels from 9 till 5 o'clock to-day to bury the dead and bring off the wounded. Very few were found alive. Of those who were alive several died last night, and but few are expected to recover. The dead for two hundred yards was thickly strewn with dead. The greater portion were colored; 180 of the latter and 55 whites were counted.

Indian Depredations.

St. Louis, Aug. 3.—The advices from the plains are to the effect that the Apache, Kiowa, Comanche and Arapho Indians, numbering one thousand, are committing serious depredations on the Santa Fe road. All the horses, mules and beef cattle belonging to Fort Larned, also a number of private horses, one hundred and thirty horses of the Colorado battery, were captured within a quarter of a mile from that fort on the 17th ult.

In addition to this, emigrant trains were robbed, destroyed and some 600 animals run off. About 20 persons were killed and scalped. The Indians were threatening Ft. Laramie at last accounts, where but 75 men were stationed. Over $2,000 worth of provisions had been given three Indians a few days before the commission of these deeds.

Destructive Fire—Incendiarism.

Evansville, Aug. 3.—Chandler's block, in which is located the Postoffice, Adams' Express, the *Gazette* office, Cooledge's fancy dry goods store, Adams' photograph gallery, and a number of offices was fired in the garret by an incendiary last night. The flames burst out this morning about six o'clock, and before subdued destroyed the upper portion of the building. The fire was from water on the lower floors.

CITY AND SUBURBAN.

Returns of the Election on Amendments to the Constitution.

Districts.	For 1st Amendment	Against 1st Amendment	For 2d Amendment	Against 2d Amendment
First ward	11	1	11	1
Second ward	3	1	3	1
Third ward, 1st precinct	1	4	1	4
" 2d "	2	1	2	1
Fourth ward, 1st precinct	248	21	248	21
" 2d "	174	21	174	21
" 3d "	172	1	172	1
Sixth ward	127	6	127	6
Eighth ward	182	3	182	3
Ninth ward	201	1	201	1
ALLEGHENY.				
First ward	256	4	254	6
Second ward	153	12	153	12
Third ward, 1st precinct	21	1	20	1
" 2d "	248	21	248	21
Fourth ward, 1st precinct	114	5	113	5
" 2d "	109	42	92	43
Sharpsburg	128	3	128	3
Birmingham	137	67	137	67
Lawrenceville, 1st ward	117	67	116	67
" 2d "	102	23	102	23
Birmingham, 1st precinct	35	31	102	7
" 2d "	115	7	115	7
S. Pittsburgh	107	4	107	4
Mcconnellstown	43	31	42	32
TOWNSHIPS.				
Peebles 1st, 2d precinct	59	12	55	12
Scott	92	61	83	5
Shaler	134	1	134	1
Reserve	196	25	191	27
Wilkins	240	22	240	1
Franklin	126	21	126	14
Marshall	26		26	
Ross	85	4	82	7
Sewickley	33	12	36	12
Robinson	100	30	100	31
Pine	114	13	106	11
Hampton	51	1	51	1
McCandless	51	26	51	24
Fawn	79	7	79	7
East Deer	92	4	90	4

*Non-election held in this district.

List of Sick and Wounded

Received into U. S. A. General Hospital, No. 7, Nashville, Tenn., from July 20 to present date, July 25, 1864.

Alex. Kane, E, 78th Pa., contusion of right groin; Wm. Donahue, H, 111th Pa., gunshot wound in both thighs; Peter Fox, A, 28th Pa., remittent fever; Harrison Simmons, B, 7th Pa. Cavalry, received a gunshot wound in the left thigh, in the charge made by the rebels at Atlanta, on the 20th ult.

Corp. Charles L. Moore, K, 107th Pa., also received a fracture in the left femur (amputated) in the same charge.

John Ditch, Co. A, 77th Pa., is in Hospital No. 1, Nashville, sick of the diarrhœa.

The following are in Hospital No. 14 at Nashville:

Jno. Karnes, I, 7th Penn'a cav., shell wound in the left side.

Geo. W. Sneider, B, 147th Pa., gun shot wound in right side; severe.

Wm. F. Barney, G, 77th Penn, gunshot wound in left leg; severe.

Corp. John Donald, K, 77th Pa., gunshot wound, left thigh, severe.

Thos. Duvsid, F, 77th Pa., rheumatism.

Matthew Simpson, B, 2d Pa. Battery, gun shot wound, head, slight.

Eugene Sawdey, B, 2d Pa. Battery, diarrhea.

Jeremiah Latshaw, B, 49th Pa., received a gunshot fracture in the right phalanx, and is in Hospital No. 6, Nashville.

A Wild Cat Killed.—Barclay Hoyt, living in Taylor township, Cambria county, caught a catamount in a trap a few days ago. The animal had become famous for its ravages, and destructiveness, and Mr. Hoyt set a trap near the place, and soon caught the "varmint." The animal was of a monstrous size, measuring five feet in length, and heavy in proportion.

Sad Accident.—Ernest Hough, a lad aged about ten years, had his leg broken in two places on Tuesday last, at Vasik's Hall, whilst practicing in the Turner's School. He is a son of Mr. Ernest Hough, of East Birmingham.

Sudden Illness.—We regret to learn that Daniel Armstrong, Esq., late Prothonotary, is lying seriously ill at his residence, and but little hopes are entertained of his recovery.

FOR SALE—FOR RENT.

FOR SALE—GREAT LEBANON FARM AND DAIRY, situated 4½ miles from the city, on the old Washington road, adjoining Cokey's Corners, containing 160 acres, all under fence. The improvements consist of a large Brick Dwelling, built in modern style; also, three other Frame Dwellings, Office, Packing House, a large Bank Barn, 60 by 80, with cattle stabling underneath, the best adaptation of fruit, containing 600 bearing trees. The farm is well watered, with five never-failing springs. Connected with the above is the "Great Lebanon Nursery," consisting of

150,000 Apple Trees—1, 2, 3 and 4 years old.
35,000 Peach Trees—1 year old.
14,000 Cherry Trees—2 and 3 years old.
11,000 Pear Trees, dwarf and standard.
2,000 Quince Trees
10,000 Shade Trees, assorted.
50,000 Evergreens.
10,000 Grape Vines.
40,000 Seedling Peach, for budding.

With a large assortment of small fruit. This Farm and Nursery is offered at a low price and terms easy, to which the special attention of capitalists and nursery men is invited. Apply at the office of

B. McCLAIN & CO., 102 Fourth street.

jy15

FOR SALE.

OAK AND PINE TIMBER.

A tract of 1500 ACRES of Pine and Oak Timber, convenient to the oil regions, is offered for sale very low. It is located six miles from the Allegheny river, at Gordon, in McKean county. Coal and Iron Ore is found, and the former is mined extensively by the McKean County Bituminous Coal Co., a few miles from the tract. Various indications of Petroleum are said to be visible, but no examinations have been made.

Further particulars on application to

S. S. BRYAN,
Broker and Insurance Agent,
jy24 50 FOURTH ST., Burke's Building.

FOR SALE—SUBURBAN SITES AND VILLAGE LOTS, near Fort Henson.—The undersigned, Executors of the estate of John Herron, dec'd, offer for sale a number of Lots, from one half to two acres each, situated near Fort Herron, and within three minutes walk of the terminus of the Pittsburgh & Minersville Passenger Railway. The above Lots are beautifully located for private residences.

Also, a number of small Lots in the village of Minersville, fronting on the Passenger Railway—thirty to sixty feet front and from one to two hundred feet deep.

For information enquire of either of the undersigned, or W. A. HERRON, Clerk's Office, Court House.

WM. A. HERRON,
JOHN D. HERRON,
R. G. HERRON,
F. J. HERRON,
Executors.

jy16:6m

FOR SALE.

A SUBURBAN RESIDENCE.

The late residence of the Rev. Dr. Jacobus, in Middletown, lately purchased by Mr. Hamilton, and now in the occupancy of the latter, is offered for sale. The improvements consist of a large Brick Dwelling, built in modern style; also, three other Frame Dwellings, Office, Packing House, a large Bank Barn, 60 by 80, with cattle stabling underneath, the best adaptation of fruit, containing 600 bearing trees. The farm is well watered, with five never-failing springs. Connected with the above is the "Great Lebanon Nursery," consisting of

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