

OUR COUNTRY RIGHT OR WRONG.

UNION STATE NOMINATIONS FOR 1863.

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

STATE TICKET.

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

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

COUNTY TICKET.

SENATOR. DAVID FLEMING, of Harrisburg.

ASSEMBLY. H. C. ALLEMAN, of Harrisburg. DANIEL KAISER, of Wisconsin.

SHERIFF. WM. W. JENNINGS, of Harrisburg.

RECORDER. JOHN RINGLAND, of Middletown.

TREASURER. ISAAC HERSHEY, of South Hanover.

COMMISSIONER. R. W. M'CLURE, of Harrisburg, 3 years. HENRY HARTMAN, of Washington, 1 year.

DIRECTOR OF THE POOR. JOHN KREAMER, of West Hanover.

AUDITOR. SAMUEL M'ILHENNY, of Lower Paxton.

HARRISBURG, P. A.

Wednesday Evening, Sept. 16, 1863.

Terms of Peace.

Hester Clymer and George Northrup (the former with his head turned by vanity and the latter with his brain muddled by whisky) are at present fulfilling a mission of slander and vituperation, of all that is patriotic and loyal, through the different election districts of the Commonwealth. We are reliably informed that, apart from the four personal attacks which Clymer is making on Gov. Curtin, the Berks county Senator is attempting to make capital for the party of his adoption by asserting that "President Davis" had frequently offered terms of peace to the "Lincoln Government."

In the first place, the phraseology thus used is the language of a cowardly traitor, and in the second place the assertion indulged in is the invention of a contemptible falsifier. The terms of peace offered by the traitor Davis would doubtless be acceptable to the party which Clymer represents, but they are such as at once to arouse the indignation of loyal men. Jeff. Davis has frequently made efforts, on the recommendation of Fernando Wood, (the political master of such men as Clymer,) to force the Administration to recognize his bogus government, and he has offered terms of peace based on this recognition as an ultimatum. Such terms were of course invariably and indignantly rejected by the National Administration.

—The South can have peace by their asking for it. At any moment the bloody war which is waged on the Government, can be stopped, if the rebels lay down their arms and acknowledge the just authority of the National Government; and if the copperhead leaders also close their mouths and stop their foul attacks on the policy adopted to crush rebellion. Until these results are accomplished, there will be no peace, because LOYAL MEN ARE RESOLVED TO CONQUER OR OBEY TRAITORS, AND EQUALLY RESOLVED TO SILENCE THE SLANDERERS OF THE GOVERNMENT, BY REBUKING THEM AT THE POLLS IN OCTOBER NEXT!

A Word for a Friend.

Nothing would please the copperhead leaders of Harrisburg more highly, than the knowledge of having been instrumental in creating a division among the loyal men of Dauphin county. For a month past all the old hacks of locofocoism, with certain broken down panders to all sorts of vices, have been busily engaged sowing discord and opening gaps for strife among those who are expected to, and who zealously do support the nominees at the head of the TREASURER for State, District and County officers. But these efforts have all signally failed. Copperhead hypocrisy could not create a single emotion of asperity among loyal men. Our friends are united, and our ticket is bound to be elected by a triumphant majority in Dauphin county.

—So much for our organization and candidates, and now a word for a friend. One of the hopes on the copperheads dreamed of success in Dauphin county, was that Jacob D. Hoffman would lend himself to their base ends, and enter into a bargain by which he would be temporarily benefitted, the copperheads largely served and the county eternally disgraced. But in this copperheadism has been wofully deceived. Our friend Hoffman is a loyal man—a patriot who thinks more of his country than he does of himself, and a man incapable of a dishonorable act. Hence he will support the entire ticket at the head of our columns, voting for and urging the election of each man, as essential as well for the best interests of Dauphin county as for the whole interests of the State and nation. Mr. Hoffman will not only support the ticket, but he will make it a duty to induce his friends to give it the same support. He does this as a matter of pride and principle. He does it because he could not do otherwise and be true to himself, his friends and his country.

Consistency.

We hear our copperhead conservatives occasionally refer to the Crittenden resolutions, and assert that if they had been adopted by the Congress which expired with the Buchanan administration, the slaveholders' rebellion would never have been precipitated. Perhaps not. But it is well known that those resolutions were lost by the action of the very men who are now

the leaders of the rebellion. And as a further proof of the opposition of the rebellious element to those resolutions, we see it stated that at a Democratic meeting recently held in Connecticut, the Crittenden resolutions were offered and voted down. Thus it will be seen that the Democratic leaders were positive in their first refusal to accept of any compromise of the slaveholders' rebellion, and that they are still willing to let the slaveholders fight it out. In this they are at least consistent.

The State Finances.

Aside from the wonderful vigor displayed by Gov. Curtin, in sending immense numbers of armed men to the relief of the National Government, the surprising success with which he has managed the State finances will form the brightest page in the history of his administration. In times of profound peace, the debt of the Commonwealth was increased from year to year—our credit as a State huckstered through the markets of the world—until Pennsylvania's solvency depended entirely upon the leniency of her creditors. Such was the result of the financiering of successive locofoco administrations—a financiering which led to temptations of fraud in those at the head of the government, and which had its influence in corrupting every man connected with these administrations. In contrast with such a condition of affairs, the financial operations of the administration of Gov. Curtin stand out in bold relief. From year to year, the ordinary resources of the Government have been increased through a wise policy adopted by Gov. Curtin. By this means, Gov. CURTIN WAS ENABLED TO RECOMMEND A REDUCTION OF TAXATION, AND NOW WE HAVE A PROCLAMATION ANNOUNCING THE CANCELLATION OF NINE HUNDRED AND FORTY-FOUR THOUSAND SEVEN HUNDRED AND TWENTY DOLLARS AND FORTY CENTS OF THE PUBLIC DEBT!

—In order fully to appreciate these facts, it must be remembered that the State is engaged, with her sister loyal States, in supporting the National Government, while that Government is in a death struggle with a wicked rebellion. No other administration since the organization of the State government, can show as clear an account as that which makes up the record of the administration conducted by Andrew G. Curtin. We want the taxpayers to remember these facts!

Upon Whom Rests the Responsibility of the War?

It is a favorite charge of the Copperhead leaders in this State, to insist that the war of the rebellion was brought about by the acts of the Abolitionists. This charge is made to attract attention from the real authors of the strife, as history and all the facts connected with this conspiracy show that the rebellion is not only causeless, but that it is an impious and deliberate attempt to obstruct the progress and the civilization of the age.

Was it Abolitionists, who, without authority in the Constitution for the act, purchased the territory of Louisiana, which secured to Missouri the States of Louisiana, Arkansas, and Missouri, at an expense to the nation of \$15,000,000?

Was it the Abolitionists who bought Florida for the purpose of extending slavery, at a cost of \$7,600,000, and afterwards plunged the country into a war with the Indians, which cost us \$30,000,000, and a thousand of lives, because the Seminoles would not deliver up fugitive slaves?

Was it the Abolitionists who tricked Texas into the Union; assumed her rebellion war debt of \$10,000,000; and by agreeing to subdivide her vast area into five States, thus provided for five more Slave States and ten more United States Senators in the interest of the Slave Power.

Was it the Abolitionists who meanly picked a quarrel with the weak neighboring Republic of Mexico, which cost us tens of thousands of lives, and hundreds of millions of dollars, for the purpose of securing California to make more Slave States out of, as they then hoped and designed, because it lay South of the line of 36 degrees 30 minutes?

Was it the Abolitionists who in 1850 demanded and obtained the passage of the execrable Fugitive Slave Law, as a counterpoise to the admission of California as a free State, by which vile enactment the right of trial by jury was abrogated in the trial for the highest right which the law can either confer or destroy; which erects a petty court in the person of a Commissioner, and deliberately offers a bribe for the rendition of the person claimed as a slave to his alleged owner, by doubling the fee in case the person claimed be remanded to slavery?

Was it the Abolitionists who swept away the Missouri restriction, which opened up to slavery every inch of unorganized territory within the jurisdiction of the United States, without one petition from the people on the subject, thus placing on the statute book the most eminently wicked law which has ever disgraced this Government?

Was it the Abolitionists who attempted to force slavery on the unwilling people of Kansas at the points of Federal bayonets, by the torch of the incendiary, and with the assassin's border ruffian's bowie knife?

Was it the Abolitionists who, as accessories of treason, sent our army into the disaffected State of Texas in 1860 and '61 to insure its capture; scattered our navy over the world to prevent its use in maintaining the authority of the Government against the then organized rebellion; beggared the treasury, and destroyed our credit to cripple the energies of the Republic; refused to move a finger in defense of the national honor and authority, while ships, dock yards, forts, arsenals, navy yards, arms, ammunition, supplies, and manufacturing factories of arms were being stolen in all directions? while they, whose duty it was to prevent these things or punish the traitors who committed these unheard of crimes, sat like a pack of shivering cowards fearful to move, when their villain masters were destroying the country and putting it to open shame!

Finally, was it the Abolitionists who passed ordinances of secession for the avowed purpose of destroying the Union, and after violating the Constitution in every part, trampled it under foot? did they raise their fratricidal hands, in bloody violence against the flag which until that

moment had protected them at home, and rendered their name honorable abroad? did they batter Fort Sumter to pieces, and for the first time in its history humble the banner of liberty? Does there exist out of a lunatic assium, any one so besotted enough to assert, that these things were not all done by Democratic leaders—in Democratic States and permitted by a Democratic Administration? And does not every sensible being know, that these same party leaders, who did these things, and permitted them to be done, yet exult in their acts, and, through the party they control, are now extenuating the crimes and doing their utmost to shield the criminals? Heinous as the inexpressible villainy is, it is comparative virtue when measured by the standard of that infamous lie, constantly dinned in our ears—"that the Abolitionists have caused, and are responsible for this war."

The Union is the title of a neatly printed and ably conducted hebdomadical just started in Georgetown, Del., by our young friend J. W. Wallerz. As its name indicates, The Union is a loyal publication, devoted to the support of the Government in its efforts to crush an unholy and causeless rebellion. It has a wide field in which to labor, and from what we know of the sterling ability and undaunted courage of the editor, The Union is destined to wield a large influence for good wherever its circulation extends. Mr. Wallerz has our best wishes for his success.

In A BAD WAY.—All but four of the nominees on the Copperhead State ticket in Minnesota have declined. But one Democratic newspaper in the State supports the nomination, and the name of the editor of that is on the ticket.

JUDGE WOODWARD AND LOWRIE ON THE STUMP IN PHILADELPHIA.—We have frequently stated that Judge Woodward, particularly, had positively asserted his resolution not to go on the stump during the campaign for Governor, and as frequently have we found ourselves mistaken by the acts of the Judge himself. It now appears that Judge Woodward and Lowrie are both on the stump in Philadelphia. Our authority for this statement is derived from the Daily News of yesterday, which says that "Judge Woodward and Lowrie, of the Supreme Court, were seen in the lager beer saloon, in Liberty street, a few days since, in company with a person who, a few years since, was a prominent 'Know Nothing.' No objection to the lager, Judge, but the company is suspicious."

—Doubtless the two worthy Judges sought the quiet shades of a lager vault, for the purpose of quenching their thirst, but it is worthy of note, that in the haste for office of both, they are selling the ermine which was placed upon their shoulders to be preserved in purity.

PROCLAMATION OF THE PRESIDENT.

SUSPENSION OF THE HABEAS CORPUS.

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES, A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS, the Constitution of the United States of America has ordained that the privilege of the writ of habeas corpus shall not be suspended, unless when in case of rebellion or invasion the public safety may require it; and whereas a rebellion was existing on the third day of March, 1863, which rebellion is still existing; and whereas, by a statute which was approved on that day, it was enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives, in Congress assembled, that during the present insurrection the President of the United States, whenever in his judgment the public safety may require, is authorized to suspend the privilege of the writ of habeas corpus in any case throughout the United States or any part thereof; and whereas, in the judgment of the President of the United States, the public safety does require that the privilege of the writ of habeas corpus be suspended throughout the United States, in the cases where, by the authority of the President of the United States, the military, naval, and civil officers of the United States, or any of them, hold persons under their command or in their custody either as prisoners of war, spies, or aiders or abettors of the enemy, or officers, soldiers, or seamen enrolled, drafted, or mustered or called in, or belonging to the land or naval forces of the United States, or as deserters therefrom, or otherwise amenable to military law or the rules and articles of war, or the rules or regulations prescribed for the military or naval service by authority of the President of the United States, or for resisting a draft, or for any other offence against the military or naval service:

Now, therefore, I, Abraham Lincoln, President of the United States, do hereby proclaim and make known to all whom it may concern, that the privilege of the writ of habeas corpus is suspended throughout the United States, in the several cases before mentioned, and that this suspension will continue throughout the duration of the said rebellion, or until this proclamation shall, by a subsequent one to be issued by the President of the United States, be modified or revoked. And I do hereby require all magistrates, attorneys and other civil officers within the United States, and all officers and others in the military and naval service of the United States, to take distinct notice of this suspension, and to give it full effect, and all citizens of the United States to conduct and govern themselves accordingly, and in conformity with the Constitution of the United States and the laws of Congress in such cases made and provided.

In testimony whereof, I hereunto set my hand and cause the seal of the United States to be affixed, this fifteenth day of September, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three, (1863,) and of the independence of the United States of America the eighty-eighth.

ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

By the President, WILLIAM H. SEWARD, Secretary of State.

FATAL ACCIDENT.—On Thursday morning about 1 o'clock, an accident occurred on the Pennsylvania Railroad at Lemon Place, resulting in the death of Jacob Dysoner, a brakeman on a local freight train. Mr. D. uncoupled some cars while in motion on the Strasburg siding when he fell between them on the track. The cars passed over both legs below the knees, severing both limbs and also the left arm. He survived the accident about two hours. Deceased was 22 or 23 years of age and unmarried. He resided near Elizabethtown, where his remains were taken.

AGRICULTURAL EXHIBITION.—The Lebanon County Agricultural and Horticultural Society will hold its annual exhibition in Lebanon on the 8th and 9th days of October. The managers have adopted a new feature, which we think will prove very popular and useful. It is to have a market on the 2d day of the fair for the sale and exchange of horses, cattle, seeds, &c. This, if properly carried out, will be a great convenience to those who want to sell or buy stock.

By Telegraph.

LATER FROM CHARLESTON.

The Reports from Fortress Monroe Contradicted.

Gen. Gillmore Actively Engaged in Erecting Batteries.

New York, Sept. 16.

The steamer Mary Sanford has arrived from Charleston with advices up to Saturday night, the 12th inst., which show that the dispatch of yesterday from Fortress Monroe was entirely unfounded.

The Sanford brings dispatches from the Government, and a mail from the fleet. Gen. Gillmore was actively engaged in erecting batteries on the upper end of Morris Island, sustaining a heavy fire from Forts Johnson and Moultrie. The rebels have two 15-inch guns in Fort Moultrie.

Sumter is entirely silenced, but a garrison is still there and the rebel flag is still flying, no attempt having been made to capture it since the defeat of the boat expedition. The health of the fleet is good, a white flag flying from the Monitor Patapsco has gone to Port Royal to repair.

Commodore Ammen has been appointed chief of Admiral Dahlgren's staff.

FURTHER ACCOUNTS FROM CAPT. DIGGS.

He Reiterates the Correctness of Yesterday's Dispatches.

[Special to the Baltimore American.]

Fortress Monroe, Sept. 15.—I have had a conversation with Capt. Diggs, of the steamer Nellie Perotta.

Capt. Diggs states that he had an interview with the captain of the steamer Cosmopolitan, who is a very intelligent and reliable man, being employed in bringing the wounded from Morris Island and Hilton Head.

The Cosmopolitan left Light House inlet at 2 o'clock on Saturday morning. He reports that a white flag was displayed from Moultrie on Friday afternoon, and that from that time until he left sailing had ceased.

He also reported that Gen. Gillmore has possession of half of James Island, but did not say how this result was achieved.

Capt. Diggs further says that when he left Hilton Head on Saturday, he kept close to the coast and passed Charleston bar not more than six miles from Fort Moultrie; that with a glass he distinctly saw a white flag flying from the Fort; that perfect quiet prevailed inside the bar during all the time he was in sight and sound, there being no firing either by the enemy or by our land or naval forces.

According to his statement the white flag was flying from Moultrie from Friday evening up to 6 o'clock on Saturday afternoon. There might possibly have been a suspension of hostilities for some purpose, but even if correctly reported it would not indicate a surrender; if the latter, there would undoubtedly have been a dispatch sent here with the news by this time. We will receive Richmond papers of Tuesday here to-morrow, (Wednesday,) which may throw some light on the subject.

From the Army of the Potomac.

CONTINUED ADVANCE OF THE CAVALRY.

FIGHTING AT THE RAPIDAN.

Our Passage at Raccoon Ford Disputed.

The Main Body of the Rebels Reported at Richmond.

THE CARS RUNNING TO CULPEPPER.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 15.

Gen. Pleasanton reached the Rapidan River at Raccoon Ford, yesterday forenoon, after considerable fighting between Culpepper and that point. Up to last time, no rebel infantry had been met with, though a heavy force of rebel cavalry had been driven back by our forces. Fighting was going on at Raccoon Ford yesterday. The enemy was vigorously resisting all our attempts to cross. It is reported that a brigade of rebel infantry was at that point, resisting our advance.

Gen. Foster telegraphs from Fortress Monroe that the main body of the rebel army is at Richmond, where Lee's headquarters now are, and that there is no force of any consequence in Gen. Meade's front.

Gen. Pleasanton will probably ascertain the exact position of the rebel army in a day or two. A train of cars ran through to Culpepper from Washington, to-day, with supplies for our troops.

Address of the Unconditional Union State Central Committee to the People of Maryland.

BALTIMORE, Sept. 15.

The address says: "We disavow all measures for the violent abrogation of slavery in our midst. We claim that, in the exercise of our prerogatives as American citizens, we owe it to ourselves to discuss fairly, and finally to dispose of the existing slavery, solemnly deprecating it to be our conviction that the dignity, honor, and prosperity of our people alike demand that we should legally and constitutionally abolish the institution at the earliest period compatible with the best interest of the State, and the permanent welfare, stability, and unity of the nation."

Since the people know that the substance of slavery is a dead gone, and that only the skeleton has been left, we are of opinion that the sooner the skeleton is removed the better it will be for the true interest of the State and nation. The men we present to you are in favor of supporting the Administration in every effort to put down the rebellion, and in every measure which it has thought necessary for the permanent peace of the country when the rebellion shall have been subdued. We believe that the only way to put down the rebellion is to put it down by force of arms. For this purpose we are willing to vote every dollar necessary, and give every available man, black or white.

We do not think ourselves at all superior to our ancestors of Revolutionary memory, who fought side by side with colored troops; nor to Andrew Jackson, who commanded and complimented the colored militia who fought with him at New Orleans. We believe it is the duty of every citizen of the President to use all force and every weapon which God has put within his grasp, and the laws of the United States have authorized him to wield in defence of the nation. Traitors have no choice as to weapons which are to be used for their destruction, and loyal men only ask that they be speedy and sure.

New York Money Markets.

New York, Sept. 17.

Stocks better. Gold 3 1/4; Chicago and Rock Island 110; Cumberland 30 1/2; Illinois Central 12 1/2; Reading 11 1/4; Tennessee's 6.

THE WAR IN THE SOUTH-WEST.

ARRIVAL OF ADMIRAL PORTER—BOATS ATTACKED BY GUERRILLAS—CAPTURE OF THREE REBEL PRYMASTERS WITH \$2,000,000 IN CONFEDERATE MONEY.

CAIRO, September 15.

Admiral Porter has arrived here, on board the steamer Gen. Lyon, from below.

On the 30th ult., the gunboat Champion, was attacked at Morgiana, while conveying the steamer Julia, loaded with troops, by 500 guerrillas, who opened fire on the boats from behind the levee. The troops passed on, while the Champion engaged the rebels, dispersing them. Gen. Herron is after them.

A troop of the Marine brigade had captured, at Bolivar, three rebel prymasters, with an escort of thirty-five men, and \$2,000,000 to pay the troops at Little Rock.

The General Lyon passed the steamer Ewing, sunk off Plum Point, with a gunboat guarding her.

The steamer Hope was sunk and on fire just below Columbus. The General Lyon pulled her deeper water to extinguish the fire, left a guard with her, and came up for a gunboat.

FROM MEMPHIS—CAVALRY INROADS IN THE SOUTH.

MEMPHIS, Sept. 13.—The cavalry and mounted infantry of the 16th Army Corps, under direction of Gen. Carr, at Corinth, have been active during the past week, going as far South as the Tallahatchie, stampeding the rebel cavalry into Grenada and Okolona. Gen. Carr has also scattered the rebels in the vicinity of Jacinto and Rienzi.

The rebels are reported to have ordered the cotton to be destroyed along the Tallahachie, which the planters were endeavoring to get into the Memphis market.

Rebel malls have been captured with correspondence confirming the report that Johnston is reinforcing Bragg.

A rebel force with artillery, is reported as moving in Upper Kansas, to intercept the movement on the Mississippi. They will receive attention.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 16.

There is rather more demand for fresh ground extra family Flour—2,000 barrels sold at \$6 00 @ 6 25; also 10,000 barrels fresh ground extra at \$5 12 1/2; 2,000 barrels old stock family at \$5 25. Small sales of Rye Flour at \$5 00, and higher. Lard at \$4 00. Not much demand for Wheat—only 4,000 bushels sold at \$1 23 @ 1 30 for red; \$1 32 for old; \$1 53 for Kentucky white. Small sales of Rye at \$1 00; 900 for new. Corn moves slowly at 88 @ 84c for yellow; 81c for Western mixed. Oats steady at 55c for new; 68 @ 70c for old. Crude Petroleum is firm at 35 @ 36c; refined at 57 @ 58c in bond; 65 @ 66c for free. Oil for Ic higher. Sugar 13c. Lard at \$1 12. Lard quiet. Whisky firm at 60 @ 60 1/2c. Receipts of flour 6,819 barrels, corn 207,421 bushels.

BALTIMORE, Sept. 16.

Flour quiet; Ohio extra \$6 62. Wheat dull; Kentucky white \$1 55 @ 1 60. Corn firm; arm at 28 @ 30c. Whisky steady at 51 1/2. Coffee

Married.

At Millersburg, Sept. 15, 1863, by B. G. Steever, Esq., Mr. JAMES COLLINS, of Philadelphia, to Miss ELMIRA COLLINS, of the former place.

Died.

On the 16th inst., MARY, daughter of Geo. Z. and Isabella H. Knobel, in the 9th year of her age.

[Funeral will take place to-morrow morning at nine o'clock, to which the friends are invited without further notice.]

On the 15th inst., BARBARA MOONEY, aged about 10 years.

[Her funeral will take place at 10 o'clock, A. M., on Thursday, 17th inst., from the residence of Mrs. Parsons in Spruce street, between North and State streets.]

New Advertisements.

SPECIAL.

50 DOZEN.

JONES' STORE.

ATTENTION, asked by cash buyers to a large stock of Ladies' Kid Gloves just received from the importer. Stitching new style, warranted. 100 dozen Mens' Buck Gloves and Mitts; also kid, lined and unlined, all of the Gloveville make, New York, warranted. Also, by the Dozen, prices cash. A. J. JONES, sept14-d1t

ELECTION NOTICE for officers and Managers of the Cumberland Valley Railroad Company will be held at the Company's office in Chambersburg, on Monday, the 5th day of October next, between the hours of 10 A. M. and 4 P. M. sept14 d3t E. M. BIDDLE, Secretary.

ELECTION NOTICE.—An election will be held at the office of the Inland Telegraph Company on Third street, on the 6th of October, for the purpose of electing President, Directors, Secretary and Treasurer to serve the coming year. H. J. STAHLB, Sec'y. sept14 dwt

DR. J. C. HOYER, DENTIST.

OFFICE, corner of Market street and Market Square. sept12 3m

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.

The Auditor, appointed by the Orphans' Court of Dauphin county, to distribute among creditors the balance in the hands of A. O. Hester, Administrator of Henry Walters, dec'd., as exhibited by his third supplemental account, will meet the parties interested, at his office in the city of Harrisburg, on Tuesday, the 6th day of October next, at 10 o'clock, A. M., of which they are hereby notified. H. M. GBAYDON, Auditor. sept7 dcoaw3w

GREASON SEMINARY.

PROF. E. HUNTINGTON SANDEES, Graduate of Yale, Principal.

The Fall Term of the above Institution will commence Sept. 21st, and continue eleven weeks.

Board and Tuition about \$40 per term. Send for circular. A few vacancies occur. Address the Principal at Plainfield, Cumberland county, Pennsylvania. sept14 d1m

FOR RENT.—A good stable containing five stalls. Enquire at Burke House, cor Third and Walnut streets. oct 19t

Wants.

WANTED a good girl to do general housework. Must come well recommended. Apply at No. 5, Locust street, near Front. sept16 d1t

WANTED—A White Woman as Cook. Also a young man as Bar keeper. BURKE HOUSE, Third and Walnut st.

WANTED—A well recommended colored woman to do the work of a small family. Must be a good washer and ironer. Apply to MRS. SLEG, State street, near Front. sept14 d1t

SHOEMAKERS WANTED.

TWO Good Shoemakers are wanted to work on all kinds of work. Apply immediately to MATHREW STECKLEY, sept11-d1w Broad street, near Ridge Road.

WANTED—One Good Quarryman who understands the business. "No others need apply." J. MISH, [sept9]

For Sale and for Rent.

FOR RENT OR FOR SALE—A six octave second hand Piano, at W. KNOCH'S, 92 Market street. sept5

FOR SALE.—The house and lot, situated on the corner of Second and North streets, in the city of Harrisburg. Title indisputable. For further information apply on the premises, to Mrs. Joshua Fackler. sept2-d3w

Proposals.

Proposals for Tin Roofing.

PROPOSALS will be received at this office until 8 P. M., Saturday, Sept. 19th (inst.) for forty thousand (40,000) feet of TIN ROOFING, of the most approved model, to be laid on the Carlisle Barracks, at Carlisle, Penna. Tin to be of the best X character, charcoal. Proposals will state price per foot square, laid free of all extra charge. Work to be commenced immediately.

By order of the Q. M. Gen., U. S. A., E. C. WILSON, Capt. and A. Q. M., U. S. A., Harrisburg, Pa. sept7-d1d

Real Estate Sales.

PUBLIC SALE.

VALUABLE REAL ESTATE.

ON TUESDAY, OCTOBER 6th, 1863.

WILL BE sold at Public Sale, on the premises in Conoy township, Lancaster county, Pa., one and a half miles from Falmouth, near Nisley's Mill, and adjoining the Conoway creek, the following Real Estate, viz: A plantation containing

132 ACRES, MORE OR LESS,

on which are erected a large Two Story Dwelling House, Wash House, Wood House, Bank Barn, Wagon Shed and Corn C