

PLEGGED TO A SUPPORT OF THE GOVERNMENT—THE ENFORCEMENT OF THE CONSTITUTION—THE EXECUTION OF THE LAWS—THE SUPPRESSION OF THE REBELLION—THE TRIUMPH OF THE "STARS AND STRIPES" AND A STRICT MAINTENANCE OF THE UNION.

FOR GOVERNOR,
ANDREW G. CURTIN,
OF CENTER COUNTY.

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

HARRISBURG, P. A.

Monday Evening August 24, 1868.

Union County Convention.

The friends of the Administration and the opponents of the present unbloody rebellion, are invited to assemble in County Convention for the nomination of county officers, which will meet in the Court House at Harrisburg, on Tuesday, the 1st day of September, 1868, at 10 o'clock, A. M.

Meetings for the election of delegates will be held in the various townships of the county, at the usual place of holding said elections, between the hours of five and seven P. M. and in the wards and boroughs between the hours of seven and nine P. M. on Saturday, the 29th day of August.
ALEX. KOBER,
Chairman *Dauphin County Committee.*
SAMUEL SAROH, Secretary.

Twice Defeated.

George W. Woodward was twice defeated by the influential men of the old Democratic party on pure issues of national questions—First, in 1846, he was the Democratic caucus nominee for the United States Senate, to fill the unexpired term of James Buchanan, who had been appointed Secretary of State by James K. Polk. That caucus was divided, the Tariff Democrats earnestly protesting against Woodward's nomination, and insisting that his free trade proclivities and professions were all antagonistic to the true interests of the Commonwealth. It was asserted and sustained then, by men representing the strongest Democratic Senatorial and Representative Districts, that George W. Woodward was opposed to the protection of free labor, and in favor of bringing down the manufacturers and mechanics of the State of Pennsylvania, to a level with the pauper laborers and artisans of Europe. On this question of the protection to free labor, the honest Democracy of Pennsylvania, then in the Legislature, took issue with Woodward, and with the utmost boldness proclaimed their purpose to vote for Simon Cameron. Accordingly General Cameron was elected to the U. S. Senate on a question of principle entirely. The most influential men of the Democratic party supported Cameron's election. It was deemed the first and most substantial triumph of the Tariff party of Pennsylvania—a triumph which, from its results, and the earnest and faithful services rendered by General Cameron while in the Senate, is felt to this day in every industrial pursuit in the Commonwealth, if not in the country.

This was Woodward's first defeat, on a question of principle, by the honest and independent men of the Democratic party.

After the rebuke which was thus administered to George W. Woodward, by the friends of free labor in the Pennsylvania Legislature, James Buchanan, then Secretary of State in the Polk Administration, took the greatest defeat under his protection, determined that he should have position in some branch of the Government. On the question of free trade, Buchanan and Woodward strongly sympathized with each other. Buchanan had once declared that ten cents a day was full remuneration for an American laborer, and because Woodward responded to the sentiment in many a free trade speech, Polk was impudently to nominate Woodward for a position on the U. S. Supreme Bench. To these importunities Polk at last yielded, and Woodward's name was accordingly sent into the Senate. That Senate was largely Democratic. Its members embraced the able intellects of both the great parties of the country. Mangum, Benton, Calhoun, Webster, King, Clayton, Cameron, Allen, Evans, stood at the head of the Whig and Democratic elements, the Democrats ruling with a decided majority. Before that body George W. Woodward again failed—nay, after a fair and impartial canvass of his abilities as a lawyer and his character as a politician and a citizen, he was rejected by the votes of Democratic Senators. The attempt on his part, while a member of the Pennsylvania Constitutional Reform Convention, to disfranchise the foreigner, defeated George W. Woodward, for a United States Supreme Court Judgeship. A Democratic United States Senate made this a question of principle. Woodward's friends denied the charges of the attempted disfranchisement; but the allegation that he did propose this to force the adopted citizen to a level with the American slave, was sustained by the testimony of John Agg, who had reported the full proceedings of the Constitutional Reform Convention. Thus fairly tried and convicted, Woodward was indignantly rejected by the votes of a Democratic United States Senate, and his nomination for the Supreme Judgeship became a disgraceful failure.

Thus was Woodward a second time defeated, on a question of vital principle, by the honest men of the Democratic party.

This man, George W. Woodward, who, when the Democratic party was in its pride of principle and glory of power, was thus twice disgracefully defeated by the direct influences of the leading men of that organization, is now thrust upon the people of Pennsylvania as a candidate for Governor. Beside the vital issues on which he was then defeated, other questions enter into the contest against his election now, and point unerringly to his defeat as a gubernatorial candidate. He is the friend,

advocate and defender of the system of slavery which produced rebellion. He is the sympathizer with the avowed traitors who are struggling to dissolve the Union. He is the head and front of the faction in this State, sworn to break up this Government. On these issues he will again be defeated by the aid of the same honest Democracy who defeated him on a question of principle twice before. Mark our prediction.

President Lincoln vs. Vallandigham and Fernando Wood.

Some of the rabid secession organs, which are constantly hunting flaws in the laws passed by Congress, or which are busy in impairing the acts and the influence of the National Administration, have suddenly discovered that there is a villainous difference in the treatment, on the part of the President, of Vallandigham and Fernando Wood. One of these secession organs, thus attempts to fasten the difference in the treatment on the President:

"Mr. Lincoln can coolly sign a warrant of banishment for Mr. Vallandigham, because he shows his hostility to the war on the part of the Union," to an audience of a few hundred people in the backwoods of Ohio, and the next moment receive in the Executive mansion and hold council with Fernando Wood, fresh from the utterance of the above sentiments before thirty thousand people in the great city of New York."

As the case is here stated, the inference might be drawn that the President was partial in his treatment of these two bold and infatuated traitors, Vallandigham and Wood. But if some of the Copperhead organs now attempting to make capital for treason out of these circumstances had known just why it was that Fernando Wood visited the Executive Mansion at the time referred to, they would not have thought the matter so strange, and would not have deemed any explanation necessary. We have it from very good authority that a few hours before that visit the Provost Marshal of that city called on Mr. Wood—it was after night—and read to him a telegraphic dispatch which intimated very plainly that his presence was required at the "Executive Mansion" in Washington City. It is said that Mr. Wood turned very pale. He took the first train, and very early next morning called upon the well-known western gentleman, about six feet four inches in height, who at present occupies said "Mansion," and timidly asked to know what was wanted. Said tall gentleman told him to go home and behave himself, and that if he didn't behave himself and stop his treasonable harangues and attempts to stir up rebellion and resistance in New York, he would arrest him and send him to Fort Lafayette during the war, if it ceased the streets of that city to run with blood! Fernando Wood went home with a very big flea in his ear—some say with one in each ear—and, it is remarkable fact, he has been remarkably quiet ever since.

The Soldiers' Vote.

The press of the State should urge that soldiers belonging to this State, who have been in the service over two years, and who at home are legal voters, send in their names at once and be assessed that they may vote in camp. If objection should be raised to this, we trust that the Government will permit them to come home to exercise a right of which none but a Copperhead Judge would attempt to deprive them. The matter is important, as contrary to propriety, Woodward, the Democratic candidate for Governor, retains his seat in the Supreme Court, and may construe acts bearing on this right to be constitutional or unconstitutional to suit his prospects. By all means let the soldiers vote at the coming election.

We repeat the recommendation, that the soldiers from this State, in every case possible, be guaranteed by the exigencies of the service, should be permitted to come home to exercise the right of suffrage at the election for Governor. If any set of men are interested in this election, they are the soldiers. Thousands of men went into the service, because they knew that Gov. Curtin would care for their interests and the welfare of their families. These men went forth to battle believing that the policy of the State Government would be such as to warrant the safety of all that they held dear as men, as fathers and as freemen. In all this, they can only be deceived by being disfranchised. If Geo. W. Woodward is elected Governor of the State of Pennsylvania, that policy will be changed, and his election will of course be secured by the practical disfranchisement of the soldier.

The American Soldier was first disfranchised by the action of a Democratic Supreme Court, of which Geo. W. Woodward was and still is one of the Judges. It is not strange, then, that the Copperhead journals of the State should extol Judge Woodward for this act. Finding that they could not aid the rebel cause, and discovering that the sympathizers with rebellion were too cowardly to take up arms in defence of a cause which they adored, such men as Woodward were determined to give rebellion what aid they could, and hence the great blow of disfranchisement was struck at the soldier. The soldiers in the Mexican war were allowed to vote because that war was waged to benefit slavery. This soldiers in the war against rebellion have been disfranchised because the rebellion is carried on for the benefit of slavery. These are the distinctions which such men as Judge Woodward make in the exercise of the franchise when the power is to be wielded by the American soldier. While this is the position of Woodward, on the question of the right of the franchise being exercised by the soldier in the field battling for his country, the attitude of Gov. Curtin, in comparison, is at once just and honorable. Gov. Curtin has ever advocated the right of the soldier to all the privileges of participating in the Government, the same as those exercised by the citizen at home, in the enjoyment of his peace and his ease. Hence, Andrew G. Curtin is regarded as the friend, and George W. Woodward as the enemy of the American soldier.

LIEUT. JOHN A. BAYRD, who fell at Gettysburg severely wounded, has since died, and is now reposing among his kindred in the cemetery near Bellefonte, Centre county. Lieut. Bayrd was a young but gallant hero, and belonged to a family which has contributed some of the very best material to the armies of the Republic. He was in Mexico on the Rio Grande, after which he marched with Scott, assisting in carrying our victorious flag to the very capital of the Aztecs. In the war we are now waging against rebellion, Lieut. Bayrd took an active part, and did not perish until he had rendered patriotic and valorous services beyond the circle of his dearest kindred, it is among the most pleasing duties of the journalist at least to make honorable mention of their deeds, after they have met an honorable death while nobly struggling in defence of the government.

By Telegraph.

THE SIEGE OF CHARLESTON.

FORT SUMTER CRUMBING TO RUINS.

THE REBEL FLAG SHOT DOWN TWICE.

Parapet of Sumter Demolished.

THE BRUNSWICK STRANDED.

OFFICIAL DISPATCH, &C.

New York, August 24.
A letter dated the 19th inst., from Morris Island, states that the fire of our batteries still continues, and the masonry of Sumter is gradually crumbling and tumbling to ruins.

The rebel flag was shot away twice on the 18th, but was rehoisted.

A violent storm raged on the 18th, and continued until 10 P. M.

The rebel batteries were not perfect range of Sumter, and are demolishing the gorges wall.

The holes are deepened, widened, and multiplied a hundred fold since yesterday. The parapet is completely demolished.

The abutment at the south-west angle has been mostly torn away. Breches have been made through which our projectiles fly, crushing the opposite walls.

Two deserters state that the effect of our shot on Sumter is terrible, and that four men were killed and six wounded in Fort Gregg, and 18 killed or wounded in Fort Wagner, on Monday.

The rebel batteries on James Island continue their heavy firing, but without much damage.

Another letter to the Herald, dated the 20th, says from one end of our batteries to the other, we are pouring in fire against the gorge wall of Sumter, but still it holds together. It will be gradually torn to pieces.

The iron clads moved up abreast of Fort Sumter last evening, but a heavy sea prevented them from operating.

Lieut. Webb, of the 40th Massachusetts, had his head taken off this morning, and four men of his company were wounded by the premature explosion of one of our own shells, caused by our ammunition.

Two men of the Ode Hundredth New York regiment were also wounded.

Lieut. Holbrook, of the Third Rhode Island Battery, was wounded yesterday.

The gales to-day is subsiding. More guns were mounted in the fort last night. Our heaviest pieces have not yet opened.

The steamer New Brunswick is stranded upon the bar, and her cargo is being taken out by lighters.

The numerous torpedoes are now powerless for harm, as effective measures have been taken to avoid them.

The health of the troops is good, and all are in excellent spirits.

FRAGS SHIP WRECKED.
Off Morris Island, August 18.

(To the Hon. Clayton Welles, Secretary of Navy, Washington.)

Sir—Yesterday was begun another series of operations against the enemy's works early in the morning.

General Orders opened all the batteries upon Fort Sumter, firing over Fort Wagner and the intermediate space.

About the same time I moved the entire available naval force, leading with my flag in the Weehawken, followed by the Catskill, Nahant and Montauk, the Passaic and Patapsco in reserve, for Fort Sumter.

The Ironsides in position is opposite to Wagner, and the guns are aimed in the morning on a long range, Cambridge, Capt. J. B. Smith, Mahansa, commander J. B. O'Rourke; O'Rourke, Commander A. R. Hughes; O'Rourke, Lieut. Commander W. D. Walling; Wieselcoeten, Lieut. Commander J. C. Davis; Dai Ching, Lieut. Commander J. T. Chapin; London, Lieut. Commander E. Brodhead.

As the tide rose the Weehawken was closed, and the gunboats, Bragg's headquarters guard, are reduced by destruction to less than two hundred men.

They also say that the rest of the crew of the steamer deserted at the same time. The steamer was disabled. A heavy explosion and fire last night up the river led to the belief that the boat was destroyed. A force was sent in pursuit of her.

Many fortifed men-of-war of Pemberton's late army are coming into our lines. They say the army can never be got together again.

Seven deserters of one company of Mississippi troops come in a body on the 20th. Bragg's army will go to pieces if again attacked.

NEWS FROM THE SOUTHWEST.

A UNION RAID INTO CENTRAL MISSISSIPPI.

Great Destruction of Rebel Property

Locomotives, Cars, Depot Buildings, Machine Shops and Ordnance Destroyed.

Memphis, August 20, 1868.

About two weeks since Major General Hribb ascertained that there was a large amount of railroad stock at Granada which the rebels were trying to get off South by making temporary repairs on the railroad. With his usual energy and promptness, General Hribb arranged an expedition to destroy this stock, first sending a request to General Grant to make a diversion from the south to aid the enterprise.

The expedition started from Lagrange, Tenn., on the 18th, under the command of Lieutenant Colonel Phillips, of the Nineteenth Illinois Mounted Infantry, and reached Granada on the 17th, driving General Slinger, with two thousand men and three pieces of artillery, from the place.

The men destroyed three fifty-seven locomotives, upwards of four hundred cars, the depot buildings, machine and blacksmith shops, and a large quantity of ordnance and commissary stores. They captured about fifty railroad men and a number of other prisoners.

After Colonel Phillips had thoroughly accomplished his work, Colonel Winslow, from General Grant's army, arrived with a force from below. The expedition returned to Lagrange today.

Great praise is due to Colonel Phillips and his gallant command for enduring the hardships of such a march through central Mississippi in mid-August, and for so thoroughly oppressing the remaining energy of the rebellion in the Southwest.

A band of guerrillas drove in the pickets at

sand yards from Wagner, and the Catskill with my gallant friend just inside of me. The fire of the fort coming in steadily, observing the tides to have risen a little, I directed the Weehawken to be carried in closer, and the anchor was hardly weighed, when I noticed that the Catskill was also under weigh, which I remarked to Captain Calhoun. It occurred to me that Captain Rodgers detected the movement of the Weehawken, and was determined to be closer to the enemy, if possible. My attention was called off immediately to a position for the Weehawken, and soon after it was reported that the Catskill was going out of action with signal firing that her captain was disabled. He had been killed instantly. It is but natural that I should feel deeply the loss thus sustained, for the close and confidential relation which the duties of first captain necessarily occasioned, impressed me deeply with the worth of Captain Rodgers. Brave, intelligent and highly capable, devoted to his duty and to the flag under which he passed his life. The country cannot afford to lose such a man. Of a kind and generous nature he was always prompt to give relief when he could. I have directed that all respect be paid to his remains, and the country will be sure to honor the memory of one who has not spared his life in the hour of trial. I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
JOHN A. DAHLGREN,
Rear Admiral Commanding South Atlantic Blockade Squadron.

IMPORTANT FROM ALABAMA.

DESTRUCTION OF A RAILROAD BRIDGE.

Rebel Communication Destroyed.

STEVENSON, Ala., Aug. 23.
Col. Wilder crossed the Tennessee last evening, and burned a small railroad bridge near Shelmond, thus severing the communication between the rebel right and left.

In view of the impracticability of the common roads, this is an important affair.

He also secured a ferry boat and two barges, and brought them to this city.

It was the burning of the above bridge that was thought to be the destruction of the steamer Point Rock, which boat escaped, reaching Chattanooga on Thursday.

Important events must soon transpire in the vicinity of Chattanooga and Harrison.

THE ARMY OF THE GUMBERLAND.

BOMBARDMENT OF CHATTANOOGA.

Bragg Superseded by Johnston.

Discovery of Water Batteries and Pontoon Bridges.

A REBEL STEAMER SUNK.

Capture of a Wagon Train and the Mules of a Battery.

STEVENSON, Ala., August 23.
The advance of the Army of the Cumberland applied in front of Chattanooga on the 21st, and opened fire on the city at 10 A. M.

The enemy replied from 19 guns, mostly small guns, which did little damage, but also with a 38-pounder, which swept the opposite shore. One fire from it killed a horse and took off the leg of A. B. McOok, of Lilly's battery.

Our fire was very destructive, and every battery which opened on us was disabled.

Lilly threw shells with great precision into the embrasures of the enemy.

The works of the enemy on the river are reported very strong, the parapets being not less than fifteen feet wide.

Contrabands report that Johnston arrived with two trains of troops on the 20th, superseding Bragg, who has retired to Atlanta. This is corroborated by citizens.

Several rebel batteries on a level with the river have been discovered.

Moorhead, at the wharf are two steamers, and opposite the city is a pontoon bridge of forty-seven boats.

The largest of the steamers was sunk by our fire, and the smaller one disabled.

The attempt to destroy the pontoon bridge was frustrated by the fire of the rebel sharpshooters.

Forty prisoners were taken, two killed and several wounded.

A train of wagons, and the mules of one battery, grazing on this side of the river, were captured.

Our advance reports two divisions at Chattanooga, and Hills' (late Hardens') corps along the railroad in the direction of Bridgeport. A detachment sent opposite to Harrison discovered no enemy. A large fire was discovered near Chattanooga.

The burning of the railroad bridge mentioned in another dispatch, reports there are no rebel infantry north of the river.

Stem's brigade of cavalry is in the vicinity of Chattanooga.

Forrest is at Kingston preparing for another raid.

Elyea, deserters from company G, First Louisiana, came in to Gen. Negley's lines last night. They were detailed lately as the crew for the rebel steamer, Point Rock. They abandoned the steamer on Tuesday, 25 miles below Chattanooga.

They report that A. P. Hill and Folk's corps are at Chattanooga.

They say that the demoralization of the rebel army is complete.

Three thousand deserters are in Lookout mountain awaiting our advance.

These men report that hundreds of loyal mountaineers are engaged in piloting the deserters through the mountains.

The late Louisiana, Bragg's headquarters guard, are reduced by destruction to less than two hundred men.

They also say that the rest of the crew of the steamer deserted at the same time. The steamer was disabled. A heavy explosion and fire last night up the river led to the belief that the boat was destroyed. A force was sent in pursuit of her.

Many fortifed men-of-war of Pemberton's late army are coming into our lines. They say the army can never be got together again.

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PROPOSALS FOR

White Pine or Hemlock and Yellow Pine Lumber, for the Re-building of the U. S. Barracks at Carlisle.

SEALED PROPOSALS, endorsed "Proposals for Lumber," will be received at this office until 8 P. M. of Wednesday, 26th August, 1868, for furnishing about

350,000 Feet White Pine or Hemlock Lumber,
for joints, &c., and about

22,000 Feet Yellow Pine
for flooring, &c., for the rebuilding of the Carlisle Barracks. Proposals will state the price per 1000 feet, Board Measure; whether of White or Yellow Pine, or prime quality Hemlock.

The whole to be delivered, free of charge to Carlisle, Cumberland county, Pa. on or before the 10th day of September, proximo.

Bills of the material may be seen and other information obtained at this office until the day of letting.

By order of the Quartermaster General U. S. A.
E. C. WILSON,
au24-dtd Capt. and A. Q. M., U. S. A.

Public Sale of Real Estate.
ON SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 19, 1868,

WILL BE SOLD by public sale, on the premises, in Lower Paxton township, the following described Real Estate of George Millison, dec'd, viz:

A tract of land situate 5 miles east of Harrisburg, near the Jonestown road, and on the road leading to Union Deposit, containing 140 acres (more or less) of gravel land, having thereon erected a large Double-Frame House, Bank Barn with Wagon Shed attached, and all other necessary out buildings. There is also on the premises an excellent Orchard of choice fruit trees; also a never failing spring of water, with spring house. About 20 acres of the above land is covered with thriving timber.

This tract of land is in a fine state of cultivation. Sale to commence at 1 o'clock, P. M., when the terms will be made known by the heirs of said decedent. au22-davts
Lancaster, Intelligence and Lebanon Courier insert three times and send bills to this office immediately for collection.

WANTED TO RENT—A small HOUSE, from now until April 1st. Rent paid punctually. Inquire at THIS OFFICE. au21-dst

100 SUBSTITUTES WANTED.
HIGHEST PRICES PAID. Apply at **CHILD'S CLAIM AGENCY,** Third Street, near Walnut. au21-dtd

RARE CHANCE FOR MILLINERS.
THE entire stock of millinery goods, counter, shelving and show cases of the subscribers on Second Street, are offered for sale at a sacrifice or the room will be rented without the goods. Recent affliction obliges us to leave a prosperous business. **MISSISS YEAGER.** au21-dst

EMPTY HOUGHHEADS.
A LARGE QUANTITY OF EMPTY MEAT HOUGHHEADS in good condition and with the heads in. These Houghheads are desirable for BUTLERS, FARMERS, &c., and will be sold at a very low price. **WM. DOCK, JR., & CO.** au18

PHOTOGRAPH ALBUMS—cheapest bound and dispatched for sale at **SCHIFFER'S BOOKSTORE,** 18 Market Street. au21-dtd

Lafayette at midnight. Our boys rallied and followed them a few miles, killing four and capturing seven, and returned well satisfied with their midnight adventure.
Intelligence of the movements of our forces below is contraband. The weather is very hot. There is considerable cotton coming into Memphis by wagons.

PROPOSALS FOR STONE BRIDGE.

PROPOSALS will be received at the Council Chamber till 7 o'clock, P. M., on September 5, for erecting a stone bridge over Patton 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 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. HARRIS, D. HICKOK, Street Committee Lead District PHILIP LINES, au18-dst

IRVING FEMALE COLLEGE, MECHANICSBURG, PA.

THE attention of parents having daughters to educate, is respectfully called to the advantages afforded at this Institution for a thorough and accomplished education. It is easy of access, is healthful and pleasantly located, employs a full corps of efficient and experienced teachers, is chartered by the Legislature with full collegiate powers to confer literary honors upon its graduates, and its terms are as low as they can be made in view of the comfort of the students and the permanency of the Institution.

The Fall Session will commence on Wednesday, September 2d. Students should come promptly, and, as far as possible, parents should write or come in advance and secure rooms.

For Catalogues, address **A. G. MARLATT,** President, au18-m-w-s-4w

THE FALL SESSION OF THE

HARRISBURG ACADEMY WILL OPEN ON MONDAY, 8th of AUGUST.

For vacancies apply to **J. F. SEILER,** Principal, all distoed

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 of the established claim agency of

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

THE HIGHEST PRICE WILL be paid for an

able bodied man. Enquire at the dry goods store, corner Second and Market. au24-dtd

FOUND—A PASS BOOK, containing the discharge papers of a private in the 179th regiment P. V. The owner can have the same by applying at [au24 dtd] THIS OFFICE.

SUBSTITUTE WANTED.
THE HIGHEST PRICE will be paid for an able bodied man. Enquire at the dry goods store, corner Second and Market. au24-dtd

LOST—Last evening, in Third street between Market and Locust, a BLACK LACE SHAWL. The finder will be liberally rewarded upon leaving it at THIS OFFICE. au24-1c

WANTED
A gentleman and lady, in a private boarding house, stating terms and location. Address post office box 204. au24-dtd

HARRISBURG SEMINARY.

THE FALL SESSION of this Institution will commence ON WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 2nd. au22-d2w

S. E. DIXON, Principal.

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