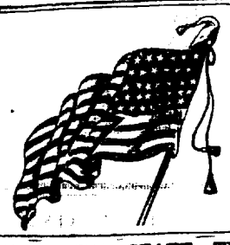
Daily Telegraph.



PEOPLE'S UNION STATE TICKET.

AUDITOR GENERAL:
THOMAS E. COCHRAN,
of York County.

SURVEYOR GENERAL:
WILLIAM S. ROSS,
of Luzerne County.

HARRISBURG, PA.

Tuesday Morning, August 12, 1862.

UNION COUNTY CONVENTION.

The friends of the Administration and the opponents of the present unholy rebellion, are invited to assemble in County Convention for the nomination of county officers, which will meet in the Court House at Harrisburg, on Tuesday the 19th day of August, 1861, at 10½ o'clock A. M.

Meetings for the election of delegates will be held in the various townships of the county, at the usual place of holding said elections, between the hours of five and seven P. M., and in the several wards and boroughs between the hours of 7 and 9 P. M., on Saturday the 16th inst.

H. C. ALLEMAN,
Chairman Republican County Committee.

THE SEMI SECESSIONISTS who infest the loyal cities and who have disgraced the loyal cities with their open aid of the rebellious cause, persist in making mischevious opposition to the vigorous policy the government has adopted to crush the rebellion. These men are determined to oppose the war, and should be marked. The preservation of the government is insignificant in comparison to the success and popularity of their own theoretical constructions of the Constitution. They seek to make war a ridiculous exhibition of power, by insisting that those to whom we are opposed by rebellion, should not be forced into obedience, and that while traitors renounce all their obligations to the government, they do not forfeit a single right under its laws and prerogatives, but are entitled to the full protection of an authority which they affect to despise. This is the preaching and the practice of the anti-war party. We hear such sentiments avowed on our streets—we read them in our local, treason, sympathising journals—and to just such a spirit can we trace all our past reverses and the necessity for our present stupendous efforts. But the time has gone by for such doctrines to be advocated with impunity. The government has become terribly in earnest, and the people have at last caught the fire of this determination. We have discovered to our sorrow that the influence of traitors at home has seriously interposed with our influence and power on traitors abroad. The hands of the loyal men of this land have been deterred from striking the blow which was to crush treason, by those who claim to be loyal, and yet make that claim the pretext for all sorts of games in favor of the rebellion. They have raised the anti-war cry whenever the power of the government was arrayed in force to strike a heavy blow. But all this is now ended. The spirit and the vigor of the government and people are aroused. War is to be made a reality to those who invoked and precipitated its horrors. War is to be waged with vigor that peace may be the more speedily restored, and that our brave men in the field may be returned to their homes. This is the sense and the judgment of the nation. He who opposes this spirit as it is displayed by the people and the government, is an ingrate and coward. He who affects to differ with the government in its policy to crush rebellion, or seeks to invent constitutional theories as arguments against the stern and practical action of men in authority, is a traitor at heart, and should be afforded but little chance or opportunity to practice his treason.

GENERAL ROBERT MCCOOK, who was so brutally murdered by a party of guerillas while riding in his ambulance, is referred to by the Cincinnati *Daily Times*, as one of the bravest soldiers that ever stood before a regiment in the federal service. He was the idol of his command, whether as the officer of the well known 9th, or as the Brigadier of a more extensive force. This is the second son of Judge McCook slain in the unholy contest—the first, scarce eighteen years of age, fell while resisting the enemy's attack on our hospitals at Bull Run; the other, while enfeebled by disease, riding in an ambulance at the head of his troops. Gen. Robert McCook was the brother of General A. McDowell McCook, of George W. McCook, Esq., late Attorney General of Ohio, and Col. Daniel McCook, now at the head of one of the new regiments. He was also a cousin to Col. McCook, of the Second Kentucky Cavalry, and Major Anson McCook, of the Second Ohio Infantry. He was one of the stars of the celebrated fighting family of McCooks, which, we believe, now numbers eight men occupying important positions in the army.

THE PEOPLE will rejoice to learn that the Government is at last opening its eyes to the fact that we are fighting with a foe toward whom we have extended an uncalled for and unmerited clemency. Henceforth, we are satisfied there is to be a different policy inaugurated. If the secessionists wish their country to be desolated, desolation must ensue, if in the reconstruction of the Union they demand it, termination, they must abide the result. Those who enter the army now may depend upon it, that towns occupied hereafter will be held, and that territory conquered will be subjected, no rebels being left to molest our rear, or disturb the transportation of supplies to our soldiers fighting in a holy cause.

WHICH IS THE STRONGEST?

The struggle which has been kept up between the north and south, or more properly the loyal and disloyal states, has developed many strange features of strength, endurance, perseverance and indomitable military activity. To the world all these exhibitions must seem strange and undefinable, when the difference presented by a contrast of the resources and strength of these sections is fairly observed. When it is fully known that the strength of one section so far outnumbers the other, it will be asked why that force was not immediately invoked to put down rebellion? and to this the only answer which can be satisfactory, is that the policy of the government has been one of more humanity to its rebel children than it has been just and considerate to its loyal citizens. All this was dictated by an honest and lofty purpose of bringing about a settlement of our difficulties, without the augmentation of the horrors of war.—But as these means have not proven adequate to the end, with the same spirit and determination to quell the rebellion, the government has now changed its policy. Its full force, so far as that is vested in the numerical strength of the people, is to be invoked, and war in earnest will be waged to crush this rebellion, not alone in its armed menaces, but in all its civil and individual purposes.

One of the great objects of the government, at this time, is to ascertain and array its full strength. We owe this display to ourselves and to the world,—to the world, as a warning against all present and future attempts to interpose in our domestic differences—to ourselves, as an assurance of the power the nation possesses for self-preservation. In order that this strength may be mathematically demonstrated, the *Pittsburg Gazette* has prepared the following tabular statement, which must of course be of unusual interest at this time, as it shows the whole able-bodied force of both North and South. The usual enumeration is of the men between the ages of eighteen and forty-five, but this does not give the whole strength of a nation available for warlike purposes. Should a war last three years, lads between fifteen and eighteen could be made use of before the war was over. At a pinch, also, men between forty-five and fifty could be used:

WHITE MALES IN THE UNITED STATES BETWEEN THE AGES OF FIFTEEN AND FIFTY YEARS IN 1850 AND 1860, ACCORDING TO THE UNITED STATES CENSUS.

Loyal States.	1850.	1860.
Maine	148 279	157,175
New Hampshire	80,547	82,968
Vermont	80,698	81,004
Massachusetts	270 410	286,808
Rhode Island	39 186	40,289
Connecticut	97,886	121,254
New York	827,115	1,038,894
New Jersey	117,580	162,260
Pennsylvania	567,808	745 488
Maryland	109,181	136,664
District of Columbia	9,678	14,319
Northwestern Virginia	52 324	86,470
Ohio	456,582	618,198
Indiana	284,926	291,904
Illinois	217 991	484,094
Wisconsin	86,895	260,871
Michigan	100,578	191,652
Iowa	49,060	182,692
Minnesota	2,891	41,595
Delaware	9,6.8	11,718
Total	3,637,012	4,666,700
The North and West have drawn on this force thus far, for army and navy		900,000
Left		4,060,708
Seceded States.	1850.	1860.
Virginia	212,686	151,738
North Carolina	125,851	145,987
South Carolina	68,758	67,575
Georgia	120,262	144,314
Florida	12,750	21,165
Alabama	101,756	126,077
Mississippi	73,450	105 569
Tennessee	173,447	196,691
Louisiana	81,829	144,148
Texas	48,366	121,844
Arkansas	40,351	83,716
Total	1,049,311	1,268,822
The South has drawn upon this force thus far		500,000
Left		768,822
Border States.	1850.	1860.
Kentucky	185,720	215,485
Missouri	155,041	272,841
Total	340,761	488,276

This table shows the enormous advantages the loyal states possess over the disloyal in men; the figures giving the wealth and resources of the north would be quite as startling as a matter of contrast. If, with this superiority, we fail, then as a nation we deserve to die.

THE SOUTHERN CONSPIRATORS, when they had organized rebellion, boasted that they would fire the southern heart with a flame which would never be quenched. From appearances at this time, we begin to think that the flame has been ignited in the wrong hearts, so far as the success of rebellion is concerned. The fire has taken hold of hearts that are true and loyal—pure and patriotic. It is the great heart of the masses of this nation that is aroused, for the defence of the government, aroused, too, by the action and purposes of the conspirators themselves. These wretches little dreamed of this, when they organized rebellion. They made no calculation that while they were arming the ignorant and besotted masses of the south for a struggle to overthrow the government, that they were igniting a spark which would light a flame more furious than any which treason ever before encountered. This has been accomplished. The great loyal heart is fired, and justly fired. Twenty-three millions of citizens can raise three millions of soldiers, and they now demand that it shall be done. The brave men in the trenches must know that they will be supported. The other brave men marching to render them support, must know that heavy columns are in reserve to render them the proper aid at the proper time. All must know that our suffering soldiers will be released. All must know that our columns will be so large that there can be no more duelling on equal terms—staking the valuable lives of our veterans against equal or superior numbers of wicked and worthless conspirators. The country has called, and the call is being answered, not in feeble bleats or loud hurrahs, but in the march of thousands of brave men hurrying to the camp and the battle-field—and that force, as it augments, will be large enough to make success positive. This is politic and humane. It is true economy. It will finish the war in a soldierly and statesman-like manner. It puts us in a position to dictate terms. What citizen will refuse to rejoice at this change of policy?

From our Evening Edition of Yesterday

Battle between Gen. Banks and Stonewall Jackson.

THE REBELS CROSS THE RAPIDAN.

GEN. BANKS ATTACKED BY A LARGE FORCE.

A SEVERE BATTLE.

WE HOLD OUR POSITION.

Arrival of Gen. McDowell's Reinforcements.

GENERAL POPE IN THE FIELD.

Gen. Geary Loses an Arm.

GEN. BANKS ACCIDENTLY INJURED.

Jackson and Ewell in Command of the Rebels.

Heavy Losses on Both Sides

WASHINGTON, Aug. 10.

It would appear from a private despatch from our correspondent that there has been a fight in the valley; but the particulars have not been received, the public despatch awaiting the approval of Gen. Pope.

NEW YORK, August 10.—The following despatch has been received by the *Tribune*:

HEADQUARTERS, 6 miles below Culpepper, Va. August 10, 1862.

A battle was fought yesterday between Gen. Banks and Stonewall Jackson.

Gen. Bayard, of Gen. McDowell's corps, with his cavalry brigade, had been engaged before in the extreme advance, near the Rapidan river, in skirmishing and manoeuvering; taking some prisoners, and ending with a slight loss, baffling the efforts of a large force to surround and cut him off.

Yesterday morning he was engaged for some hours before Gen. Banks came up, and with four regiments of cavalry, the 1st Pennsylvania, 1st Maine, and 1st Rhode Island, delayed and embarrassed the enemy's advance.

The rebels, under Jackson and Ewell, had crossed the Rapidan in force, and their advance guard, 15,000 strong, was attacked by General Banks yesterday afternoon, about six miles south of Culpepper Court House.

The fight was almost wholly with artillery at first, but the infantry became engaged about six o'clock, and a determined and bloody contest followed.

General Banks's right wing, under General Williams, suffered severely.

The rebel position was in the woods, while the troops which attacked them were obliged to cross an open field.

It was not till about 6 o'clock that it became evident that the rebels were attacking us in force. Previous to that, there had been rather desultory cannonading.

The whole rebel force suddenly attacked us in overwhelming numbers at all points. Nearly all their regiments had full ranks.

At 7½ o'clock Gen. Pope arrived on the field from Culpepper, accompanied by Gen. M'Dowell, with a part of M'Dowell's corps.

The battle was then substantially over, Gen. Banks holding the ground that he had occupied at the beginning.

After the arrival of Gen. Pope there was an artillery contest, continuing at intervals till nearly 12 o'clock. The night was unusually clear and the moon full.

The rebels planted a battery against M'Dowell's centre, where Gens. Pope and Banks were, bringing them both under fire. The Generals and their staff were so near the rebel lines, being actually in front of their own lines, that a sudden charge of the rebel cavalry was made from the woods, a quarter of a mile off, apparently with a view to capture them.

The attempt was repelled by a vigorous fire from McDowell's troops, and the generals and their staffs left the field under a cross fire from the rebels and their own troops.

The fire of the rebel batteries was afterwards silenced.

Gen. Pope, on arriving, sent fresh troops to the front to take the place of General Banks' exhausted columns.

The enemy did not renew the attack except by artillery.

Our troops were under arms and in position all night.

Gen. Banks was on the field throughout the action and constantly under fire. His handling of his troops and personal gallantry is highly praised by his officers.

The bravery and good conduct of the troops were conspicuous during a large part of the fight. When overpowered by numbers, some of the regiments retreated in disorder.

Colonel Knipe of the 46th Pennsylvania, is dangerously wounded.

Lieut. Col. Selfridge was severely wounded.

Major Mathews had his arm amputated.

Adjutant Boyd was severely wounded.

All of the 46th Pennsylvania.

Col. Donnelly of the 28th New York was fatally wounded; Lieut. Col. Brown had his arm amputated.

Major Cook was killed—both are of the 28th New York.

Col. Chapman, of the 5th Connecticut, was wounded and taken prisoner.

Lieut.-Col. Stone, of the same regiment, was killed.

Major Blake, of the same regiment, was wounded and taken prisoner.

Major Savage, of the 2d Massachusetts, is probably killed. He was left on the field in a dying condition.

Captain Abbott, of the same regiment, was killed.

Gen. Banks was rather severely hurt by an accident. A cavalry trooper ran against him and he was struck heavily in the side. Nevertheless, he remained on the field, and is on duty this morning with his command.

Gen. Geary was wounded, and has had an arm amputated.

General Augur is severely wounded.

Major Pelouze, General Banks's adjutant, took a command of a hesitating regiment, and gallantly led it through a galling fire. He received two shots, and is severely but not dangerously wounded in the side.

Captain Williams is missing. Captain Goodwin is also missing. Captain Quincy was taken prisoner. Surgeon Leland was wounded.—Lieut. Cakey was wounded seriously. Lieut. Austin and Lieut. Buckman, of the 1st New Jersey cavalry, were wounded. No other officers in that regiment were hurt.

Lieutenant Hopkins, of the 7th Ohio, was wounded.

Col. Ruggles, chief of staff to Gen. Pope, had his horse shot under him. Two of Gen. Pope's body-guards were killed.

Col. Morgan, of Gen. Pope's staff, and Major Perkins, of General Banks' staff, both received bullets through their hats.

The 2d Massachusetts Regiment was in the hardest of the fight, and suffered severely.

The 5th Connecticut, 27th Indiana, and 46th Pennsylvania Regiments, are badly cut up.

Lieut. Ramsey, of Gen. Banks' staff, had his horse shot under him.

General Wilder, of the rebel forces, was wounded.

The losses are very heavy on both sides, and it is supposed, that not less than two thousand or three thousand were killed and wounded, or are missing, on each side.

Some prisoners were taken by both sides.

Jackson and Ewell were both present in the battle.

Reinforcements to the amount of 18,000 men reached the rebels last night at about the same time that ours arrived.

Skirmishing in front is going on this morning, but the troops on both sides are so much exhausted by fatigue and the intense heat, that no serious encounter is expected to take place to-day.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 10.—Reports were brought into Culpepper on Friday, of the crossing of the Rapidan by the rebels in force.

It is said by a passenger, who came from the vicinity of Waterloo to-day, that Gen. Banks' column, which was in the advance, was attacked by Gen. Ewell in superior numbers.

The struggle continued all day yesterday, and may at any time be resumed.

The loss is severe on both sides. A number of our wounded have been brought to Culpeper.

No details of the battle have been officially received. It is represented that Gens. Price, Augur and Geary were wounded.

LATER.

THE BATTLE BELOW CULPEPPER COURT HOUSE.

REPORTED CAPTURE OF 1000 REBELS.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 10.—The train which came in to-night brought five persons—the wife and clerks of Captain Loomis, Quartermaster at Warrenton, and a reporter.

Banks', Sigel's and McDowell's commands have been engaged. Warrenton is deserted. All the United States stores have been removed to Culpepper. A fight is now in progress eight miles below Culpepper. The cannonading is quick and heavy. General Sigel is reported to have captured one thousand rebels.

The engagement, at the latest hour, is said to be successful on our side. The Rebels fought on an elevation, where they had placed masked batteries, with which they opened on our troops. Two trains of empty cars left Alexandria to-day, to bring up the wounded from Culpepper.

All the travel has been stopped on the Orange and Alexandria Railroad.

THE VERY LATEST

WASHINGTON, August 11.—Accounts from Culpepper, represent the enemy's estimated force at 20,000 and ours, exclusive of cavalry and artillery, as not exceeding 7,000.

The number of regulars wounded is large, but the wounds are generally slight. The number of killed is small.

On Saturday night the teamsters lit their fires, causing the enemy to shell our new position for two hours with considerable effect.

Yesterday morning the enemy was not in sight, but the indications were that they were reinforced on Saturday night, and were attempting to flank our position.

Nothing has been heard from Gen. Buford at Madison Court House.

Interesting from Nashville.

Skirmish Between Wynkoop's Cavalry and the Rebels.

THIRTY REBELS KILLED.

Dastardly Attack on a Rail Road Train.

TWENTY PASSENGERS WOUNDED.

THE MURDER OF M'COOK.

NASHVILLE, August 8.

Col. Wynkoop's 7th Pennsylvania Cavalry attacked Col. Forrest's rebel force on Calf river, near Sparta, and killed thirty of them. He then withdrew and rejoined General Nelson, at M'Minnville, where an attack by the rebels in large force is expected.

A train from Columbus was fired into by the guerillas, and twenty passengers wounded. The brakesman died of his wounds to-day. He received fourteen shots.

Cross-ties were placed on the road to obstruct the passage of the train. The engineer, knowing that his only safety was in going ahead, opened the valves and dashed ahead through the obstructions, thus saving the train.

A small Union force, guarding a wagon train, was to-day driven from Lebanon back to Nashville.

It is reported that Gen. Buell has possession of Chattanooga, but this needs confirmation.

The body of Gen. McCook was forwarded to Cincinnati this morning. The 9th Ohio regiment, of which he was formerly colonel, inflicted a severe chastisement upon the people residing near the scene of the murder. Several dwellings were in flames at one time.

NASHVILLE, Aug. 10.—The Nashville *Union* says that Governor Johnson has been authorized by the Secretary of War to release the Tennessee prisoners in the North, and exchange them for the loyal Tennesseans imprisoned in the South. Ex-Governor Campbell has been appointed commissioner. He goes North to-day.

General Bragg is in command of 80,000 troops at Battle Creek.

Three rebels were hung in Alabama for the murder of two federal soldiers.

Col. Wynkoop, with 180 cavalry, surprised 700 of Forrest's men on Monday near Sparta. Wynkoop withdrew after a sharp skirmish, losing one man and killing thirty rebels.

FROM PORT ROYAL.

Capture of a British Steamer while Trying to Run the Blockade.

NEW YORK, Aug. 11.

Advices from Port Royal to the 7th state that the gunboat Unadilla captured the British steamer Ladona whilst trying to run the block ade. She had been previously struck while trying to run by Fort Pulaski. She has a heavy cargo.

A BRITISH STEAMER SAILING WITH ARMS FOR THE REBELS.

NEW YORK, Aug. 11.

The bark Reindeer reports that the British steamship Scioto, with a cargo of arms for the rebels, sailed from Barbadoes for Nassau on July 15th, and when going out of the harbor hoisted the rebel flag.

From Washington.

Circular from the War Department

The Evasion of Military Duty and Suspension of Disloyal Practices.

WASHINGTON, August 11.

The following is a copy of a circular issued to-day:

WAR DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, D. C. August 11, 1862.

To Military Commandants, Provost Marshals, U. S Marshals and Police Officers:

You will receive herewith an order from the War Department to prevent the evasion of military duty, and for the suppression of disloyal practices, dated the 8th of August, 1862. This order, to be efficient, is necessarily very comprehensive in its terms, and its proper execution requires the exercise of sound judgment and discretion in the officers to whom its enforcement is entrusted; and to guard you in its execution, the following instructions are to be observed:

First, The order comprises two classes of persons, viz: Those who are about leaving the United States to evade military duty, and those who, for the same purpose, leave their own State. Leaving the United States until the military draft is perfected is absolutely prohibited, but it was not the intention of the order to interfere with the transit from State to State of any person but those who design to evade military duty. Whenever you have reason to believe that the purpose is to evade military duty the order will authorize the detention of any person leaving his own State, county or military district.

Second, Any person so detained may be released on giving bonds to the United States, with sufficient security, in the sum of $1,000 conditional for the performance of military duty if he should be drafted, or the providing of a proper substitute.

Third, Immediate report is to be made to this office of all persons so detained, with the cause of their detention.

Fourth, You will exercise the power of arrest and detention with caution, and so as to avoid giving annoyance or trouble to any person, excepting those who are seeking to evade the performance of their duty to their country.

Fifth, the Governors of the respective States are authorized to give passes and permits to their own citizens desiring to leave the State without intent to evade military duty.

By order of the Secretary of War.

Signed, L. C. TURNER,
Judge Advocate

The Ram Arkansas Destroyed.

WASHINGTON, August 10.

The following is from the Petersburg *Daily Express* of yesterday:

"RICHMOND, Aug. 9.—A dispatch from Gen. Van Dorn to Secretary Mallory states that the confederate ram Arkansas, Lieutenant Stephens commanding, had been destroyed. She left Vicksburg on Monday to co-operate in the attack on Baton Rouge.

"After passing Bayou Sara, her machinery became deranged, and whilst attempting to adjust it several of the enemy's gunboats attacked her. After a gallant resistance she was abandoned and blown up. Her officers and men reached the shore in safety."

FROM MOBILE.

REBEL DESERTERS FROM FORT MORGAN.

NEW YORK, Aug. 11.

A letter dated off Mobile on the 31st, reports that six men had deserted from Fort Morgan, reaching the United States frigate Susquehanna with considerable risk. They had all their arms and accoutrements with them and agreed to shoot each other rather than be recaptured by the rebels. They report the garrison at Fort Morgan to be from 600 to 800 strong, many of them are foreigners and that but little resistance will be made by two thirds of the garrison to our forces. Two companies of light artillery, who skedadled from Shiloah, garrison Fort Gaines.

FROM KEY WEST.

BOSTON, August 11.

The U. S. Steamer San Jacinto has arrived at Quarantine from Key West on the 2nd inst. She has 80 cases of yellow fever on board and there have been 8 deaths from that disease.

Married.

This morning, August 11th, by the Rev. Wm. T. Robinson, Captain JAMES M. BRADSHAW, of Indianapolis, Indiana, to Miss ESTHER M. DELL, of Harrisburg.

New Advertisements.

ATTENTION ACTIVE AND DARING YOUNG MEN.

Enlistments for the War

Major George H. Bardwell, of the 116th Regiment P. V., is now at Herr's Hotel, where he will remain until Saturday next, August 16th, for the purpose of receiving recruits for his regiment.

The bounty in this regiment amounts to TWO HUNDRED AND SIX DOLLARS—$106 of which is paid by the city of Philadelphia, and the other $100 by the U. S. Government.

The regiment is now in camp near Philadelphia, and only lacks two hundred and sixty-four men.

Squads or fractions of companies received, and transportation furnished as soon as recruits are received for the camp for the 116th.

Apply to
MAJ. GEORGE H. BARDWELL,
dm&e,1w* 116th Reg. P. V.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY.—An active honest and reliable boy, between the ages of 14 and 18; one from the country preferred. Apply at the store of NICHOLS & BOWMAN.
au11-d3t corner Front and Market streets

NOTICE.

ALL employees of the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad company, who may enlist in the service of the United States for the purpose of crushing the rebellion now threatening the liberties of our country, are hereby assured, that their respective situations will be kept open and given them immediately on their return; and that the facts of their volunteering to defend their country in this emergency, will be considered here after as greatly in their favor for promotion to any suitable positions in the service of this Company.
CHARLES F. SMITH, President.
Philadelphia, August 8th 1862. au11 dlm

LOTS FOR SALE.

R. J. HALDEMAN will sell lots on North street and Pennsylvania avenue to those desiring to purchase. Apply corner Front and Walnut streets. jy31 d f

CLARET WINE!!!

We are closing out a VERY SUPERIOR LOT at less than cost
jy8 WM. DOCK Jr. & CO

Call and examine those new jars for preserving fruit, the best, cheapest and simplest in the market.
NICHOLS & BOWMAN,
jan2 Corner Front and Market Sts.

New Advertisements

TO THE PUBLIC.

I TAKE this method of informing my friends and the public that my wife suffered for nearly six months with dropsy, and that she has been perfectly cured under the care of Dr. Wick-Lin a homeopathic physician. I would therefore recommend the afflicted to call on him.
WASHINGTON ASSERI,
au11-d3t 1w West Hanover-town, Dauphin Co.

EXTENSIVE assortment of glassware just received, and for sale low by
NICHOLS & BOWMAN,
au11 Corner Front and Market streets.

FOR RENT.

THE restaurant under Herr's Hotel. Apply to COYLE & HERR.
[aug8-d3.*]

NOTICE.

THE South Ward School Directors will receive proposals for building a two story brick school house, on the corner of Fourth street and Blackberry alley. The payments will be made as the building progresses, reserving fifteen per cent. till completed. Plan and specification on the same at the office of D. C. Kell. Sealed proposals must be handed to Jacob Houser, President, on or before August 12th. Securities must accompany the proposals.
au11-d3

FOUND.

IN the dining room of the American House, in Canal street between Walnut and State, on Saturday evening, August 9th, a FIVE DOLLAR bill, which the owner can have by calling at the hotel.
au12 d3* WM. P. HUGHES.

PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS, the Honorable JOHN J. PEARSON, President of the Court of Common Pleas in the Twelfth Judicial District, consisting of the counties of Lebanon and Dauphin, and the Hon. SAMUEL LANDIS and Hon. MOSES R. YOUNG, Associate Judges in Dauphin county, having issued their precept, bearing date the 18th day of June, 1862, to me directed, for holding a Court of Oyer and Terminer and General Jail Delivery and Quarter Sessions of the Peace at Harrisburg, for the county of Dauphin, and to commence on the 4th MONDAY OF AUGUST NEXT, being the 25TH DAY OF AUGUST, 1862, and to continue one weeks.

Notice is therefore hereby given to the Coroner, Justices of the Peace, Aldermen, and Constables of the said county of Dauphin, that they be then and there in their proper persons, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon of said day, with their records, inquisitions, examinations, and their own remembrances, to do those things which to their office appertains to be done, and those who are bound in recognizances to prosecute against the prisoners that are or shall be in the Jail of Dauphin county, be then and there to prosecute against them as shall be just.

Given under my hand, at Harrisburg, the 4th day of August, in the year of our Lord, 1862, and in the eighty-sixth year of the independence of the United States.
J. D. BOAS, Sheriff.
SHERIFF'S OFFICE
Harrisburg, Aug. 4, 1862. } au4-dawtd

THE PIC NIC OF THE SEASON
"TURN OUT ONE AND ALL."
THE FRIENDSHIP FIRE COMPANY,
OF HARRISBURG,
Will give a
PIC-NIC,
AT MUMMA'S WOODS,
NEAR MECHANICSBURG,
ON TUESDAY, AUGUST TWELFTH, 1862.

All the citizens of Dauphin and Cumberland counties are respectfully invited to participate.

EXCURSION TICKETS,

Will be issued on the Cumberland Valley Railroad making the fare only

ONLY TWENTY-FIVE CENTS

from Harrisburg to Mechanicsburg and return. Gentlemens tickets twenty five cents, admitting them to the woods. All respectable ladies are invited without further charge than their fare.

WEBER'S STRING BAND

will be in attendance. The company have also agreed to take their Steam Engine along and give a trial in Mechanicsburg during the day, for the benefit of persons who have never seen it work. The cars will leave Harrisburg at 8.05 A. M., and returning will leave Mechanicsburg at 6.45, P. M. All persons are requested to purchase their tickets before entering the cars.

No spiritous or malt liquors will be allowed on the grounds and all persons are positively forbidden to come on the grounds intoxicated.

SULLIVAN GUILD, ANDREW SCHLAYER,
ROBERT FOUGHT, ABRAHAM STEES,
GEORGE BARNETT, Managers.

N. B. It is hoped that our citizens will all join with us in having an old style Pic-nic, as our object is to make enough money to make a payment due on our Steam Engine.

WHEELER'S
CHEAP COAL YARD.

THE undersigned is now prepared to sell coal at the following

LOW RATES:

Lorberry nut coal	@ $2 25 per ton.
" egg "	@ 3 .5 per ton
" stove "	@ 3 25 per ton.
" broken "	@ 3 :5 per ton.
Wilkesbarre lump or cupola	@ 3 00 per ton.
" steamboat	@ 3 25 per ton
" egg	@ 3 25 per ton.
" broken	@ 3 25 per ton.
Lykens Valley nut	@ 2 50 per ton
" egg	@ 3 0 per ton
" broken	@ 2 50 per ton.
Smith's coal	@ 3 50 per ton.

☞ The Lorberry coal is a cleaner coal than the Lykens Valley, kindles as easy, does not clinker, and will burn longer and give more heat.

Coal sold by the boat load, car load, single, half, or third ton and by the bushel.

☞ All coal of the best quality mined and delivered by the

PATENT WEIGH CARTS.

Harrisburg, Aug 9th d1m JAMES M. WHEELER

ENLIST! ENLIST!

TEN DOLLARS WILL BE GIVEN,
IN ADDITION TO ALL OTHER BOUNTIES!

To recruits for the
FORTY-FIFTH REGIMENT
Pennsylvania Volunteers, (Col. THOMAS WELSH,) now at Newport News.

OFFICE NINE MEN, of the first class, are wanted immediately for this regiment. Apply at
EVANS & HISSELLS.
au11-d6t No 418 Arch st eet.

GAITEY MUSIC HALL.
Walnut Street between 2d and 3d.
ROBERT EDWARDS.....Sole Lessee and Manager.
Admission to all parts of the House.....15 cents.

MORE NEW STARS
IMMENSE ATTRACTION!

First appearance of
MISS MOLLIE FIELDING
THE GREAT FRENCH DANSEUSE,

☞ Whose artistic performances have received without exception, the most flattering notices from the press and the most extensive of the elite of New York, Philadelphia, Boston and other principal cities, will have the honor of making her first appearance in Harrisburg on

Monday Evening, August 11th, 1862.

Re engagement of
JAKE BUDD AND
DAN HOWARD,

The Great Favorite, Ethiopean Comedians, in connection with the

STAR GAIETY TROUPE

Miss Julia Edwards, Dick Bertheloh, T. H. Holt, Master Perry, T. H. Bonnell, Prof. Variant, Master George, the Baby clown, Mons. De Louis and the educated dog,

JENNY LIND.

Doors open at 7½ to commence at 8 o'clock.

FIVE DOLLARS REWARD.

THE above reward will be paid for the apprehension of person who stole the Pears from the yard of the undersigned in Walnut street.
WM. S. SHAFFER.
au10-d3t