

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.

STATE TICKET.

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

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

COUNTY TICKET.

SENATOR, DAVID FLEMING, of Harrisburg.

H. O. ALLEMAN, of Harrisburg. DANIEL KAISER, of Wiconisco.

WM. W. JENNINGS, of Harrisburg. JOHN BINGLAND, of Middletown.

ISAAC HERSHEY, of South Hanover. B. W. MCCLURE, of Harrisburg, 8 years.

HENRY HARTMAN, of Washington, 1 year. JOHN KREAMER, of West Hanover.

AUDITOR, SAMUEL M'LEHENNY, of Lower Paxton.

HARRISBURG, PA.

Monday Evening, Sept. 28, 1868.

A Renegade to Church and Country.

Our readers all know that when a loyal preacher opens his mouth in defence of his country, the whole breed of tories with which the State of Pennsylvania is cursed, begins to snarl and bark and bite not only at the brave pastor, but the people who listen to the defence. Indeed, if the secession Democracy of the free States affect to hate anything more than another, it is a loyal pastor—a political preacher. Yet, in the face of their affected abhorrence for a preacher who is zealous in advocating the claims and the cause of his country in the dark hour of its trial, we had an exhibition on Saturday evening last, in which the copperheads of Harrisburg assembled to listen to a renegade Methodist preacher, who is interesting over the country, maligning his Government, traducing its representatives and misrepresenting its glorious objects and purposes. Henry Clay Dean is this renegade Methodist minister. He comes from a stock of men in Virginia who have long been prominent in the plots which have culminated in rebellion, and was made chaplain of the United States Senate, either at the close of the Pierce or the beginning of the Buchanan administration, for "his hatred of the North and his bold devotion to the South."

He left Washington city almost a disgraced man, went to Iowa to preach the Gospel of God—which teaches perfect freedom—but his excesses and violence soon lost him the confidence of a western conference, and he was forced to become a renegade or submit to a disgraceful expulsion from a church which tolerates no man who trifles with honor or compromises the truth. This is the preacher who addressed the people of Harrisburg on Saturday evening last. His speech, like his whole life, was a repetition of falsehoods—base slanders of truth—cowardly attacks on the Government, and therefore purely Democratic in all its points and positions.

We deem this notice of Henry Clay Dean and his speech, called for by the facts in his own life and the sentiments he uttered on the occasion referred to. He objected to Benjamin F. Butler, a loyal man, the descendant of a race of heroes, coming to Harrisburg to defend the Government, and we object to Henry Clay Dean, an avowed secessionist, the descendant of a race of slave-breeding traitors, coming to the same city to defend treason.

REMEMBER, Loyal Men, that in two years, nearly TWO HUNDRED THOUSAND MEN, TO AD IN CRUSHING A WICKED AND CAUSLESS REBELLION, were furnished from Pennsylvania, by ANDREW G. CURTIN!

A Democrat on the Stamp for His Country.

On Friday last, we stated that Col. Thomas O. MacDowell, at one time the leading editor of the Patriot and Union, (now the Tory Organ), had been announced to address a Union meeting at Beaver on the same day. On Saturday last, the Tory Organ denied the correctness of our statement, asserting that it was without foundation in fact. Of course our announcement was true, as all statements which appear in our columns, in regard to men or measures, and now to corroborate that truth, we append an extract from the speech of Col. MacDowell delivered, as we stated it would be, at Beaver on Friday last. In the course of his remarks, Col. MacD. said:

He had been struggling for some time to discover how he could come out from his old party associations, and he found he was hugging a myth. His duty to his country at the present time was the result of his considerations. The election of Woodward would imperil the rebels, and intervention of foreign powers would happen as sure as day follows night. Let us say to the South that the Democracy of the North are opposed to them and in favor of the maintenance of the Government and the Union, and by the election of Andrew G. Curtin over George W. We heard they would exemptly it. He was past youthful ambition; he had no desire for office for either State or Federal Executives, and was only prompted in his remarks by his duty to his country. His remarks were especially directed to the Democrats, if any were present whose minds were not clear, and judging from the applause following his remarks on this subject, we would not be surprised if there were hundreds of them present. It was the duty of the North to show the South that they were determined to put down the rebellion, and that the loyalty of the Northern Democrats would be demonstrated in the support of Curtin.

He invoked them to decide for a man whose devotion to his country has been proved. He had been aspersed by those in his own household, but that was the result of party spleen. He had been in close intimacy with the man for many years, and he spoke of the man as he knew him without reference to him as the Governor. He called upon his auditors to support Andrew G. Curtin, as a matter of devotion to the Union, and closed his truly elegant speech with an admirable tribute to the loyalty of the women.

Alluding to this speech, the Pittsburg Commercial says that "Col. MacDowell's remarks were quite a surprise to everybody, and created the most lively enthusiasm. He was complimented with three cheers at the close of his speech, and presented with a handsome bouquet by a lady." Will the Tory Organ give us its opinion of the honesty and integrity of the man who can thus throw aside the harness of a party which he has faithfully and ably served, to range himself on the side of his country at the hour when it needs the support of all its sons? And while the Tory Organ is pondering the wholesome truths of the speech in question, in order to make up its opinion of the facts it asserts, we commend the extract we have quoted to the Democratic friends of Col. MacDowell throughout Pennsylvania.

REMEMBER, The payers, that in one year the ordinary expenses of the State Government were reduced NINETY-FIVE THOUSAND THREE HUNDRED AND SEVENTEEN DOLLARS, (\$95,317.00), by ANDREW G. CURTIN!

Twasdiddle.

When we heard the rumor that Mr. Herman Alricks had declined the copperhead nomination for State Senator, by reason of an optical infirmity, we were inclined to sympathize with him in his affliction, being likewise a sufferer in that respect. But when we read Mr. Alricks' letter of declination in the Tory Organ, on Saturday last, we were constrained to deplore the act, as after that utterance of vile secession sentiments, and the merest twaddle, trash and stuff which ever emanated from any man pretending to common intelligence or the most limited knowledge of the history of the country, it would have been better for Mr. Alricks to know how a free people could treat a dirt eating copperhead uttering and expressing such sentiments. In fact, the more sentiment of the man does not amount to anything serious. Opinions as tamely made up and clumsily expressed as those of Mr. Alricks, can do no harm among a people who are blessed with ordinary intelligence. Any school boy in the Senatorial district concerned, is capable of pointing out the gross misrepresentations in which Mr. Alricks indulges in relation to the causes of the war, and we question if any school boy would append his name to a letter containing as many perversions, or with as much apparent ignorance and blind prejudice, as are spread all over the production of Mr. Alricks. Really, it is the most woful exhibition of political meanness we have ever contemplated, and when we remember that the letter was written by a man who has long occupied a leading position at the bar of this judicial district, and that he has been reputed alike for his versatility and his dignity, we are at a loss to know, with a nature such as he exhibits in his letter, how he ever gained or how he manages to retain the character he now enjoys.

The principal point with Mr. Alricks is, to show what caused the war in which the nation is now involved. In order to strengthen his position as to the causes of the war, he starts with the bold declaration that the Democratic party was neither directly or indirectly responsible for any of the causes leading to the rupture between the slave States and the Government. From this stand-point Mr. Alricks argues that the war was brought about by Northern Abolitionists—by the Black Republicans—and Southern fire eaters. How does history coincide with this statement? Every page of the political record for thirty years past proves that the Southern leaders of the Democratic party have been engaged in preparing for this rebellion. Every page of our legislative history shows that the slaveholders were encroaching on the Constitution, demanding its amendment or alteration, that the peculiar institution might receive new franchises. When these amendments or alterations failed, compromises were devised by which additional sections were added to the Constitution; and at last, when the South was ready for the rebellion, and it had taken a position of offended sovereignty, alleging that the interests of the slave States had been seriously impaired, then another compromise was devised and offered by Mr. Crittenden, in the hope of peacefully settling the question, but that compromise was rejected by Southern votes, because the slave States were prepared for rebellion, and such men as Mr. Alricks in the North had pledged their faith with that of traitors, to contribute to the success of the rebellion. Did not ex-President Frank Pierce write to Jeff Davis, urging him to rebel? Did not Vallandigham, on the floor of the House, defend the right of secession? Did not Bigler, on the floor of the Senate, toy and dally with traitors of the Breckinridge school, affording them time for the completion of their plans, and when the imagined propitious moment had come, at which traitors were to strike the Government a fatal blow, every Democratic leader in the North watched for the forcible ejection of President Lincoln from the Federal Capital, believing and prophesying that the traitors were able to accomplish such a result? Yet in the face of these facts, Mr. Alricks has the audacity (not to write impudence) to assert that the Democratic party is not responsible for the treason which has involved the nation in a bloody struggle for its life. After indulging in such a perversion of facts and history, Mr. Alricks should not complain of the suspension of the writ of habeas corpus. His good sense (if there is any in a composition so made up of political demagogism and prejudice) should teach him that that suspension was made necessary to counteract the efforts of men like himself, who go to work deliberately to misrepresent the facts of history, that they may thus be able to impair the power and influence of the Government, to secure the purpose and ends of party.

The letter of Mr. Alricks, in an intelligent composition, scarcely deserves the merit of a notice. Its fabrications and its perversions only elicit pity where they do not elicit indignation; and we are glad to believe that its author has already regretted its publication.

ADDRESS OF THE COUNTY UNION COMMITTEE.

To the Loyal Men of Dauphin County:

In addressing the loyal men of Dauphin county, the Union Committee do not intend to enter on an elaborate discussion of principle, however vital and important are the issues involved in the great political contest in which the people of every county in the Commonwealth are now engaged. Such a discussion has been delegated to able and more experienced individuals, by whom, we are free to confess, it is being conducted with a manliness, courage and straightforwardness, which the sacredness of our cause inspire and the crisis elicit. But while such elaborate discussion is not called for from the County Committee, we still deem it right that we should remind our fellow citizens of the local as well as the State interest we have in the proper result of the approaching October election. If that election was only to be a contest between fellow citizens and neighbors, for positions involving nothing more than a pecuniary trust, we could afford to leave it go by default, trusting to the laws already created for our protection, and depending upon the common honesty of men as a guard against the fraud and corruption which are exceptional in all communities. But in this contest every man has an immense interest at stake. It is a struggle entirely for principle. It will affect in reality, the domestic peace, the social order and political securities of every man in the land. It will have its influence, for good or evil, on labor and capital. It will decide whether laws constitutionally enacted can be peaceably enforced. It will test whether administrations constitutionally elected and inaugurated shall be fully recognized and respected. It will be the trial between constitutional power and rebellious force—legal authority and armed traitor usurpation. Surely in a contest involving such issues, every man must be interested, so that there can be no neutrals when the fight is between the friends and the foes of the Government. That the struggle is such in Pennsylvania, and therefore the same in Dauphin county, is demonstrated in the actions and heard in the discussions of those who represent the different parties engaged. The friends of Andrew G. Curtin frankly declare that his election will exhibit the force and moral strength of those in Pennsylvania who support the administration of President Lincoln, an administration representing the Government so closely that we cannot divorce the one from the other by force or popular violence, without destroying both. Hence, if the friends of Andrew G. Curtin are defeated—if the cause he represents is rejected, with his defeat and its rejection must come bankruptcy and ruin, rebellion and the rule of conspiracy, because Andrew G. Curtin can only be defeated by the enemies of the Government, and none but the enemies of the Government can produce such effects. Here, then, it is plain, that in the election of Andrew G. Curtin, and the triumphant success of our whole county ticket, depend the continued safety, influence and authority of the National Government. The moral effect of the triumph of the friends of the National Government, is not to be estimated, even as it respects the election of the most insignificant ward or township officer. When that result is not potent enough to have its influence abroad, it will have its effect at home, in staying the spread of the cowardly sympathy for treason which shows itself in the action of our miserable political opponents, and the achievement of even that would repay any honest man in the discharge of so light a duty as casting an independent vote for his country.

What the Union County Committee more particularly desire is, to awaken an interest in the breast of every true man, that will induce him to feel that on his individual labors much of the result of the contest will depend. Without such a sentiment pervading the ranks of loyal men, the action and the appeals of the County Committee would be futile and abortive. Every man can accomplish some good, and when armed with the truth, and battling in a cause as holy as that of the Constitution and the Union, he is invincible. Therefore, let the active loyalists of every ward, borough and township, make it their immediate business to see to it that their locality is fully organized, by the organization of themselves. Let every man, who is cognizant of the want of organization, at once put himself in communication with the Chairman of the County Committee, or with some member of a sub-committee, state the facts of what is wanted, suggesting the best means to supply the deficiency; and thus in a prompt and practical manner contribute to our own strength and the countering of every plan for our defeat which the common enemy may contemplate in such localities.

One of the most important duties of the freeman is to see that every man entitled to a vote, have every facility for the exercise of the franchise, and that those not enfranchised be sternly rejected from the high privileges of a voter. The main hope of our opponents is in the disfranchisement of large bodies of our fellow-citizens. With the party that now antagonizes the Government, it is not so much a question of principle as it is a test of fraud, a kind of brute force, (the same as the fraud and brute force represented in rebellion,) to carry their ends and objects. Brave men understand this, and will, of course, know at the proper time, how to counteract such influences. In this contest

"He who would be free, Himself must strike the blow."

He who would maintain the Government, that his children may enjoy its generous protection and live in peace as he has lived, under its beneficent administration, himself must make the effort for its preservation.

Fellow-citizens of Dauphin county, we must elect the entire ticket representing the cause of the government in this county. We must elect the county ticket, to maintain our local dignity and prosperity. We must give to the nominees for Governor and Supreme Judge a large majority, such as will leave no margin for our friends abroad to doubt our fidelity or our adhesion to question our devotion to the government. The eyes of the men who are perilling life and limb in defence of the gov-

ernment, will be upon us on the election day. All that they, our brave fellow-citizens, demand of us, is our votes—the demonstration of the ballot-box to arouse and strengthen them for the death dealing destruction of the battle field. It is for you to decide whether the heroes of the war shall have such support. It is for you to decide whether the government shall exist another year; nay, whether it shall live another month from the day of the election. And while you are making these decisions, remember that you are pronouncing judgment on the rights of those near and dear to you, that you are arranging the development and progress of your country for good or evil, and that you are fixing your own personal, political and eternal destiny.

HENRY THOMAS, Chairman Dauphin County Union Committee. SULLIVAN S. CHILD, Secretary.

By Telegraph.

FROM WASHINGTON.

General Hooker Enters Upon Active Service. WASHINGTON, Sept. 28. Major General Hooker left Washington today to enter upon active service. It is understood that General Butterfield continues as his chief of staff.

Several vessels of the Potomac flotilla have been on special reconnoitering in the vicinity of Mathias Point. During the past week a detachment of soldiers accompanied them. The country thereabouts was scoured, but no armed rebels discovered.

THE WAR IN GEORGIA AND TENNESSEE.

Burnside Reported at Point of Co-operation with Rosecrans. WASHINGTON, Sept. 28. Major General Burnside is reported to be in communication with General Rosecrans at Knoxville.

ENCOURAGING REPORTS.

AID FROM SHERMAN AND MCPHERSON. General Burnside at Knoxville. HIS POSITION SECURE. Supposed Reinforcement of Rosecrans.

FROM BURNSIDE'S AND ROSECRANS' ARMIES. CINCINNATI, Sept. 28. Brigadier General Franz, and 116 other rebel officers, captured at Cumberland Gap by General Burnside, have arrived at Johnson's Island. The Nashville Union, of yesterday, says that Burnside has reached a point where it was expected he would prevent a flank movement of the enemy. Colonel Wilder, who has arrived at Nashville from Chattanooga, says that Longstreet's men arrived on cars from Virginia while the battle was opening. He estimates our losses very heavy. The city of Nashville is full of relatives of wounded soldiers. Passes to Chattanooga are not so easily obtained. Mr. Boomer, a bridge builder from Chicago, arrived there with sixty men on Thursday night, and will proceed to bridge the Tennessee river at Bridgeport, which will open railway communication all the way to Chattanooga.

GENERAL BURNSIDE AT KNOXVILLE. LOUISVILLE, Sept. 27.—General Burnside was at Knoxville yesterday. The military authorities here say that General Burnside did not know of an impending battle between Rosecrans and Bragg, and could not have reinforced Rosecrans if he had. The battle had been long concluded before the news reached Burnside.

A Kentucky ex-official left Morristown on Monday night, and General Burnside was then forty miles east of Knoxville. General Hartuff is at Knoxville. There are no rebels this side of Greecastle. General Burnside is entirely safe in his present position, and by concentrating at Cumberland Gap can repel any force. His supplies are abundant, and not liable to be cut off.

The rebel telegraph line from the Gap to Morristown is not in order, but there is telegraphic communication between Knoxville, Morristown, Greecastle and Athens. The lines between Louisville and the Gap are expected to be working to-morrow.

There is no news from the front to day.

THE WAR IN ARKANSAS.

Defeats of the Rebel Gen. Cabell and Col. Steerman. THE UNIONISTS JOINING OUR TROOPS. St. Louis, Sept. 27. A dispatch from Little Rock, Ark., dated the 21st, to the Republic, says that Col. Cloud, with 100 of the 2d Kansas cavalry, arrived at that place on the 19th. When between Perryville (where General Blunt defeated the rebels under Steele and Cooper) and Fort Smith, Col. Cloud, with 500 Kansas 2d cavalry and Robb's battery, attacked 2,000 rebels, under Gen. Cabell, in a strongly fortified position, routing them with considerable loss. The rebels retreated towards Arkadelphia.

At Damonville, on the 9th, Col. Cloud attacked 1,000 rebels, under Colonel Steerman, and defeated them, capturing their camp and a large amount of commissary stores.

Over 2,000 mounted Unionists have joined Gen. Leides. Mounted Unionists have also joined Cloud's command, anxious to serve in defence of their homes.

The first train was started on the Memphis and Little Rock railroad on the 21st instant. From ten to fifty deserters reach Little Rock daily. They take the oath of allegiance and are released.

The Reported Reception of Glorious News from Chattanooga. WASHINGTON, Sept. 27, 1868. A rumor was put in circulation here yesterday, and may probably have been published elsewhere, that the government had received glorious news from General Rosecrans, which had not been made public. Upon diligent inquiry, it is ascertained that no news of importance has been received from Chattanooga since that published in Saturday papers. The rumor is attributed entirely to sensation makers. From what can be ascertained the latest dispatches from Gen. Rosecrans show the condition of affairs to be more hopeful.

FROM CHARLESTON.

The steamer Spaulding arrived at Fort Mifflin yesterday, from Charleston bar on Friday morning. Her news is unimportant. Gen. Gillmore is still actively engaged in erecting siege guns. The "hotter" weather has interfered with active naval operations. The health of the army and navy is good.

ARMY OF THE POTOMAC.

There is no prospect of a conflict between Gen. Meade's army and the rebel forces, which accounts for the Rapidan recently predicted as imminent. Lieut. H. Williams, company D, Fourteenth Brooklyn Volunteers, while riding yesterday towards Roxburyville, was attacked by two guerrillas in citizens' dress and shot so severely through the leg that it is feared amputation will become necessary. This affair happened on the west side of the Rapidan, eight miles from the headquarters of the Army of the Potomac.

LATER FROM EUROPE. New York, Sept. 28. The steamer America, from Bremen, via Southampton on the 16th, arrived here today. The North America arrived out on the 14th, and the City of London on the 15th. The steamer Star sailed from the Clyde to run the blockade, and two other steamers were ready to follow. Eighty of the Florida's crew had arrived at Cliff, and proceeded to Liverpool. The Confederate loan is quoted at 25 per cent. discount in the London money market.

Arrival of British War Vessels. New York, Sept. 28. A large British steam frigate, and British sloop-of-war are coming up.

Markets by Telegraph. PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 28. The demand for flour is very moderate, both for export and home use—sales of 2,000 bushels for export, \$5 50 for extra and \$6 00 for @ 25 for extra family. Small sales of rye flour at \$5 00, and corn meal at \$4 00. The offerings of wheat small, and demand very moderate—sales of 5,000 bush. at \$1 35 for old red, \$1 38@1 40 for new red, \$1 42@1 43 for amber and \$1 55 for white. Bye is steady at 97@98. Corn is in fair demand at 90c for yellow and 90@91c for mixed western. Oats range firm at 72@75c. Coffee firm—sales of Rio at 28@30c, and Laguira at 31c. No change in provisions. Whisky improved—sales at 63 @64c.

New York Money Markets. New York, Sept. 28. Exchange on London dull at 63@64; Stocks irregular and unsettled; Chicago and Rock Island, 106; Cumberland, 80; Illinois Central, 112; Michigan Southern, 185; New York Central, 184; Penna. Coal, 144; Reading, 129; Gold, 124.

Married. On the 27th inst., by the Rev. John Walker Jackson, Mr. GEORGE W. MILLS to Miss LUDIA H. RAYMOND, both of Harrisburg.

Dir. On the 27th inst., JACOB C. MOZZ, in the 35th year of his age. The funeral will take place from his late residence in Sixth street, near Walnut, on Wednesday afternoon at 3 o'clock, to which the relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend without further notice.

New Advertisements. INDUCEMENTS TO PURCHASERS. A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF DESIRABLE SILKS ARE OFFERED AT LOW PRICES!

PLAIN BLUE AND BROWN SILKS, ENG. REP. MOURNING SILKS, PLAIN COLORED FIGURED SILKS, MAGNIFICENT BLACK DRESS SILKS, BLACK FIGURED DRESS SILKS, These Goods are of the very best Makes, and Cheap. CATHOART & BROTHER, 627 d2w Next door to Harrisburg Bank.

OPENED THIS MORNING! A FULL LINE OF GENTS UNDERWEAR! UNDER SHIRTS, (all kinds and sizes) DRAWERS, (all sizes and kinds of materials.) BOYS' UNDER SHIRTS AND DRAWERS. LADIES' UNDERWEAR.

Call and examine at CATHOART & BROTHER, 626 d2w Next door to Harrisburg Bank.

GREAT FURNITURE SALE. \$5,000 Worth of Furniture for Sale. W. BABB & CO., Auctioneers, Harrisburg, Pa., respectfully inform their numerous friends, that in connection with the auction business, they have opened New Furniture rooms, where all kinds of Furniture will be sold, cheaper and at lower prices than at any other place in the city. They having made arrangements with the largest manufacturing establishments in New York, Philadelphia and Baltimore, and being in daily receipt of Furniture, the largest orders will be filled at the shortest possible notice. Always on hand Sofas, Stuffed Parlor and Case Seats, Chairs, Tables, Marble Top Dressing Bureaus, Wardrobes, Bedsteads and Tables of every description; Fancy and Common Furniture. All kinds of Second Hand Furniture taken in exchange for new. The highest price paid for second hand household Furniture, Clothing, &c., by W. BABB & CO., Auctioneers, next to State Bank. sept19-4f

MILLINERY AND STRAW GOODS. I HAVE the pleasure of informing my customers and the public generally, that I have now on hand a full stock of Fall and Winter Goods, including French Fashions Bonnets, Ribbons, Silks, Velvets, Laces, French and American Flowers, Feathers, &c. Also, Straw Bonnet and Felt Hats and Bonnets, of the latest styles and designs. WILLIAM KRUSEN, No. 218 Arch street, Philadelphia. sept12-22m

GUNNERS, ATTENTION! ALL PERSONS are cautioned not to trespass on the premises of the undersigned, known as the Half-way House Property, situated on the Middletown turnpike, about 4 miles from the city. The attention of gunners is respectfully directed to this notice. DAVID MUMMA, Jr. sept25 d8t

ORNAMENTAL AND FRUIT TREES. VINES, SHRUBBERY, &c., &c., will be sold at much more reasonable prices than in the coming spring. Orders sent by mail or otherwise, will be promptly attended to. J. MISH, Keystone Nursery. sept25

Wants.

SIX TO EIGHT GOOD CARPENTERS at the HARRISBURG CAR MANUFACTORY.

WANTED—A colored boy, to make fire in a heater and take care of one or two horses. Good reference required. None other need apply. Apply at this office. sept28

WANTED—Boarding in a private family by a man and his wife, with room furnished or not. Address X. Y. Z., sept25d1f

WANTED. AN ACTIVE young man wanted to take charge of a Ladies' and Gents' Fancy Saloon on the Lebanon Valley Railroad. Must have a thorough knowledge of the business, or taken as a partner if preferred. Small capital required. Address for particulars box 54, Lebanon, Pa. sept22 d1w

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

For Sale and for Rent. FOR SALE. A FRAME HOUSE and Lot of Ground, situated in Second street near North, late the property of J. L. Cunkle, dec'd. Possession given immediately. For further particulars enquire of GEORGE CUNKLE, Administrator. Harrisburg, Sept. 26, 1868.—1wd

FOR SALE.—The undersigned offers the house in Third street, now occupied by him as a law office, and by George Dress as a restaurant, at private sale. Possession of all excepting the third story and the law office, will be given about the middle of October next. The latter will be vacated as soon as a suitable office can be procured. Terms easy. For further particulars enquire on the premises DAVID MUMMA, Jr., sept25 d8t Attorney-at-Law, Third st.

FOR SALE. A FIRST-RATE Young Milk Cow, quiet, easily milked and warranted sound in every way. For particulars apply to the subscriber in New Cumberland. DANIEL BALSLEY. sept25d1w

Proposals. PROPOSALS FOR PLASTERING. SEALED PROPOSALS for plastering the Officers' Quarters and Barracks at Carlisle Barracks, will be received at my office in Harrisburg, Pa., until Thursday, the 1st day of October, 1868, to plaster 8,000 Square Yards, viz: For Officers' Quarters, 6,000 square yards, to be finished with good hard white coat. For Barracks, 3,000 square yards, to be finished with skim coat. The work to be commenced about the 15th of October and finished by the 1st of December, 1868. The contractor to furnish all materials of the best quality, and do all the work in the best manner. The bids will state at how much per square yard the work will be done, and be accompanied with the actual signatures of two responsible guarantors. By order Quartermaster General. E. C. WILSON, Capt. and A. Q. M. sept25 dtd

New Advertisements. HENRY C. ORTE, Teacher of the Piano, Melodeon and Violin. Terms reasonable. 16 Third street, between Market and Chestnut streets. sept11 d3m

OFFICE DEPOT COMMISSIONER, HARRISBURG, Sept. 26th, 1868. WILL BE SOLD at Public Auction at the "Soldiers' Rest," on Wednesday, 30th inst., a lot of condemned Hams. Terms—cash in government funds. Sale to commence at 11 A. M. CHARLES E. ROBINSON, Capt. and Depot C. S. JOHN KEMMERER, Auctioneer. sept25 d1e

STRAY HEIFER. CAME to the residence of the subscriber in Derry township, Dauphin county, near Derry Station, on or about the 19th day of August, 1868, a Red Heifer, white back, some white at the legs. The owner is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges and take her away, otherwise she will be sold with according to law. PETER SNYDER. sept25 d8t

POTATOES. THE undersigned has made arrangements whereby he is prepared to furnish the citizens of Harrisburg with their stock of winter Potatoes, at prices much below those charged by the farmers attending our market. Hotel keepers and private families are invited to call and secure their winter supply. JOHN WALLOVER, Jr., Agt. Office in Reading Railroad Depot. sept24 d1w

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, in the City of Harrisburg, that upon the petition of the Mayor of said city, the Court has appointed six viewers to assess the damages caused by the opening of said streets, and that they will proceed to assess said damages on Thursday, October 15th next, 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 Collector. sept25 d10t

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP. THE partnerships heretofore existing under the name and style of JAMES WOOD & CO., Pittsburg, and WOOD, STEELING & CO., Middletown, Pa., and Pittsburg, are hereby dissolved by mutual consent, Robert B. Steeling retiring, he having sold out all his interest of whatever nature in said firms to Mr. James WOOD. ROBERT B. STEELING, Wood. Pittsburg, Sept. 7th, 1868.

The undersigned will continue the manufacture of Iron and Nails under name and style of James Wood & Co., as heretofore. JAMES WOOD, LEVI MATTHEWS, G. W. BELTSCOVER, J. T. WOOD, G. A. WOOD. sept24 d2w

POTATOES. A LARGE supply of very Superior Potatoes just received and will be sold wholesale or retail at a very low price. WM. DOCK, Jr., & CO. sept25

PEPPER. A LARGE SUPPLY, just received and for sale low, wholesale and retail. WM. DOCK, Jr., & CO. sept24