raph

ONS.

RTIN,

ME COURT,

NEW,

OF BEAVER COUNTY.

HARRISBURG, PA.

Tuesday Evening August 11, 1863.

A Change in the State Administration Fatal to the State Government.

Heretofore it has been urged that the re-election of individuals to the Chief Magistracy of the State was a policy fraught with danger, simply because it retained in places, to become corrupt and utterly useless, a large class of officials with whom succession would be vastly beneficial to the real interests of the tax payer. In times of peace, such an argument eminently justified such changes. The ease and fatness of office may be regarded as the mainsprings which gave strength to the first impulse of rebellion. The seeming perpetuation of political power in the south, made the leaders of politics in that section arrogant in its use, until, when the progress and development of a free people broke down the corruptions of a long succession of mere party rule, old party hacks resisted the change, made the loss of power the excuse for charging the infliction of wrong, and rose in rebellion against a government they could no longer control. There is a vast difference, however, between the succession of an Executive for the mere purpose of dispensing patronage, and a succession which has for its object the operation of a policy involving the safety of the State. Thus the keeping in power of the administration which now holds the reins of government in this State, is as much essential to the peace and prosperity of the people thereof, as are the armies of the nation necessary to the successful operation of the National Government. Rebellion has made it necessary for the civil to invoke the aid of the military power of the Government, in order to enable the former to exercise its functions. Not a single battle has been fought to establish, merely, the military force of the people. It is a military demonstration to vindicate and sustain the civil power of the people. When that power has been fully sustained, the exhibition of armed force will end—our armies will be disbanded, and the civil power will continue to rule as heretofore, in peace and prosperity.

—Any change in the policy which is now in operation to vindicate and sustain the civil power of the nation, will be fatal to all its interests. If the war to put down rebellion is abated—if the policy which controls the operations of our armies is changed—if the rulers who administer our State Government are displaced, and others, politically opposed to the National Government, are placed in position and power, of course rebellion must reap the benefit of the change, and the loyal States, in all their interests and parts, become the sufferers. Thus with the State of P[illegible] She has done much for the cause of the Union. She has sent out her sons by the hundreds of thousands—they have fought in almost every battle—laid down to die in every State where death was dealt out by the traitor hordes—and yet with all this, Pennsylvania has been able to maintain not only her own integrity, credit and prosperity, but she has assisted to maintain all these also for States that are in rebellion. She has paid her debts—taken care of her local interests—defended her borders—succored her wounded—honored her dead—sheltered and comforted the soldier's family—and in all things maintained the position of a Commonwealth the same, almost, as if war was not breeding its diseases and its calamities throughout the land. But suppose this condition in our State Government was altered? Suppose we give up our State Government into the control of those who sympathize with traitors? Would the credit of the Commonwealth be the same? Would its prestige shed the same genial joys on every hearth? Would the law be as powerful for good? Would the State be as influential for National honor and National perpetuity? We answer no, because the question now is simply as to whether the Government at Washington or the cabal of traitors at Richmond, is to be continued. The question is narrowed down to this issue: Shall we sustain the Administration of Abraham Lincoln, or is it our will to approve and sustain the excesses and outrages of the traitor, Davis? All who desire to sustain the National authorities will, of course, vote for Andrew G. Curtin, the loyal candidate for Governor of Pennsylvania. Those who desire to approve the villainies and the assassinations of the slave-holders—who wish to make labor subservient to capital—and government obedient to rebellion, will vote for George W. Woodward, the treason sympathizing candidate for the same position.

Keep it Before the People.

That George W. Woodward, the copperhead candidate for Governor of Pennsylvania, conceived and advocated a measure for the entire and unconditional disfranchisement of the adopted citizens of Pennsylvania.

That the aforesaid George W. Woodward, also sustained the decision of the Democratic majority of the Judges of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania, (of whom he is one) to the effect, that the soldiers of the State who are absent fighting the battles of the National Government, forfeit their right to all participation in the government of Pennsylvania.

These are historical facts, and place George W. Woodward in the position of antagonism to the free exercise of the franchise by freemen.

THE New York *Sun*, referring to the nomination of Governor Curtin by the Pittsburg Convention, says:

"Governor Curtin is a man of unquestioned energy, and is certainly the most available candidate of his party, and the only one who could have any chance of success."

The Nominations.

Whatever the objections of the politicians may have been, and whatever the disappointments of individual aspirants may still be, we have every reason and the best of evidence to induce the belief, that the nominations of Curtin and Agnew, respectively for Governor and Judge of the Supreme Court, are eminently satisfactory to the people. Andrew G. Curtin is peculiarly a people's man. His association, his interests, his tastes, all lie in the channel occupied by the same elements belonging to the people. No Executive has ever came so closely in contact with the masses, and no officer has been so successful in caring for the wants and serving the welfare of the masses as our candidate for Governor. When the rebellion was precipitated by the slave holders, in conjunction with the disappointed leaders of the Democratic party, a paralysis for awhile seemed to seize every loyal man in the land. We had been taught to believe that slavery was invincible. We were threatened with the assertion that the superior valor and hot haste of the cut throats of the South, would soon overwhelm and forever crush any attempt which might be made by the Government to arrest the organization of a slave holders' confederacy. In that hour, the sagacity and the skill of the Governor of Pennsylvania exhibited themselves with wonderful effect and influence. Appealing to the people with the eloquence which Gov. Curtin knows so well how to employ, he met with responses of the most gratifying character, *so that Pennsylvania was the first State to organize and place at the disposal of the National Government, a force for the protection of the city of Washington.* Since that hour it has been the constant care of Governor Curtin to promote the efficiency and secure the glory of the soldiers of the Keystone State. He it was who organized the first reserve corps of the war, an organization that inspired the hopes and animated the energy of the nation at an hour when defeat hung with heavy gloom over the entire country. The *Pennsylvania Reserve Corps* was the nucleus around which the magnificent Army of the Potomac was organized after it had been hurled on Manasses, and there made to suffer the horrors of a disaster such as never before overtook the American army.—That was the blow which the rebels imagined would establish their confederacy and their superiority, and that was the blow which would have accomplished all this, had it not been for the timely reinforcement which the army received in the addition of the Pennsylvania Reserve Corps.

Thus identified with the war for the Union, the success of that war also becomes the success of Andrew G. Curtin. He has risked his health and his life in the furtherance of that cause. He has risked his reputation, and in many instances has been accused of transcending his power to promote the comfort and secure the contentment of the soldier. Anxious and indefatigable first for the success of our arms on the field, the roar of battle has scarcely been permitted to pass, until the policy of the State Government has shown itself in humane solicitude for the wounded and in generous preparation for their care and comfort. Pennsylvania by the unmeasured toil of her Executive, has been enabled to take better care of her wounded and sick soldiers than any other State in the Union. The example in this respect, has called forth the generous emulation of the authorities of other States, and the hospitals which have been made the retreat of the soldiers of the Union have become the admiration of the civilized world.

The man under whose guidance such results have been achieved, has been named by the people for re-election as Governor. Trampling down all opposition and sternly rebuking all attempts to overthrow him, the people have pronounced in his favor with a unanimity that puzzles party leaders, and forces an acquiescence in his nomination from all who have a regard for themselves as well as the country. That Andrew G. Curtin will be re elected, there is not the shadow of a doubt resting any where. Pennsylvania owes it to the glory she has already achieved, and the progress she must make to perpetuate that glory, to re elect Andrew G. Curtin Governor of the State by an increased and overwhelming majority.

The Meaning of the Word Conscription.

The use of the word "*conscript*" has been made a term of reproach by some, particularly when odium is sought to be cast upon the Government or the military service. It is the effort of those who thus use the term, to reduce the service in our armies to that mercenary standard which degrades the common soldiers of every other land in the world. By doing so, such as these are, of course, aiding and comforting treason to the extent of their ability. As the words *conscription* and *conscript* have become words of such common use, we give the definition of each, from the best authorities. The meaning of either may be stated, as the mode of gaining or the name of those who are chosen to serve as soldiers, and thus to enroll, to enlist; and in old English, to "Bill."—This word occurs in old translators, and means in modern usage, "to enlist, to enroll." Sir Henry Saville, in his Tacitus Historie, page 144, speaks of the abuse of the system. He says, "*by the avarice and lewd dispositions of the officers who billed chiefly such as were old or impotent, and then for money released them.*"

In Adams' *Roman Antiquities*, we find the following passage: "Such as were chosen into the Senate of Brutus, after the expulsion of Tarquin the Proud, to supply the place of those whom the king had slain, were called "Conscripts," *i. e.*, persons written or enrolled together with the old Janators, who were alone properly styled "Patres." In Edward the IV.'s time, we read of his "*armie, which was not smalle, was conscript, or conscribed, and come together to Harflete, at the mouth of the river Seyne, &c*" etc.

As a matter of history, and in its connection with the usages of war, the conscription is only obnoxious to those who are not in favor of the cause for which it was, *and is to be enforced.*

IF LEE is to be defeated, now is the time to do it. His army will never be weaker than at present. Time may revive the spirits of an army, and this is one half in battle.

A QUESTION

FOR THOSE WHO VOTE FOR THE AMENDMENT OF THE CONSTITUTION, GIVING THE SOLDIER THE RIGHT OF SUFFRAGE.

At the coming election, the question to amend the Constitution, so as to give all who may be absent from the State, engaged as soldiers in the armies of the National Government, the right to vote, will be submitted to the people. It is conceded in all circles, that the proposed amendment extending the right of franchise to such persons, will be carried by an almost unanimous vote. The question arises, then, as to whether any man who votes for that amendment can also vote for George W. Woodward, who is opposed to the right of suffrage being extended to the soldier. Surely no freeman can become guilty of such self-abnegation as first to vote the right of the franchise to the soldier, and then vote for a man who denies that soldier the exercise of such a right. Every man who votes for the amendment of the Constitution, extending the franchise to the soldier, to be conscientious and sincere in his patriotism, must also vote for Andrew G. Curtin for Governor, who is emphatically the soldier's guardian and defender.

AN INCIDENT AT GETTYSBURG.

"On to the Round Top," cried Sykes to his men;
"On to the Round Top," was echoed again;
"On to the Round Top," cried noble Steve Weed;
Now comes the hour for the Southron to bleed.

Weed's fierce artillery, foremost in fight;
Rebels prepare ye for death or for flight;
Weed's fierce artillery, dreaded of old,
Belching destruction—refulgent as gold.

On toward the Round Top revolve the strong wheels,
Scurned is the ground by the war horses' heels;
Plowed is the furrow with shrapnel and ball;
Little avails them the field's friendly wall.

Lee's serried ranks are mowed down as the corn
Falls 'neath the cradle on hot harvest morn;
Bold Mississippians pause and take breath,—
Weed is before you—beside him is death.

"On to the Round Top." The Round Top we gain;
Fall's gallant Weed from a wound. Is he slain?
Prone on the earth he lies, heavily sighing,
Round him are gallant hearts wounded and dying.

"Hazlett, come hither," sighed Weed as he lay;
"Hither, my friend, I have something to say."
Hazlett rushed forward, bent down, raised his head,
Whistles a minnie ball—Hazlett is dead.

Ere the words came Weed had in him to speak,
Dead are both heroes on field, cheek to cheek,
Mingling their dying thoughts—their dying breath—
Grasped by each other—united in death.

Thus fell the gallant artillery men twain,
At the supreme hour of victory slain,
Just as the Round Top was gained from the foe;
Ne'er shall rebellion recover that blow.

Long may their names adorn history's page;
When carnage no more in our valleys shall rage,
Green be their laurels in song and in story,
Blessed by posterity—covered with glory.

PICKET GUARD.

By Telegraph.

ARMY OF THE POTOMAC.

AN ORDER AGAINST GUERILLAS.

WASHINGTON, August 10.

The following proclamation has been issued by Gen. Meade:

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF POTOMAC, July 30, 1863.

The numerous depredations committed by citizens, or rebel soldiers in disguise, harbored and concealed by citizens along the Orange and Alexandria Railroad, and within our lines, call for prompt and exemplary punishment. Under the instructions of the Government, therefore, every citizen against whom there is sufficient evidence of his having engaged in these practices, will be arrested and confined for punishment, or put beyond the lines. The people within ten miles of the railroad are notified that they will be held responsible, in their persons and their property, for any injury done to the road, trains, depots, or stations, by citizens, guerillas or persons in disguise; and, in case of such injury, they will be impressed as laborers, to repair all damages. If these measures should not stop such depredations, it will become the unpleasant duty of the undersigned in the execution of his instructions, to direct that the inhabitants of the district of country along the railroad be put across the lines, and their property taken for Government use.

GEORGE G. MEADE,
Major General Commanding.

The depredations having been continued, a number of citizens suspected, or known to be complicated in these transactions, have been promptly arrested.

IMPORTANT FROM THE INDIAN TERRITORY.

A Desperate Battle Imminent at Fort Blunt—Strength of the Opposing Armies, &c.

FORT BLUNT, INDIAN TERRITORY, Aug. 2.

A battle is imminent at this point. Since our victory at Honey Springs, Cherokee Nation, on the 17th ult., the rebels have been reinforced by returning to the old battle field Cooper's force of four thousand, augmented by Cabell's Arkansas brigade of twenty five hundred strong, and Bailey's Texas brigade, about five hundred—in all about twelve hundred and fifty and ten pieces of artillery. The Union force here is but twenty-five hundred efficient men. The Thirteenth Kansas infantry and a battalion of the Sixth Kansas cavalry, in all eight hundred men, are making forced marches from Fort Scott, and are expected here on Thursday.

And Sunday next Gen. Blunt will cross and attack. The General says he will make it a fight or a foot race. In attack lies our only safety. We cannot stay without being surrounded, and we cannot retreat without disaster. We believe in Blunt and victory.

THE WAR IN THE SOUTHWEST.

MEMPHIS, August 8.

The report of Gen. Hurlbut's resignation is untrue. Gen. Halleck has declined to receive it. Gen. Hurlbut, therefore, remains in command of the 6th Army Corps.

The Mobile *News*, of the 3d, says: "We have a multitude of reports terribly detrimental to the character and patriotism of the people of many places of Alabama and Mississippi. Many of them are too disgraceful to publish. A portion of our people have gone stark mad. They are bastard Southerners and recreant confederates."

"The chief of the Choctaws has gone to Richmond."

"Johnston's army, 25,000 strong, is still at Meridian and Enterprise, ready to go to Mobile or east, as circumstances may require. Bragg is at Chattanooga, with a part of his forces at Rome, Ga.

"Extensive preparations are being made to finish the fortifications of Mobile."

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

Hot Weather—No Movement of the Armies.

A THOUSAND CONSCRIPTS A DAY ARRIVING

WASHINGTON, August 10.

HOT WEATHER.

Heat, the severest which has baked man and congulated business in Washington for forty years, still continues. It is terrible on the army horses. It is rapidly filling the military hospital.

NO BATTLE EXPECTED.

The telegrams from Philadelphia that another general battle is imminent on the Rapidan, are of course false. The armies cannot fight in such weather.

Lee has not received the reinforcements Jeff Davis screamed for. When he does receive them, he will accept battle in his intrenched position, and not give it unless he receives new guarantees of unmolested retreat across the Potomac.

CONSCRIPTS ARRIVING.

A thousand conscripts a day already join the the Army of the Potomac. Soon the number will be greater. They go forward in excellent spirits.

SUBSTITUTES.

Substitutes for drafted men freely offer here at as low a price as one hundred and seventy-five dollars. One substitute, called on to swear that he was not a deserter, replied that he could not do so, as he had deserted from the rebel army. The officers warned him of his danger if he should be captured by the rebels. He coolly replied that they might hang him when they caught him, and was received.

THE QUARTERMASTER'S DEPARTMENT.

In order to give a clear and distinct account of the Quartermaster's Department during the year ending June 30, 1863, Gen. Meigs has issued a circular to the Quartermasters of the army, soliciting information upon a variety of points. He desires the recipients of his "order" to give him, at an early day, a succinct account in narrative form of their whole military experience, "changes of station, marches and journeys, battles, sieges, skirmishes, property lost and rebel property captured."

He also desires, in a tabular form, the number of horses, mules, oxen, wagons of all kinds, and the quantity of forage on hand at the beginning of the year, and since received by purchase and from officers, and issued, sold, destroyed or lost, and the remainder on hand June 30, 1863.

He further asks for statements of all money received and paid out during the year; suggestions as to the improvement of the administration of the Department, the outfit of troops as to clothing, equipage and wagon trains.

Officers in charge of depots are requested to give particular statements as to the property of every description bought, or received from other officers, and issued by them, together with amount remaining on hand, June 30, 1863.

The amounts paid for railroads and other transportations during the year, together with number of troops and quality of freight transported, is also desired.

All the information called for is desired by 30th of September next, in order to be available.

GOVERNMENT FINANCES.

During his recent visit to New York, Secretary Chase, on consultation with the capitalists of that city, determined to continue the sales of five-twenties until after ten days notice to the public of their discontinuance.

Plates for Treasury notes bearing 5 per cent. interest, and payable one year after date, are being prepared for use, should it be found expedient.

No doubt is now entertained of the ability of the Secretary to procure all the funds necessary to the successful prosecution of the war, if economically and vigorously conducted.

THE DRAFT IN WASHINGTON.

The Board of Enrollment met to day for the purpose of hearing and deciding upon petitions for exemption from the draft. Several hundred persons were present, each waiting for his turn. Out of 43 examined, 4 were accepted by substitutes and only 1 in person. The others were dismissed for various cases, including 21 for disability.

The principle has been officially decided that a man is liable for draft only at his legal domicile or place of residence.

PARDONED.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, Aug. 5, 1863.

GENERAL ORDERS, No 272.

The following named soldiers, undergoing sentence of a general court martial, are pardoned by the President, and will be released from arrest and returned to duty: Privates Richard Hembree, Co. E, 15th Indiana Volunteers; John Byrd, Co. E, 26th Kentucky Volunteers; John Downey, Co. G, 26th Kentucky Volunteers; Daniel Warren, 7th Missouri Volunteers; Harrison Mort, 2d Pennsylvania Artillery; John Morrison, 1st Colorado Cavalry.

By order of the Secretary of War

E. D. TOWNSEND,
Assistant Adjutant General.

Travel on the Mississippi.

CAIRO, August 8.

In consequence of the disposition of the steamboat men on the Mississippi river to extort exorbitant rates of fare from the soldiers passing up and down the river, General Grant has issued an order regulating the prices.

Commissioned officers will be charged 3 cent per mile for cabin passage, including berth, and the pay of 50 cents per meal. Enlisted men, 3 cent per mile, with the privilege of cooking their rations. Boats are not at liberty to refuse to carry any soldiers traveling under proper orders. The penalties for the violation of this order are fine and imprisonment, at the discretion of the court martial.

MARKETS BY TELGRAPH.

PHILADELPHIA, August 11.

Movements in Breadstuffs continues limited—10,000 barrels good Ohio extra family sold at $6 50, and small lots superfine at $5 87½; Rye flour firm at $4 75@$5. Corn Meal is steady at $4. There is good demand for Wheat—5,000 bushels sold at $1 85@$1 40 for fair, and some old red at $1 10@$1 38 for inferior, and good new. Old Rye commands $1 05. Corn is in good request and 30,000 bushels sold at 78c. for yellow, and 75c for mixed Western. Oats dull at 60c for new, and 70c. for old No. 1.—Bark steady at $30.

NEW YORK, August 7.

Flour dull; 6500 bbls. sold at $4@4 75 for State, $5 30@5 60 for Ohio, and $5 30@6 65 for Southern. Wheat dull; 30,000 bush. sold at 97@$1 18 for Chicago spring, $104@1 19 for Milwaukie club, and $1 19@1 24 for red Western. Corn heavy; 35,000 bush. sold at 67½. Beef dull. Pork steady. Lard firm at 9½@10½. Whisky steady at 45¾.

BALTIMORE, August 11.

Flour heavy; sales of 1,000 bbls. at $6 for Ohio extra. Wheat firm. Corn declining and scarce. Whisky firm at 46c.

New Advertisements

TAKE NOTICE.

THE Partnership between A. C. Smith and J. B. Ewing as Attorneys and Claim Agents, was dissolved on the 8th inst.

au11 A. C. SMITH.

A. C. SMITH, Attorney-at-Law, Third street, Harrisburg, Pa., all business entrusted to him will be promptly attended to.

Bounties, Pensions and Back Pay of Officers collected. dec10

SUBSTITUTES WANTED!

ABLE BODIED MEN, Citizens or Aliens, wishing to serve as

SUBSTITUTES FOR DRAFTED MEN,

Will receive the HIGHEST PREMIUM,

By applying at

CHILD'S MILITARY AGENCY,

au11-tf TELEGRAPH BUILDING.

ATTENTION! CONSCRIPTS!

ALL persons drafted and are legally exempt and can have their papers properly made out by applying at the office of the undersigned, in the DAILY TELEGRAPH BUILDING, Third street. SULLIVAN S. CHILD,

Attorney for Kind of Military Claims.

au11-d f

DRAFT! DRAFT!!

BUSINESS in relation to the Draft in the 14th Enrollment District

CAREFULLY & RELIABLY ATTENDED TO

All kinds of papers prepared according to U. S regulations, at LOW RATES.

Persons wishing substitutes can be accommodated, and any one wishing to go as substitute for any drafted man can obtain the highest cash price at the established claim agency of

EUGENE SNYDER,
Attorney at-Law,
3d Street, near Market,
au11-1m Harrisburg, Pa

PROPOSALS FOR STONE BRIDGE.

PROPOSALS will be received at the City Council Chamber till 7 o'clock, P. M., September 5, for erecting a stone bridge over Paxton creek, at Paxton street, in this city, according to plans and specifications on file in the Council Chamber. Proposals will state the price with brick arches and also with hewn stone arches, also specify the time of commencement and completion of the work.

Proposals will specify what they will allow for the materials on the ground. They will also be required to furnish all the material necessary to do the work.

The Council will reserve the right to reject all bids that they believe will not be to the advantage of the city, or that they may believe are exorbitant.

Proposals to be endorsed "Proposal for bridge," and directed to

W. O. HICKOK,
President Common Council.

J. HARBOLDS, D. HOCKER, PHILIP LINN, } Street Committee 1st District.

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ATTENTION! DRAFTED MEN!

ANY Drafted Man from this District, desiring to volunteer in the 47th Reg. P. V., stationed at Key West, Fla., will be accepted by applying to the subscriber. They will receive $27 before leaving for the Regiment.

Lieut. W. W. GEETY,
2d st., 2 doors below Kelker's Hardware Store.
au10 d1w*

FOR SALE VERY CHEAP—A First rate Rosewood Piano. For further particulars enquire at [au7-4] THIS OFFICE.

MAP OF HARRISBURG CITY,

AS laid out by direction of the Commissioners of the City Survey, and approved by act of Legislature, containing numerous courts, and distances of the squares are marked on it, and designating the different wards, public buildings, &c. It is in fact the only correct map of the city. For sale by H. HAGE,

Chief Regulator,
ap8-d2w Cor. 3d st. and Cranberry alley.

ASSESSMENT OF DAMAGES.

PURSUANT to an order of the Court of Quarter Sessions of Dauphin county, notice is hereby given to the Commissioners of said county, and to the property holders along the line of Cumberland street, from Seventh street to Eighth street, and Verbeke street, from Fulton street to Seventh street, in the city of Harrisburg, that upon the petition of the Mayor of said city, the Court has appointed six viewers to assess the damages caused by the opening of said streets, and that they will proceed to assess said damages on Friday, the 21st day of August inst., at 10 o'clock A. M., at which time all parties interested may appear upon the ground if they think proper.

JOHN W. BROWN,
au8-10t City Solicitor.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

SEALED PROPOSALS, endorsed "Proposals for hay," will be received at my office, No. 24, Second street, Harrisburg, Pa., until three o'clock on Thursday P. M., August 13th, 1863, to furnish two hundred tons of hay. The hay to be of the best quality, and to be delivered at my corral in Harrisburg, fifty tons each week. The first fifty tons to be delivered by the 20th of August, and the whole amount to be delivered by the 13th of September.

The hay must be well baled, and subject to such inspection as the quarter-master may require.

Each proposal must be accompanied by a bond with two sufficient sureties, for the faithful performance of the contract.

MARK L. DEMOTT,
a9 t13 Captain and A. Q. M., U. S. A.

EMPTY BOTTLES.

200 DOZ EMPTY BOTTLES, (pints and quarts) suitable for putting Wine or Fruit, for sale at Barr's Auction Store.

Also, a general assortment of new and second hand furniture always on hand and for sale cheaper than at any other establishment in the city. Highest price paid for all kinds of second hand furniture and other articles.

W. BARR & CO.,
j31 Licensed Auctioneers.

NOTICE.

THE DRAFT in the Fifteenth and adjoining Districts.—National Substitute Agency.—A. K. SWISHER & CO., having opened an Office, in Carlisle, at the Government Assessor's Office, in Rheem's Hall, are now prepared to furnish substitutes at fair prices.

Substitutes supplied from this office will be able-bodied aliens not subject to draft. All drafted persons served by us is guarantied a release from the draft.

☞ Apply at once in person or by letter at the "National Substitute Agency," Rheem's Hall, Carlisle.

References—J. M. Weakly, Joseph Ritner, jr., J. Rheem.

aug3 tf A. K. SWISHER & CO.

ROBERT SNODGRASS,

ATTORNEY-AT-LAW—In the office of F. K. Boas, Esq., North Third street, third door above Market, Harrisburg, Pa.

N. B.—Pension, Bounty and Military Claims of all kinds prosecuted and collected.

Refer to Hons. John C. Kunkel, David Mumma, Jr., and R. A. Lamberton.

m 9-dawfm

NORTON'S CELEBRATED PINE APPLE CHEESE, direct from the manufactory, and for sale by WM. DOCK, JR., & CO.

New Advertisements.

FOR RENT!

A DESIRABLE RESIDENCE, on the corner of Front and Herr street. Apply to

A. C. SMITH,
au7 tf Third street.

Regulations Relative to Exemptions in Cases of Two or More Sons of Aged or Infirm Parents.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
PROVOST MARSHAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, D. C., July 27, 1863.

CIRCULAR No 57.

THE following "opinion" in relation to that part of Section 2 of the enrollment act, which says "where there are two or more sons of aged or infirm parents subject to draft, the father, or if he be dead, the mother, may elect which son shall be exempt," is published and will hereafter govern:

"The only son of aged and infirm parents, decendent, &c., is absolutely exempt. But where there are two sons, both are subject to draft until an election is made by the parent; and the name of the one elected should be removed from the list. After the draft is made the persons drafted are no longer "subject to draft" but to duty and a parent cannot secure the practical exemption of two sons from military duty, by waiting until one is drafted and then electing to exempt him

JAMES B. FRY,
Provost Marshal General.

FORM 26.

CERTIFICATE of a parent that he or she desires one of his or her sons exempted:

I, the subscriber, the father (or mother) of ——— ——— and ——— ———, residents of ———, ——— county, State of ———, hereby certify, that I am aged and infirm, and that I am dependent for support on the labor of my two sons above named, and that I select that my ——— son ——— shall be exempt from the operations of the act of Congress "for enrolling and calling out the national forces," &c., approved March 3d, 1863.

We, the subscribers, do hereby certify that the above named ——— ——— is aged or infirm, and dependent on the labor of ——— sons for support.

Personally appeared before me, the above named ——— ——— and ——— ——— and severally made oath that the above certificates are correct and true, to the best of their knowledge and belief.

Justice of the Peace.

Dated at ———, this ——— day of ———, 186

By order of the Board of Enrollment 14th District, Pa.

JNO. KAY CLEMENT,
Capt. and Pro. Marshal.
CHAS. C. RAWN,
Commissioner.
S. T. CHARLTON,
Surgeon.

Harrisburg, August 5, 1863.—d1w

NOTICE OF DRAFT!

FOURTEENTH ENROLLMENT DISTRICT.

DRAFT FOR DAUPHIN COUNTY

THE Draft in the 14th District, Pennsylvania, composed of the counties of Dauphin, Juniata, Northumberland, Snyder and Union, will commence AT THE COURT HOUSE, IN THE CITY OF HARRISBURG, ON MONDAY, *THE 10TH DAY OF AUGUST, INSTANT,* AT 7 O'CLOCK, A. M.

The Drawing will commence with the COUNTY OF DAUPHIN, in the order of the *sub-districts*, as follows:

The first *sub district* being the township of Conawago; the second sub-district being the *township of Derry*; the third sub district being the First ward of the city of Harrisburg; the fourth sub district being the Second ward of said city; the fifth sub district being the Third ward of said city, and the sixth sub district being the Fourth ward of said city, will be drawn in the draft on Monday, as above stated.

ON TUESDAY, THE 11th DAY OF AUGUST, INSTANT,

At the same time and place, the draft will proceed with the 7th, 8th, 9th, 10th, 11th, 12th, 13th, 14th, 15th and 16th sub districts, being the following wards and townships, in the order of their respective numbers aforesaid, to wit: The fifth and sixth wards of Harrisburg, and the townships of Halifax, East Hanover, South Hanover, West Hanover, Jackson, Jefferson, Londonderry, Lykens and Gratz.

ON WEDNESDAY, THE 12TH DAY OF AUGUST, INSTANT,

At the same time and place, the draft will proceed with the 17th, 18th, 19th, 20th, 21st, 22d, 23d, 24th, 25th, 26th, 27th, 28th, 29th, 30th and 31st sub districts, being the following wards, borough and townships, in the order of their respective numbers aforesaid, to wit: The Middle, South and North Ward of the borough of Middletown; the townships of Mifflin, Lower Paxton, Middle Paxton, Upper Paxton, the borough of Millersburg, and townships of Reed, Rush, Swatara, Lower Swatara, Susquehanna, Washington and Wiconisco.

THE DRAFT WILL BE PUBLICLY CONDUCTED, so that all persons, desiring to be present, may attend, if they see proper, and witness the proceedings.

JNO. KAY CLEMENT,
Pres't of the Board, Capt. and Provost Marshal.
CHARLES C. RAWN,
Commissioner of Board of Enrollment.
S. T. CHARLTON,
Surgeon of Board of Enrollment.
OFFICE OF THE BOARD OF ENROLLMENT,
HARRISBURG, August 5, 1863.
aug5 d1w

Political Announcements.

Cards for insertion under this head must invariably be paid for in advance.

FOR THE STATE SENATE.—Mr. James D. Freeland, of Millersburg, will be a candidate for the State Senate, subject to the nomination of the Union Conferees of the district.

au11 tc

FOR COUNTY COMMISSIONER.

JOHN WALLOWER, Sr., offers himself as a candidate for the office of County Commissioner, subject to the decision of the Union Republican County Convention, and if elected pledges himself to perform the duties of said office with fidelity.

Harrisburg, Aug. 11, 1863.—dawtc

FOR COUNTY COMMISSIONER.

GEORGE CASSEL respectfully announces that he will be a candidate for the office of County Commissioner, and if nominated and elected, pledges himself to fulfil the duties of the office with fidelity. my29 dawtc*

COUNTY TREASURER.—The undersigned announces himself as a candidate for County Treasurer and solicits the support of all Union men. Subject to the nominating convention. ISAAC HERSHEY.

Union Deposit, May 12, 1863. [my13 d&wtc

HAMS—Exclsior Hams, in large and small quantities, which we are able to sell lower than any store in town. Call and examine.

NICHOLS & BOWMAN,
je8 Corner Front and Market Sts.

JUST open, a fresh lot of Photograph Albums at SCHEFFER'S Bookstore.
my2