

FOR JUDGE OF THE SUPREME COURT,
DANIEL AGNEW,
OF BEAVER COUNTY.
HARRISBURG, P. A.

Wednesday Evening August 12 1863.

Important Correspondence.
We print, to-day, a very important correspondence between the Provost Marshal General and the Governor of the State of Pennsylvania, relating to the question of credit for excess of quota furnished by any of the wards, boroughs or townships in the Union. As this question has been much misrepresented, and as its hasty discussion has led to many mistakes, we refer the reader to this correspondence for all the necessary information on the subject. The letter of the Provost Marshal General is clear and explicit, and leaves no room for misapprehension as to the proceedings necessary to establish the right of exemption on a claim of having furnished an excess over any given quota. We trust that none of our readers will fail to peruse this highly interesting correspondence.

Woodward Urged to Withdraw.
We are not at liberty to give names, for the reason that the source whence we derived our information is confidential, but we will call as sure our readers that Judge Woodward, the copperhead candidate for Governor of Pennsylvania, is heartily sick of the position in which he has been placed by that nomination, and that he has recently intimated his desire to withdraw from the contest. This desire is bitterly opposed by Witte, Olymer, Hughes and others of the leaders of the party which made the nomination, on the ground that Woodward had managed a game to frustrate others openly contending for that nomination, and that therefore with defeat staring them in the face, Judge Woodward must face its odium and abide by the withering influences it will hereafter have upon his political as well as his personal prospects. It is said that Woodward prefers his position on the Supreme Bench to that of Governor of the Commonwealth, and that as an alternative to his final consent to continue as a candidate for Governor, he seeks a pledge from his party's managers to make him the candidate of that party for re-election to the Supreme Court in the event of his defeat for Governor.

Our informant declares that the internal secret strife which this desired declination of Woodward has caused, is convulsing the nest of copperheads from its centre to its circumference, and that already the mother has been discovered by the State Central Committee, over which the apostate Charles J. Ingersoll presides, and that any number of quires of foolscap have been consumed in correspondence between the leaders of the faithful, seeking counsel to ally the strife and reduce the party to something like harmony. As we stated above, we are not at liberty to give the authority on which we base this statement. We can only say that that authority is respectable in position and highly reputed for veracity; and therefore we give his information for what it is worth. Certain it is that the corruptions which attend and which belong to the Democratic organization, are exceedingly liable to create just such a condition of affairs, of doubt of success on the part of its candidates, and desperation on the part of its leaders.

No Soldier, and no real friend of the soldier, can vote for George W. Woodward for Governor, because he joined in the approval of a decree by which the soldier, absent from the State, defending the honor of the nation, was disfranchised and degraded to the level of the slave. The man who perils life in the defence of the Government, is esteemed by Judge Woodward as unworthy of participating in the control of that Government. The man who gives up home, family, fortune, comfort, pleasure and business, in order to promote the welfare of the nation, is regarded by Judge Woodward as unworthy of confidence as a free man, as incapable of exercising the franchise of a citizen, and as only a little higher than the common slaves of the South. Is such a man fit to be the Governor of a free people? This question the veterans who are at home, with the friends of the veterans absent fighting the battles of the Union, must answer. Every vote cast for George W. Woodward for Governor, is a voice in favor of the disfranchisement of the soldier—an influence which may be used, when once such a man is clothed with power, to disfranchise all who do not acquiesce with him in faith in the political dogmas which now disturb the peace and threaten the perpetuity of the Government.—Remember, freemen of Pennsylvania, you are called on to decide when you vote for Governor at the coming election, the right of the American soldier to the franchise, as well as the right of the American citizen to maintain the American Government against the efforts of armed slave holders to effect its destruction. Every vote cast against George W. Woodward, is a ballot in favor of the Union, in favor of the franchise, and in favor of the real peace of the country.

No Abandoned Citizens can vote for George W. Woodward, because the said Woodward openly advocated the disfranchisement of all foreign born citizens, declaring that all such were unfit to participate in a free government by the use of the franchise, and that they should also be debarred from holding any office of trust or honor. The hostility of Judge Woodward to the foreign born citizen was evidenced in an hour in the history of the State of Pennsylvania, when foreign labor was developing the immense resources of the State, enriching our people with the results of its industry, erecting improve-

ments and creating enterprises which have since become the pride and glory of the Union. In that very hour of the usefulness and respectability of foreign labor, when some of the best men of the old world sought refuge in a free land—when the muscle and the mind of Europe came to mingle their strength in the glorious destiny of a great free country, in that hour George W. Woodward proposed to reduce the foreign born citizen to the level of the African slave of the South. He advocated the measure to give every foreigner the privilege of laboring on our soil, of tilling in our workshops, of contributing to the material wealth and political power of the country, but at the same time the same measure was designed to degrade and debase the foreigner by utterly depriving him of citizenship; by refusing him all participation in a government whose strength he assisted in maintaining and to whose power he contributed the results of his daily toil.—Can any foreign born citizen who has the dignity of a man, vote for Woodward for Governor? This is a question which we leave to such as these to decide.

Personalities—The Last and the Present gubernatorial Campaigns.
In the contest which was carried on three years ago for the Governorship of Pennsylvania, less of personalities were indulged than ever before entered into a similar campaign. Andrew G. Curtin, then as now, the candidate of the loyal men of the Commonwealth, made his fight for election purely upon principles. He took the stump with the declaration that the amenities and the courtesies which control and distinguish all true men, would be observed during that memorable fight, so far as he was concerned, and in no single instance, or during the delivery of no speech, however brilliant the occasion or excited the hour, did he depart from that resolution. Nay, he carried his courtesy beyond the stump, and when on a political visit to the home of his opponent, paid his respects in person to the accomplished lady of Mr. Foster, thus at once establishing his character as a gentleman and a statesman.—He had principles, then, to discuss, and he has principle now to debate. It has even mightier subjects to advocate and discuss in this campaign than he had in the last—subjects involving the general peace, the whole good and the national perpetuity of the people. To these Andrew G. Curtin and his friends desire now to confine themselves. They want to avoid all personalities, not that they shrink from the severest personal scrutiny, but that they wish to save the people from a contest in which personalities shall take the place of principle, and a mere crimination and recrimination absorb the time which should be occupied in the exposition of policies calculated to subserve the interests and the glory of not only the Commonwealth but of the Union.

To all appearances our opponents are not willing to confine themselves to such a course. The blackguardism of the *Tory Organ* already begins to itch—the miserable clique which control its columns are beginning to run over with the ebullitions of the filth which has always characterized the loco-foco mode of candidatorial political campaign. Even Judge Woodward himself, enabled to restrain his natural mendacity, has entered upon these personalities, so that we may soon expect to hear every puppy in the State, barking with unison in a personal assault on our candidates. Thus early we warn Judge Woodward and the miserable creatures who have been summoned to assist in his election, that if these personalities are to be persisted in, we shall take a hand in the same game, and expose the record so as to cover himself and his upholders with overwhelming disgrace. We shall indulge only in this single warning on this subject. A repetition of what has been going on in this city and elsewhere on this subject will decide our course and decide also the fate of our opponents.

Judge Woodward on the Stump.
When Judge Woodward consented to allow the use of his name as a candidate for Governor, he announced with some degree of virtuous dignity, that his position as a Judge of the Supreme Court would debar him from taking any part in the contest, and that he would be compelled to leave the dirty work of the campaign to his partisan friends. At the time Judge Woodward made this declaration, we had no faith in his sincerity. Long before the campaign closed we expected to see him on the stump, using the low arts of demagogism with which he is so familiar, and resorting to every possible trick to secure his election. But we did not expect that Judge Woodward would immediately avail himself of an opportunity to cajole the people. This he has done. He is now on a tour through a certain portion of the State, meeting the faithful in localities in which they can be soonest convened, and indulging in the most violent abuse of both the State and National Administrations. A correspondent writes to us from a locality which it is not necessary for us to name now, but which we can reveal whenever it is deemed necessary, that Woodward was recently a sojourner there for a few hours, during which time he took occasion to pour out his spleen on the President, the Governor of the Commonwealth, on the loyal Democracy, and on loyal men particularly, characterizing such as supported the war as "mere frightened toadies, who could be brought to obey any mandate and who would submit any ruling which the abolitionists might decree." This is Judge Woodward's mode and manner of refraining to enter the slough of politics, fearful lest the genuine which he wears might become soiled. We give him the credit of the frankness which his course betrays, and warn him and his friends, that the game which he is playing will not win. His bar-room harangues may please his party, but they will never satisfy the people.

Governor Frazar, of Rhode Island, is one of the richest men of that State. In lately buying out the interest of a relative in the firm of which he is the principal manager, he drew a single check for over a million dollars. His marriage with Miss Chase is one of his proposed financial strokes.
As an example that "the evil that hoops de lives after them," a gentleman of New York has lately complained of injuries inflicted on horses which have been badly cut up by being entangled in these nets, which have been cast into the streets.

THE DRAFT.

THE QUESTION OF CREDIT ON AN EXCESS OF QUOTA.

Important Correspondence Between the Provost Marshal General and the Governor of Pennsylvania.

PENNSYLVANIA EXECUTIVE CHAMBER,
Harrisburg, Pa., Aug. 11, 1863.
COLONEL.—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 10th inst., in which you explain your letter to Gov. Andrew, of the 19th July last, which has been published in the papers of this State.
Enclosed you will find a copy of the apportionment made in the draft of last October, and the quota assigned to each county in this State. You will notice that your letter is answered, in a great measure, by the paper itself, which shows the manner in which the quota of each county was ascertained, based upon contributions of men to the public service up to that time. The quotas of the boroughs, wards and townships were ascertained by the commissioners of the several counties of the State, and were adjusted in proportion to the men previously furnished by them. Copies of all such apportionments ought to be, and I presume are, on file in the War Department. If not, they will be furnished promptly at your request.

This subject is exciting much interest in Pennsylvania, and it would seem to be important to the public service that a just settlement of the number of men to be taken from counties or smaller municipalities should be made with all possible dispatch.
For the purpose of correcting the impression as to the means of relief to localities where the people think injustice has been done, and to save the expense and inconvenience of journeys by citizens of different and distant parts of the State to this capital, I deem it proper to publish your letter and this reply.
I am, Colonel, very respectfully,
Your obt. servt.,
A. G. CURTIN.
Colonel J. B. Fry, Provost Marshal General.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
PROVOST MARCHAL GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, D. C., Aug. 10, 1863.
His Excellency A. G. CURTIN,
Governor of Pennsylvania.

Sir:—Mr. P. L. Hackenberg, of Milton, Northumberland county, has called upon me with a letter from you and a statement of the number and names of men claimed to have been furnished by the town of Milton. I have written to the Governors of several States explaining my letter of the 19th of July, to Governor Andrew, and I will now inform you what I consider to be the method of establishing the claim of a town to credit for an excess of troops furnished.
The question whether a town has actually furnished a surplus over former calls can only be decided by ascertaining what former calls amounted to and how many were actually furnished. The quotas of States were assigned by the President to the States at large, and the distributions among the towns and counties was entrusted to the State authorities. The records of this Department do not show what the quotas of the towns were, and I have, therefore, requested the Governors of some of the States to inform me how the quota of the State was apportioned among the towns and counties. Hence to prove that any town or county is entitled to credit for a surplus of men actually furnished, I deem it necessary to establish the following points:
First. That a given quota was assigned by competent State authority to the town.
Second. That that quota was a proper one: that is, that it was not more than the quotas of the other towns and counties, to make up the entire quota of the State, and proportional to the population of the town.
Third. That the number claimed has been actually furnished, and this can be established by comparing the names of the men claimed to have been furnished, with those on the muster-rolls in the office of the Adjutant General of the Army. Very respectfully,
Your obedient servant,
JAMES B. FRY,
Provost Marshal General.

By Telegraph.
FROM THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC.
Promotion of Brig. General Warren.
REBEL CAMP DISCOVERED NEAR CULPEPPER.
FROM WASHINGTON, & c.
Reports of the Falling Waters Affair.
WASHINGTON, August 12.
Information has been received here to-day from the Army of the Potomac, saying that Brig. General Warren, chief of the Topographical Engineers, has been promoted to Major General.
This appointment is generally conceded by all to be justly due to this distinguished and accomplished officer.
A new rebel camp was discovered on Pony Mount, near Culpepper, on Sunday. It is believed that the rebels came from the south side of the Rapidan.
William T. Harrell, of Philadelphia, for a long time chief clerk to the chief quartermaster of the Army of the Potomac, has been rewarded for his ability and fidelity by the appointment of captain in the same department.
Brig. Gen. Patrick, provost marshal general, has obtained a short leave of absence to attend to private business, it being the first time since his entry into the volunteer service that he has been absent from his arduous duties. Deputy Provost Marshal Sharpe acts in his stead.
No movements of a general character have transpired for some time.
The weather is intensely hot. The earth is dry and parched, and man and beast are glad to seek the cooling shades.
WASHINGTON, August 12.—The following dispatch has been received at the headquarters of the army.
HEADQUARTERS, ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, 9th August, 6.30.—Maj Gen. Halleck, General-in-Chief:
GENERAL.—My attention has been called to what purports to be an official dispatch of General R. E. L., Commander of the Confederate Army, to General S. Cooper, Adjutant and Inspector General, denying the accuracy of my telegram to you, of July 14th, announcing the result of the cavalry affair at Falling Waters. I have delayed taking any notice of Gen. Lee's report until the return of Brig. General Kilpatrick, (absent on leave), who commanded the cavalry engaged on the occasion referred to, and on whose report from the field my telegram was based. I now enclose the official report of Brig. General Kilpatrick, made after his attention had been called to Lee's report. You will see that he reiterates and confirms all that my dispatch avers, and proves most conclusively that Gen. Lee has been deceived by his subordinate, or he would never in the face of the facts alleged, have made the assertions which his report contains.
It appears that I was in error in stating that the body of General Fattigrew was left in our hands, although I would not communicate that fact until an officer from the field informed me that he had seen the body. It is now ascer-

tained from the Richmond papers that General Fattigrew, though mortally wounded in the affair, was taken to Winchester, where he subsequently died.

The three battle flags captured on this occasion and sent to Washington, belonged to the 40th, 47th and 55th Virginia regiments of infantry.
Gen. Lee will surely acknowledge that these were not left in the hands of stragglers, asleep in barns. Respectfully, yours,
GEORGE G. MEADE,
Major General Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS, 3d DIV. CAVALRY CORPS,
WARRENTON JUNCTION, Va., Aug. 7.
To Colonel A. J. Axtell, Chief of Staff, Cavalry Corps.

In compliance with a letter just received from the headquarters of the Cavalry Corps of the Army of the Potomac, directing me to give the facts connected with my fight at Falling Waters, I have the honor to state that at three o'clock on the morning of the 14th inst., I learned that the enemy's pickets were retiring in my front. Having been previously ordered to attack at 7 A. M., I was ready to move at once.
At daylight I had reached the crest of hills occupied by the enemy an hour before, and at a few moments before six o'clock, Gen. Custer drove the rear guard of the enemy into the river at Williamsport.
Learning from citizens that a portion of the enemy had retreated in the direction of Falling Waters, I at once moved rapidly for that point and came up with the rear guard of the enemy at 7 o'clock A. M., at a point two miles distant from Falling Waters.
We pressed on, driving them before us, capturing many prisoners and one gun, when within a mile and a half of Falling Waters the enemy was found in large force drawn up in line of battle on the crest of the hill commanding the road on which I was advancing. I was left unprotected by earthworks, and his right extended to the woods far on my left. The enemy was when first seen in two lines of battle with arms stacked.
Within less than one thousand yards of this large force a second piece of artillery with its supports, consisting of infantry, was captured, and attempting to get into position. The gun was taken to the rear.
A portion of the 8th Michigan cavalry, seeing only that portion of the enemy behind the earthwork, charged, led by Maj. Weber, forming one of the most gallant charges ever made. At a trot, he passed up the hill, received the fire from the whole line and the next moment rode through and over the earthworks, pressed to the right, sabring the rebels along the entire line, and returned with a loss of thirty killed, wounded and missing, including the gallant Major Weber, killed.

I directed Gen. Custer to send forward one regiment as skirmishers. They were repulsed before support could be sent them, and driven back, closely followed by the rebels, until checked by the 1st Michigan and a squadron of the 8th New York.
The second brigade having come up, it was quiet for the moment and after a fight of two hours and thirty minutes we routed the enemy at all points and drove him toward the river.
When within a short distance of the bridge Gen. Buford's command came up and took the advance.
We lost 29 killed, 36 wounded, and 40 missing. The rebels lost 125 dead, 125 wounded and brought upward of 50 wounded.
A large number of the enemy's wounded were left upon the field in charge of their own surgeons.
We captured two guns, 3 battle flags and up wards of 1,600 prisoners.
To General Custer and his brigade, Lieutenant Pennington and his battery, and one squadron of the 8th New York Cavalry, of General Buford's command, all praise is due.
Very respectfully, your obedient servant,
(Signed,) J. KILPATRICK,
Brig. Gen. Vol., Com. Div.

The War in Kentucky.

CINCINNATI, August 11.
A special dispatch from Lexington to the *Commercial* says:
"Reports from the front indicate that all is quiet on our border.
The refugees from East Tennessee report that Forrest's mounted force was so rendezvous at Kingston or Concord.
"A rebel brigade, under Armstrong, had arrived at the former place.
"General Burnside arrived at Lexington yesterday. The movement of troops in that direction is very active."

The Iowa Excitement Subsided.

MUSCATINE, Iowa, August 11.
The latest advices report that the excitement in Keokuk county has subsided. Upon the arrival of the military from Davenport, the insurgents dispersed. The Unionists prominent in shooting folly were arrested, and bound over. Some arrests of insurgents had been made, and others will be. Most of the military have returned. One company from this place remains with the sheriff's posse.

Arrival of the Glasgow.

NEW YORK, August 12.
The Steamer Glasgow arrived at this port from Liverpool this morning. Her advices have been anticipated.

Bounties for Volunteers in Chicago.

CHICAGO, August 11.
The Common Council last night passed, unanimously, an ordinance providing for an appropriation for bounties for volunteers to act as substitutes for drafted men who are unable to leave their homes or to raise the three hundred dollar exemption fee.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 12.
The flour market continues dull, but there is not much coming forward, and no change in prices. There is but little shipping demand, and only 400 bush. Ohio extra family sold at \$6 25@6 50. Nothing doing in rye flour or corn meal. There is but little demand for wheat and only 5,500 bush. sold at \$1 10@1 35 for old red and good new, and \$1 35@1 40 for old red. Rye commands \$1 05. Corn in good request and 20,000 bush. yellow sold at 75c and mixed western at 75c. Oats are dull and lower; sales of 3,000 bush. at 58@56c for new and 70c for old. In coffee the sales are only in a small way, at 27@28c. A cargo of Matanzas molasses sold at 43c and some New Orleans at 40c. Provisions move slowly, and 4,000 lbs. hams, in salt, sold at 85, 15,000 at 80, and 10,000 at 75c. Lard steady at 10 1/2c. Whisky steady at 47@47 1/2c. Petroleum is firm and sales of crude at 35c, refined in bond at 62@55c, and free at 60@52c.

Died.

On the 11th instant, ELLEN JANE WEIR, (daughter of John A. Weir,) aged nineteen years and eight months.
Patience under protracted sufferings—submission to the will of God, which was slowly extinguishing her youthful hopes—gratitude for the many acts of kindness ministered unto her—and a willingness to depart, whenever God would decide the limit of her probation—these were the developments of character that soothed the anxious watchers over her waning life; and are now a precious memory of one so early lost to earth, but gained for Heaven.

New Advertisements.

LOST!
A SUITABLE REWARD will be given at this office for a large Silver Spoon, marked J. E. B. C. au12-11*

VINEGAR
J. W. SIBBETT, 739 Passyunk Road, Philadelphia, wholesale dealer in PURE CIDER VINEGAR AND WHITE WINE VINEGAR. Would respectfully solicit the patronage of country merchants. From ten to fifteen per cent. can be saved by ordering vinegar direct from this establishment. All orders addressed to J. W. SIBBETT, 739 Passyunk Road, Philadelphia, will receive prompt attention. au12-44-w36*

BRANT'S CITY HALL.

RETURN OF THE FAVORITE HAMBLIN'S COMBINATION TROUPE!

FOR THREE NIGHTS ONLY, Thursday, Friday and Saturday, AUGUST 13th, 14th and 15th.

TICKETS OF ADMISSION, 25 and 35 CENTS. au12-14

EXECUTORS' SALE

VALUABLE REAL ESTATE.

ON SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 12, 1863, will be sold by public sale, at the late residence of Isaac Ober, dec'd., in West Donegostown, Lancaster county, 2 miles north of the borough of Elizabethtown, on the Lancaster and Harrisburg turnpike road, the following valuable real estate, viz: A VALUABLE FARM, adjoining lands of Benj. Hoffer, John Sharer, Martin Winters and others, the Harrisburg and Lancaster turnpike running through the same, containing 114 ACRES, more or less, about 14 acres of which are covered with timber. The improvements thereon are a large two-story DWELLING HOUSE, Wash House, Spring House over a never-failing Spring, TWO TENANT HOUSES, A LARGE POTTERY, KILN AND FIXTURES, A LARGE BARN, Wagonshed, Corn Crib, Hog Pens, with other necessary outbuildings. Running water in the barn yard, also a small stream of water runs through the land, to which the cattle have access from the fields. Also, A FINE ORCHARD OF CHOICE FRUIT TREES.
The above property is conveniently divided into eleven fields, and the whole is under good fences, and in a high state of cultivation. The Harrisburg turnpike runs past the buildings, and within two miles thereof is a Railroad Depot. It is convenient to Mills, Stores and Churches. It has been a drovstand for many years and is a favorable location for any public business. Said property will be sold subject to a downer of \$2,000, at five per cent. interest.
Persons wishing to view said premises before day of sale, will please call on Benjamin Hoffer, residing near the property.
Sale to commence at 2 o'clock in the afternoon of said day, when satisfactory will be given and terms of sale made known by the undersigned Executors. BENJAMIN HOFFER, au12-24w6* ISAAC OBER.

TAKE NOTICE.

The Partnership between A. C. Smith and J. B. Ewing, as Attorneys and Claim Agents, was dissolved on the 8th inst. 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. au12-24w6*

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, au12-14 TELEGRAPH BUILDING.

ATTENTION! CONSCRIPTS!

All persons drafted and who are entitled to an exemption can have their papers properly made out by applying at the office of the undersigned, in the Daily Telegraph Building, Third street. SULLIVAN & CHILD, au12-14f Attorney for Military Claims.

DRAFT! DRAFT!!

BUSINESS in relation to the Draft in the 4th 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 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, Harrisburg, Pa. au11-1m

ATTENTION! DRAFTED MEN!

A NY 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, au10-11* 2d st., 2 doors below Kelker's Hardware Store.

MAP OF HARRISBURG CITY.

As laid out by direction of the Commissioners of the City Survey, and approved by act of Legislature, containing numerous courses, 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 Registrar, au8-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 Falton 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 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, City Solicitor. au8-10*

New Advertisements.

FOR RENT!
A DESIRABLE RESIDENCE, on the corner of Front and Herr street. Apply to A. G. SMITH, Third street. au7-4f

Regulations Relative to Exemptions in Cases of Two or More Sons of Aged or Infirm Parents.
WAR DEPARTMENT, PROVOST MARCHAL'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, dependent, &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 elect 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 8d, 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 _____, 1863. By order of the Board of Enrollment, 14th District, Pa. JNU. KAY, Clerk. CHAS. C. BAWN, Commissioner. S. T. CHARLTON, Surgeon. Harrisburg, August 5, 1863.—dlw

USEFUL AND VALUABLE DISCOVERY!

HULTON'S INSOLUBLE CEMENT! Is of a most general practical utility, has no invention now before the public. It has been thoroughly tested during the last two years by practical men, and pronounced by all to be SUPERIOR TO ANY Adhesive Preparations known. HULTON'S INSOLUBLE CEMENT is a new thing, and the result of years of study; its combination is on Scientific Principles, and under no circumstances of change of temperature, will it become corrupt or emit any offensive smell. BOOT & SHOE Manufacturers, using Machines, will find it the best article known for cementing the Channels, as it works without stop any, is not affected by any change of temperature. JEWELERS Will find it sufficiently adhesive for their use, as it is proved. It is especially adapted to Leather, and on other articles, as an especial merit, that it sticks Patch and Linings, to Boots and Shoes, especially lastly strong without stitib' ing. It is the only LIQUID CEMENT Extra, that is a sure thing for mending furniture, Crochery, Toys, Bone, Ivory, and articles of Household use. REMEMBER HULTON'S INSOLUBLE CEMENT is in a liquid form, and is easily applied as paste. HULTON'S INSOLUBLE CEMENT is insoluble in water or oil. HULTON'S INSOLUBLE CEMENT Adheres only substances. Supplied in Family or Manufacturers' Packages from 2 ounces to 100 lbs. HULTON BROS. & CO., Providence, R. I. Agents in Philadelphia, LAING & MANNING. au11-14

Political Announcements.

FOR THE STATE SENATE.—Mr. James F. D. Freeland, of Millersburg, will be a candidate for the State Senate, subject to the nomination of the Union Conferees of the district. au11-14

FOR COUNTY COMMISSIONER.—JOHN WALLOWER, Esq., 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.—dlw

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 fulfill the duties of the office with fidelity. my29-daw

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 HEBBURY, Union Deposit, May 12, 1863. my15-d8-wtc