

Daily Telegraph

OUR COUNTRY RIGHT OR WRONG.

UNION STATE NOMINATIONS FOR 1868.

PLEDGED 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.

STATE TICKET.

FOR GOVERNOR, ANDREW G. CURTIN, OF CENTRE 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 Wilkes; WM. W. JENNINGS, of Harrisburg; JOHN RINGLAND, of Middletown; ISAAC BERNHEIMER, of South Hanover; R. W. M'CLURE, of Harrisburg, 3 years; HENRY ABRAHAM, of Washington, 1 year; DIRECTOR OF THE POLICE: JOHN KREIMLER, of West Hanover; AUDITOR: SAMUEL M'LENNY, of Lower Paxton.

HARRISBURG, PA.

Monday Evening, Sept. 21, 1868.

Gen. Butler in Harrisburg.

We give up much of our space, to-day, usually devoted to editorial matter, to a sketch of the proceedings of the meeting addressed by Major General Butler in the Court House on Saturday evening last. However meagre this sketch necessarily is, from the fact that we had no time to prepare for a full report, it yet gives the readers an idea of what the distinguished orator said, so far as his decided expressions of loyalty, and his emphatic denunciations of those who sympathize with treason, are concerned. It was a speech in every respect worthy of the man and the cause which he represents. He did not stop to quibble with the Constitution - he did not ask exemption from supporting an administration because he had not assisted in putting it in power. His was a duty to his country - a duty which has led him to wage war against those in arms to destroy the government, as well as to denounce those who sympathize with the acts of traitors by insisting on the Constitutional rights of such persons.

Those who were in the Court House, in this city, on Saturday evening, could not fail to see in the manner with which the audience greeted the speaker that Gen. Simon Cameron had called to the chair to preside, the evidence of his power among and hold upon the masses of the people. It was his first appearance in a public capacity, before the people, since his return from Russia, and the welcome which he received, was at once an acknowledgment of his many great services, and a tribute to his position and influence as an American statesman. Whatever Gen. Cameron's bitterest enemies may say of him, they cannot impair his popularity with the masses of the people. Whatever the enemies of his country may do to imperil his destinies, they cannot crush him with the people. He has always stood near the people of Pennsylvania, than any of the public men of the Commonwealth who have enjoyed its highest honors; and perhaps no man in the State who mingles in politics, is more fully acquainted with its material resources or more thoroughly cognizant of the wants and interests of its citizens, than Gen. Cameron. This was demonstrated on Saturday evening by the masses which crowded the Court House. It was a popular recognition of a practical and thorough bred statesman, one who had well served the best interests of the people, and who in turn was honored by their full confidence and respect. Gen. Cameron's endorsement of the loyal candidates of the State and district, was well received. It will go forth still further to unite and stimulate the efforts of all true Union men, and that our victory in October will be one which will forever establish the authority of the Government, and vindicate the power of loyal men to maintain it against the united assaults of domestic foes and foreign enemies.

FUTURE TELLING ADVERTISERS. - The Tory Organ of this morning is again advertising the vice of time killing. This office had a visit from the Chief of Police some time since at the instance of a Copperhead Alderman, in order to discover whether an advertisement of a certain fortune telling woman had been inserted in the TELEGRAPH, when we told him that the advertisement had been refused by us, but would be found in the Tory Organ. He left with an intimation that the Alderman would have instituted a suit against us for violating the law, but the advertisement appeared in our columns. The facts were plain before him that the law had been violated by the copperhead Tory Organ, and yet we have heard of no prosecution nor of the suppression of the vice. Such is the manner in which justice is administered by copperheads and Tories in this city.

A MONSTER MEETING.

THE PEOPLE OF THE STATE CAPITAL IN COUNCIL. GEN. SIMON CAMERON PRESIDENT. SPEECH OF MAJ. GEN. BUTLER. One of the largest meetings that has thus far occupied our new and beautiful Court House, assembled there on Saturday evening last, to listen to a speech from Major General Benjamin F. Butler. The notice given of the intention of Gen. Butler to speak in Harrisburg was very short, and it was not expected that any but the citizens of Harrisburg would be present to hear him. These, however, came in vast numbers, and from what we have heard of the "great demonstration" of the copperheads in Lancaster city a few days since, who were called to assemble in a "State mass convention," the meeting of loyal men in this city on Saturday last, far exceeded that in Lancaster in numbers and enthusiasm, while our affair was only a city call for a local meeting.

- President, GEN. SIMON CAMERON. Vice President, DAVID MUMMA, GEORGE H. SMALL, A. O. HESTER, RICHARD FOX, J. H. J. PARSONS, WILLIAM HAWK, HENRY BACE-ASTOR, JACOB HIGGS, LEO NACH, WASH. M. OWHELL, F. A. RABER, BENNY BUZE, FRANCIS WENZEL, JAMES W. WEIR, HENRY GILBERT, WM. H. K. FISHER, A. J. JONES, JAMES WITNER W. L. ROYCE, C. L. ROS JORDAN, W. W. HUBBARD, GABRIEL W. WISLING, GEORGE WISNAGAR, WM. M. KERR, DE J. JOHN HERTZ, L. N. O. T. DR. GEORGE BALKET, HON. MOSES R. YOUNG, JONATHAN SPATZ, ABRAHAM FISHER, MAJOR JOHN SHELLE, WM. J. ROBINSON, JACOB D. HOFFMAN, NICHOLAS ZOLLINGER, SAMUEL W. MYERS, JOHN B. COX, WM. KNOCHE. Secretaries, W. B. FORNEY, JACOB SHELLE, J. B. ROYD, L. R. METZGER.

SPEECH OF GEN. CAMERON. When Gen. Cameron took the chair, he was greeted with the most enthusiastic applause. It was the welcome of his old friends and neighbors, whose confidence he has never forfeited and in whose service he has never failed. As soon as order was restored, Gen. Cameron remarked that this occasion had been set apart to hear speak one of the most distinguished statesmen and successful soldiers of the age - a man in all respects worthy of the confidence of the American people. He well remembered his own association with Benjamin F. Butler at

the beginning of the war in which his country is now unfortunately involved. It was at a time when all was doubt and consternation at the National Capital - at a time, in fact, when the capital was cut off from the support of the loyal States, and almost entirely at the mercy of the conspirators. The whole country remembers that the Government was in doubt as to bringing soldiers through Baltimore, and that only within ten miles of that city, at the village of Cockeysville, three thousand Pennsylvania soldiers were bivouacked, uncertain as to marching through Baltimore. At that hour Benj. F. Butler, in the capacity of a plain Militia General, appeared in Washington at the head of a noble band of Massachusetts troops, having landed at Annapolis, and marched into the Federal capital at the very moment when we all needed support and encouragement. I went for and begged him to accept a commission as a Major General in the U. S. Army. He did so, and before the ink was dry which recorded his rank, he had gone back and conquered Baltimore, taking possession of the whole city before the conspirators had time to strike a blow. Such is the man we are to listen to to night. I have known him for many years. He has never failed in a single position he ever occupied. His great genius, his wonderful powers of command, his resources and his promptness in danger, have all been attested. His country recognizes him as one of her noblest sons, and we are here to-night to honor him as one of our most patriotic and faithful fellow citizens.

Gen. Cameron spoke further of the objects of the meeting, by alluding to the political campaign in which the people of Pennsylvania are now engaged. On the result of that campaign depended also the result of the campaign which is now being waged against rebellion. Perhaps if his personal preferences had been consulted, one of the nominations now before the people would not have been made. But this was no time for the gratification of personal preferences. In the presence of an Impaired Government, with a country torn and distracted by rebellion, men must be willing to make any sacrifice for the public good. In this spirit he regarded the duty of every loyal man to support the loyal nominees now before the people. It is by this support that we can best encourage and support those who are directing the National Government and those who are fighting the battles of the National Union.

Gen. Cameron then paid a high compliment to the President of the United States. He referred to President Lincoln as having been entirely faithful to his trust, and as having, in a constitutional spirit, devoted himself to his country with a zeal and a purpose to vindicate its just authority and preserve its legal form. Of course, this is only a brief sketch of Gen. Cameron's remarks, at the conclusion of which, an Motion of Col. Fred. K. Boas, a committee of five was appointed by the president to wait on Major Gen. Butler and invite him to address the meeting.

RECEPTION OF GEN. BUTLER. Gen. Cameron then appointed the following gentlemen - Col. Fred. K. Boas, Henry Thomas, Adj. Gen. A. L. Russell, Dr. George Bailey, and Allen Sturgeon, a committee to wait on Major Gen. Butler and conduct him to the Court room. During the absence of the committee, loud calls were made for gentlemen to address the crowd, but the appearance of the committee in charge of Gen. Butler was the signal for the most tumultuous enthusiasm and cheering, which put an end to all calls for other speakers. When Gen. Butler reached the stand, the enthusiasm became of the wildest description. Cheers after cheer broke from the vast audience present. In the entry leading to the court room a full company of the Invalid Corps was drawn up with arms presented, but these gallant fellows broke through all discipline to mingle their cheers of welcome with those of the throng present.

AFTER ORDER HAD BEEN RESTORED, and on his introduction by the President of the meeting, Gen. Butler said that he had come to Harrisburg more particularly to address his fellow Democrats, of whom, doubtless, there were many in the audience before him. He had entered public life immediately before the close of the last administration of Andrew Jackson, having cast his first vote for Martin Van Buren, and from that time down to the present he had assisted in making every Presidential candidate and in forming every platform of the Democratic party. Gen. Cameron had said something about giving him an office. It was true that he had given him the office he now holds, and it was the first place of honor or profit he had ever held under the Government. Gen. Butler then alluded to the initial movements leading to rebellion. He referred to the movements of the conspirators, commencing in 1832, when the attempt was made to nullify, and when that base scheme was exposed and counteracted by the prompt and stern action of Andrew Jackson. It was the fortitude of Jackson that crushed reb-ellion on then, and prevented the shedding of rivers of blood. Had we had a Jackson when the present rebellion was precipitated it would have been as short lived as nullification. But unfortunately an imbecile was in the White House and all the Departments at Washington swarmed with traitors, at the inauguration of rebellion, so that the fingers of the conspirators were clutched the throat of the Government before its friends had time to prepare fully for its defence. From 1832 the speaker traced the acts of the conspirators, always showing themselves in the proceedings of Democratic National Conventions, where the leading traitors demanded one concession after another, and secured after security for the institution of slavery, until the patience and manhood of the honest men of the Democratic party became exhausted, and until that party was disrupted at Charleston in 1860, by its Southern adherents, who were determined to make the division of the Democratic party the blind carrying on their hellish plot against the Government. The history of the conspiracy was the history of the Southern wing of the Democratic party. Facts proved this, and it was a fact also that the South had never asked for a single con-

cession for its advancement, but which were fully granted by the same party, during all its long years in the control of the Government. Everything the people of the South wanted would have been achieved sooner than that it could be out of the Union. The Supreme Court was composed of Judges whose proclivities and convictions were all favorable to Southern institutions. One branch of Congress could have been controlled by the South and its political allies, so that in any event the institutions and the "rights" of the South were never in peril, at least in such peril as to justify revolt and war against the Government. When Beauregard pointed his cannon from Charleston at Fort Sumter, and thus encouraged conspiracy and there inaugurated war against the Government, every rebel who rushed to arms to support that attack, became a traitor, forfeiting all rights under the Constitution, and making himself amenable to the laws which punish treason with death. From that hour, General Butler said he dissolved his party connection and attached himself only to the cause of the government. He could only support that government by sustaining the administration which represented it. On this point, Gen. Butler addressed himself particularly to his Democratic friends. Many Democrats claimed that they were loyal to the government, but still they could not support the administration. Here General Butler illustrated this discrimination between the government and the administration, by comparing the administration to a locomotive engine and the government to the locomotive itself. Steam is up - the valves are open - the fire hose is rushing over the iron track at the rate of sixty miles an hour. Would it be well to quarrel with the engineer just then? Such a position was indefensible. The administration represented the government, and neither could be divorced from the other. He did not claim that the administration was infallible. It was composed of mortal men, who were liable to err, but while they were the representatives of the government, they must be supported, or the government itself must fall to utter ruin and destruction. In this hour, all that was needed to secure success to our cause and our efforts to put down rebellion, was the unanimous support of those in power. It was our division here in the North, which have thus far delayed our complete triumph over rebellion. Suppose the news should come of the defeat of Rosecrans, which party would it gratify? Who would be benefited by a rebel victory? Those who support the Government but still oppose the administration, would find themselves most benefited by such a defeat, simply because they sympathize with those who are in rebellion, and are ready to sacrifice even the Government to secure the breaking down of a powerful rival political party. Thus a victory by the rebels over Rosecrans, would help the cause of Woodward in Pennsylvania, and vice versa, a victory of Woodward in Pennsylvania will help the cause of the rebellion in every slave State in the South.

Gen. Butler alluded to the question of slavery. Slavery was actually dead. The rebellion had proved too much for it. It died of the blow which was struck for its defence; and out of its sepulchre comes one of the most potent influences for the suppression of the rebellion with which we are now contending. With the slave driven, it has always been the cry, that the negro would not fight, that one white man can hold in check a hundred negroes. This position, said Gen. Butler, I investigated when I was in authority in New Orleans. I soon found that the reason the negro would not fight, was because he had never been taught to fight. He has always been denied the use of arms. A deadly weapon in the white man's hands, who rules on a plantation, is regarded by the negroes as a most tremendous instrument of destruction. That weapon has now been placed in the hands of the negro, and as he regarded it in the hands of the white man, so he esteems it in his own, and accordingly the negro will fight, has fought, and taught his oppressor that a day of retribution and redemption has arrived - and taught also the friends of the Government, that however lowly and far down in the scale of civilization the negro has been placed, God lights the dark path between him and emancipation and through all its dangers, whether they be of suffering or death, he is willing to tread in quest of freedom.

In regard to the end of the rebellion, Gen. Butler said that all depended upon the support given to the Government engaged in its suppression. If the administration is sustained, if the armies in the field are encouraged by loyal sentiments at home, the rebellion cannot last many months longer. At this hour, we have the rebellion reduced to a very small compass. Compare the state of the country in 1862 with that of 1868, and we will see where there has not been some progress made in the suppression of the rebellion. In 1862 we held no considerable portions of Missouri, of Kentucky or of Tennessee; none of Virginia except Forts Monroe and Arlington Heights; none of North Carolina except Hatteras, and none of South Carolina save Fort Royal. All the rest was ground of struggles at least and furnishing supplies for the rebels. Now the rebels hold none of Missouri, none of Tennessee, none of Kentucky, for any valuable purpose of supplies. They hold no portion of Virginia valuable for supplies, for that is eaten out by their armies. We now have a hold in the south which looks to the speedy termination of the war; a termination which can only be hurried forward by the unanimity with which the Government is supported in the free States. Here all depends upon the people. If they want lasting peace, they can achieve it by making the end of treason lasting. Lasting! by depriving traitors of all the means of war, all the resources of rebellion!

We are aware that we are not doing Gen. Butler justice in this hurried sketch of his great speech on Saturday evening last. It was one of those efforts of which even a full report would fail in giving a correct idea. To be fully appreciated it should have been heard; because it was in all respects an able defence of the means used to put down rebellion. In clear terms it fixed the cause of the war upon slavery; and from history it proved that the leaders of the Demo-

cratic party were, and made use of historical facts to justify the southern masses to revolt against the government, in the hope that they (the slaveholders) could erect a government on the ruins of this Union, by which the institution of slavery would be made perpetual, and all industry degraded to the level of slave labor. He clearly proved that the man who refused to aid the administration in crushing rebellion, was equally guilty with the man in rebellion against the government! In fact, Gen. Butler said too much for the enemies of the government in this region, because he proved all he said. His speech, as the clerk of a loyal Democrat, has struck the death knell of disloyal Democracy in this region.

At the conclusion of Gen. Butler's speech, loud cries were made for John C. Kunkel, who considered it best for the meeting to adjourn on what they had heard, promising, however, that he would address his fellow-citizens before the campaign closed.

By Telegraph.

From Rosecrans' Army. DEFEAT OF OUR ARMY IN GEORGIA. ITS RETREAT TO CHATTAHOOGA.

We have the following brief and very valuable news from Gen. Rosecrans' army. The occupation of the telegraph lines for military purposes prevents, for the present, the transmission of detail. LOUISVILLE, Monday, Sept. 21, 12:45 a. m. Our army under Gen. Rosecrans has been badly beaten, and compelled to retreat to Chattanooga, by Bragg, with heavy reinforcements from Lee, Beauregard and Joe Johnston. RUMORS. LOUISVILLE, Sunday, Sept. 20. - All kinds of exciting rumors are prevalent here, some of them quite adverse to Rosecrans' army. The military authorities have the line, and there is very little prospect of getting anything through to night. LATER. DETAILS OF THE BATTLE OF SATURDAY. Guns Captured and Recaptured. THE REBELS REPULSED. CINCINNATI, Sept. 21.

A special dispatch to the Commercial gives the following account of the fight on Saturday: The battle opened at 11 o'clock in the vicinity of widow Glenn's, on the road leading from M.L. More's Cave to Chattanooga, and soon became general, the enemy maneuvering their troops feebly. Early in the action the rebels made an important charge on the famous Loomis battery. Fire out of six guns were captured. Capt. Van Pelt, commanding the battery, was taken prisoner. At 2 o'clock the contest was terrific. The roll of musketry was far more continuous and deafening than at the battle of Stone River. Early in the action the rebels made an important charge on the famous Loomis battery. Fire out of six guns were captured. Capt. Van Pelt, commanding the battery, was taken prisoner.

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LATER FROM EUROPE. ARRIVAL OF THE STEAMSHIP HECLA. The steamship Hecla, from Liverpool on the afternoon of the 8th inst., arrived at this port this morning. The steamship Iberian arrived at Liverpool on the 7th and the City of Washington on the 9th. It is stated that the British Government has resolved to detain the two suspected steamships in the Mersey. The statement that the rebels intend to employ negro troops was received with distrust, and some of the journals regard it as a confession of hopelessness, while others consider it a merely stroke of policy. The European politics are unimportant. The morning Post says there is but little doubt that the two suspected iron rams at Liverpool will be detained by the Government under the foreign enlistment act. It is nevertheless contended that they were built by order of a French house, a contract with the late Pasha of Egypt, but the present Pasha repudiates the contract. The accusation is that they are intended for hostilities against a friendly power, and a course of law must decide upon the question of their detention or release. Assertions are again put forth by Grank Duke Maximilian has concluded at the cap of the Mexican crown. The officers of papers represent the matter as settled. The French pamphlet referred to, undoubtedly, is said to have been issued at the expense of Erlanger, the confidential loan contractor, in order to bolster up that speculation.

SAN FRANCISCO.

IMPORTANT FROM MEXICO. REPORTED POISONING OF MINISTER SALGADO.

THE WAR IN JAPAN. SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 19. The steamer Golden Age arrived last night with dates from the city of Mexico, via Acapulco, to August 10th. The substance of the news is that the guerrillas who occupied the main roads to the Capital had captured several French trains causing much suffering from the scarcity of provisions. The communication with Vera Cruz is constantly interrupted. The guerrillas have occupied Jalapa and Orizaba. Salgado, the French minister, has been poisoned, and was dangerously ill in consequence.

JAPAN. The ship John Kap has arrived from Kana-gawa, with dates to August 10th. Japan continued quiet. A British fleet of twelve vessels sailed for the western shores of Japan, to witness the punishment of the Danjos who recently have been taken to task by the American and French men of war.

All Quiet at Knoxville - Severe Frost. LOUISVILLE, Saturday, Sept. 19. A dispatch from Gen. Burnside reports all quiet at Knoxville and in that vicinity.

There was an extremely severe frost - the first of the season - last night. There are no reports of its ravages from any distance, but it is feared that all of the tobacco not gathered in is seriously injured, or entirely destroyed.

Widow. In this city, on the 19th inst., of typhoid fever, WILLIAM S. YOUNG, aged twenty-one years, two months and twenty-eight days. The funeral will take place from the residence of his parents, in Walnut street, near Fifth on Tuesday afternoon at 2 o'clock. The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend, without further notice. It is always sad to follow those we love to the grave, but it is poignantly sad to follow those to the grave in whom many hopes were centered, and who were just entering on what promised to be a life of great usefulness. Thus it is with the deceased. He had just entered on the discharge of the duties of manhood. He was just about to look forward to a fair future in this world, when all was ended, and he died to open his vision on a fairer future in a better world. We may mourn that the triumphs of this young man have so suddenly ended in this world, but the religion which he professed and in which we believe, teaches us that he has gone where the triumphs of the good never cease, and where he will reap a reward of which his brightest fancy had no conception while he lived.

It is not necessary for us to allude to the good qualities of the man we mourn. These were many and rare; and if those who honor him while he lived, will emulate those, it will be well for them when they come to die.

New Advertisements.

STRAY DOG. - A Setter Dog, Liver colored, has a collar with the initials of "A. V. H." engraved on it, wants an owner. The owner can learn the whereabouts of the dog by applying at THIS OFFICE. sept21-dtd

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL. SELECT Family Grocery. HAVING just returned from the eastern cities, we are receiving all the Fresh and Choice Goods in our line in the market. We can confidently offer a complete stock of First Class Groceries, which we guarantee cannot be surpassed by any other establishment in the State, in selection, price or assortment. sept21 WM. DOCK, JR., & CO.

WILL be sold at public auction at the Government Bakery, on Tuesday, 22nd inst. 350 Flour barrels, and a lot of condensed P. and Ham and Pork. Terms cash in Government funds. Sale to commence at 10 A. M. CHAS. E. BOBBS, SON, Capt. and C. S. U. S. JOHN ESMINGER, Auctioneer. sept21dtd.

Military Notices. OFFICE OF THE BOARD OF ENROLLMENT, 14th DISTRICT, PENNA., Harrisburg, Sept. 21st, 1868. HARRISBURG DRATH.

THE drafted men of the 4th, 6th and 6th wards, of the city of Harrisburg, will report on post-noon tomorrow, the Board of Enrollment, at the Court House, in said city, at 3 o'clock on the morning of each of the days below stated, as follows, to wit: Those of the FOURTH WARD, numbering by their notices, from 346 to 400, both inclusive, will report on Tuesday, the 22nd of September, inst. Those of the SAME WARD, numbering from 401 to 451, both inclusive, will report on Wednesday, the 23rd of September, inst. Those of the FIFTH WARD, numbering by their notices, from 462 to 496, both inclusive, will report on Thursday, the 24th of September, inst. Those of the SIXTH WARD, numbering by their notices, from 496 to 543, both inclusive, will report on Friday, the 25th of September, inst. Those of the SAME WARD, numbering from 544 to 589, both inclusive, will report on Saturday, the 26th of September, inst. J. H. KAY GLEMENT, Capt and Provost Marshal. CHARLES C. RAWN, Com of Board of Enrollment. S. T. OARLTON, Surgeon of the Board of Enrollment. sept21dtd

Wants. SEVERAL WANTED. SEVERAL more workmen at once at this Eagle Works. sept21-dtd WANTED. A WOOD PLANNER at the Eagle Works. sept21-dtd WANTED. EMPLOYMENT by a man lately returned from the army. Has considerable experience as clerk and foreman on public works. Also, several years as clerk and assistant manager at a furnace. Can furnish good recommendation. No objection in going to any part of the United States. Address "Telegraph Office," Harrisburg, Pa. sept21-dtd

WANTED. A good girl to do general house work. Must come well recommended. Apply at No. 6, Locust street, near Front. sept16 dtd