Paily Telegraph

HARRISBURG, PA. MONDAY MORNING, JULY 4, 1864.

FOR THE AMENDMENT OF THE CONSTITUTION GRANTING THE SOLDIERS' RIGHT TO VOTE.

Election Tuesday, Aug. 2, 1864.

NATIONAL UNION TICKET.

FOR PRESIDENT,

Abraham Lincoln,

OF ILLINOIS.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT.

Andrew Johnson, OF TENNESSEE.

Report of Another Raid.

Our city was alarmed yesterday afternoon by the report that another raid was anticipated in the Cumberland Valley. If such is really the fact the rebel force cannot be a large one, and must be under the guerrilla leader Mosby. Our force in that region is sufficiently large to counteract any movement the rebels may make, and we have no fear that serious damage can be done by them without being captured by our forces, who are posted all along the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad.

P. S.—Up to ten o'clock last night General Couch who is stationed at Chambersburg, telegraphed, that he had received no information that the rebels had crossed the Potomac.

The New Secretary of the Treasury. Our dispatches from Washington inform us that the balance of the seventy-five million loan advertised for by Mr. Chase, of which thirty-three millions were not accepted, has been withdrawn from the market. Gold has fallen some fifty per cent. since the resigna-

It seems now a conceded fact that Mr. Fessenden has accepted the Secretaryship, and we may look for a radical change in financial

An Apceal in Behalf of Pennsylvania's Sick and Wounded Soldiers.

We print, to-day, a proclamation from Governer Curtin, appealing to the people of Pennsylvania for means and material to relieve the sick and wounded soldiers of the State, now suffering in every hospital in the country. The different agents of the State write that our soldiers—our sons and brothers—in many | the ordinary military hospitals. We do not instances are absolutely suffering for the need of comforts and nutriments essential to their recovery. In the midst of the gathering plenty of our harvests, surrounded with lavish luxuries and incalculable abundance, the wonder of our people will be that the appeal should have been so long postponed, as each man and woman strives to excel in the generosity of their contributions.

There must be no time wasted in words on this subject. What is needed is a perusal of the Executive appeal, and then that practical response which will achieve the relief required.

Independence Day.

The return of the 4th day of July, 1864, marks the Eighty-eighth anniversary of American Independence. The day demands such notice and respect, as will, we trust, have their influence in the suppression of all business, and a union of the hearts of the Ameri- tional Government. They knew why they can people in that homage which is due to an | buckled on their armor—they had counted occasion which is invested with so much interest, and still fraught with all that is to make history grand and memorable in the future. The independence of the American people, as they emerged from a colonial existence to that of the condition of a Union composed of sovereign commonwealths, was achieved only by the shedding of rivers of blood, and the sacrifice of vast treasures .-Those who surrendered their lives and made those sacrifices deemed the cost small for the great work accomplished .-Our fathers were willing to incur those expenses for what they deemed the certainty of being able to bequeath the principle and the prestage of a tree government to their posterity, thereby creating an asylum for the oppressed of all nations, and a home for the "free and the brave" of all climes. What our fathers aimed at, would have been solidly and surely | in the name of those whose hearts now yearn accomplished, had the antagonisms to freedom been entirely banished from the compact into which they then entered for a perfect Union | hospitals at once to make arrangements for the and the security of a structure based upon the principle of self-government. Erecting a great Republic on foundations whereon it was conceded the elements of a barbarism rested, was the total error of those who fondly and include in that appeal all who are suffering patriotically but not wisely organized the first workings of the American Union. Had provision been made for the extinction of slavery-had the barberous relic of a thenpast age and a repudiated regime been even by impucation repudiated, the generation which is now struggling with a flerce conspiracy, would have been spared its sacrifices, and, undisturbed by passion or war, would have presented the grandest spectacle of a free government the world ever beheld. But let us not reproach the omissions of the past out of which grew the gigantic error of the present. If our fathers failed in their duty to freedom, it was because they did not and could not then fairly comprehend what "domestic servitude" or slavery meant. We gave to slavery the force wherewith to organize the rebellion in which its minions are now engaged. We pampered its upholders and encouraged their pretensions. And now, confronted by their fierce passions, it is our duty to conquer and extinguish the upholders of slavery, or to be conquered and extinguished in turn, by the influence of that institution.

-A year ago, we fondly anticipated that the return of another 4th of July would witness the nation at peace, with its enemies conquered by its authorities, with its armies and navies victorious, and with its govern- absolutely wild to relieve and succor and

ment in operation in all the States. Disappointed in our anticipation so far as actual peace is concerned, we do not lack confidence in the strength, virtue and valor of those who are eventually to accomplish these sublime results. Our faith in the sanctity of freedom and the majesty of a free government, gives us that confidence in the final result, which will hereafter add additional fustre to our Fourth of July. Even if the battle is waged until the return of another anniversary of our national independence, and another return is added to that, we still believe that the victory will be with those who are for freedom. God might as well be expected to change one of the immutable laws by which he preserves the harmony and working of His creation, as the American people to yield a subversion by which their form of Government would be impaired, their progress in political greatness and glory impeded, or their physical and territorial development obstructed! We are now struggling for a more perfect independence than that declared July 4th, 1776. When that is achieved, as God has decreed it shall be, then indeed will Independence Day mean what it implies, and the stars and stripes become in reality the emblem of a nation that

The Sick and Wounded in the Military Hospitals.

The casualties in the fearful battles waging n Virginia, adding immensely to the number of the sick and wounded soldiers in the military hospitals of Washington city, Georgetown and Alexandria, Va. Among these are a very large number of Pennsylvanians. When it is considered that the localities of these hospitals are easy of egress for railroad trains and steamboats, and that the connection between those points and others in the rural districts of Pennsylvania is direct and certain, a petition for the removal of at least the sick and wounded soldiers of Pennsylvania deserves the serious attention of the Sec. retary of War and the Surgeon General. We do not pretend to assert that the inmates of our military hospitals are not treated with all the care a soldier has a right to expect; but so many of our braves were wounded before they had learned all the duties of a soldier that to them the treatment of the hospital is about as rough as the practices in the entrenchment or the dangers in the open field. Hence, a large per centage of the deaths in the hospi tals is due to the treatment which patients receive. Many a valuable life might be saved. if proper nursing were insured-if pure air and light were had-if palatable food could be provided-if cleanliness and cheerfulness, and devotion and affection were bestowed on the suffering hero. These are not peculiar to care how assiduous or how liberal the Government may be, how vigilantly it may supervise the action of its subordinates, the wound ed in a general hospital are certain to suffer more or less, if not of actual neglect, at least of inability or inexperience on the part of those charged with their care. We are not condemning the Government, when we allude to these facts. But is it not better that both the Government and the people should understand the true facts, that a proper remedy may at once be applied?

There now comes up to us in our mountain retreats and our homes in the valleys, a cry of suffering intense and agonizing. It is the voices of our brothers, of the fathers and the sons of the State of Pennsylvania, who went forth ardent and valorous, full of hope and patriotism, to do battle in defence of the honor, the integrity and the perpetuity of the Nathe cost and were prepared for the fearful risk, satisfied that those who were left behind would be faithful to their memory if they fell, and still more faithful to their persons if the chances of war left them as wrecks on the beach of the country's glory and greatness. "I will be faithful to you in death, and true to you in suffering," were the last works spoken by many a loving wife and sweetheart of Pennsylvania, as they bid adieu to their soldier husband and lover. "Your home will be ever open to receive you, dead or alive," was the assurance given by many a fond parent. as sons marched gaily out into the rough road which led to where their country's foes stood arrayed for battle. The time has arrived for the fulfillment of these pledges, and in the name of the people of Pennsylvania-in the name of sacred affection and holy lovefor husbands and sons and lovers, we implore those who have authority in the charge of the removal of the sick and wounded of all the States to their homes. We write now, more particularly for our own, our suffering Pennsylvania heroes, but humanity dictates that we should in the military hospitals. It is not possible that the Government can properly care for its wounded defenders. Whatever may be its arrangements-whatever the extent of its lavish expenditures-whatever its vigilance, the wounded soldier in the hospital is in danger of suffering, and every groan wrung from a veteran by such neglect is a curse to the nation and a disgrace to the Government. Home is the proper abode for the wounded soldier. Home, particularly for those who belong to Pennsylvania and States as easy of ingress from Washington city; and when we write "home," we do not mean exactly the circumscribed precincts of that sacred abode; but anywhere and everywhere in the State, where a larder is full, a hearthstone clean, and the hearts of the family pure and patriotic, the soldier of the Keystone has now and ever

The people of Pennsylvania want their wounded. This is a plain and practical desire. All over the State-in the Cumberland Valley, rich with its ripening crops-in the counties washed by the Delaware and the Schuylkillin the district watered by the Susquehannaalong the Lehigh and the Juniata-in fact, in every locality penetrable by railroad trains or steamboats, the people of Pennsylvania are

will have, a home!

nurse and restore to service, or retain and support the wounded heroes of the State. If the Government will at once enter on some arrangement by which the removal of the sick and wounded capable of transportation can be secured from Washington to points in Pennsylvania, it will do humanity such a service as no nation ever rendered, and create a feeling at home from which incalculable benfits will be derived. By this process more soldiers will be restored to the service than could be raised by the draft in double the length of time consumed by their removal here and back again to the army. Anywhere in this State, the wounded would receive attentions which could not fail in their restoration. In the military hospitals such restoration has become a matter of chance, in which all is against the recovery of the soldier. The heat of a crowded building—the absence of all but the dull routine of purely professional care-the atmosphere of the dying-the constant accession of the suffering, all combine to render the condition of the wounded excruciating and terrible.

We trust that the authorities here and the people all over the State, will at once petition the War Department on this subject. The sight of a blade of green grass—the odor of a familiar flower—the consciousness of being once more at home, will do many a poor mangled, or fever heated, worn and weary soldier more good, than all the surgery and medicine which the regulations prescribe. If a petition for their removal is properly presonted to the Secretary of War, he dare not refuse the appeal-and if he did, he would be overwhelmed with the groans of the dying and the curses of the living. We want our wounded at home! God help the poor fellows, they want to come home! What nobler appeals than those should be needed to elicit the favorable responses of those in authority?

Our Sick and Wounded Soldiers.

'AN APPEAL FROM GOV. CURTIN.

The Sufferings of our Heroes in the Hospitals.

Pennsylvania Asked for Succor and Relief.

EXECUTIVE CHAMBERS, PENNA. HARRISBURG, June 2, 1864.
To the Men and Women of Pennsylvania:

Supplies for your wounded in the various hospitals outside of the State, in addition to those furnished by other agencies are again required. Your voluntary care has provided well for those within the State.

At and near Washington, Baltimore, Louisville, Nashville and elsewhere, wounded volunteers from Pennsylvania are suffering from privations.

The regular agents of the State at Washington and Nashville, as well as special agents whom I have sent to other points, concur in representing the sufferings of our brave men from these privations to be most severe and heart-rending. I forbear to go into details.

For substantial and effective relief they

nust rely, now as heretofore, upon your unos tentatious zeal and promptness The supplies most needed for their imme-

diate use are Shirts, drawers, socks and handkerchiefs, Wines.

Spirituous liquors. Domestic wines, such as Currant, Elder-

erry. &c. nned fruits and vegetables. Jellies, jams and preserves.

Apple butter, peach and quince butter.

Onions. Tobacco. Arm-slings

Finger stalls. Bed rings and such other articles as you have been in the habit of furnishing. Some money to purchase fresh, perishable

fruits and other articles which cannot be furnished in kind. Money should be forwarded direct to Col. Francis Jordan, agent of Pennsylvania, No. 487, Eleventh St., Washington, D. C., or Col.

James Chamberlin, agent of Pennsylvania, Nashville, Tenn. Supplies in kind may be sent direct to Col. Jordan or Col. Chamberlin, or to this place, whence they will be immediately forwarded. To secure abundant supplies, it has never been necessary to do more than let you know

that they were needed. It is not necessary to do more now. I call on you with the certainty that the appeal will

be promptly answered.

When any considerable amount of stores shall be contributed from the same neighborhood, I will (subject to the regulations of the U.S.) send persons from the neighborhood with the stores, so that they may have the gratification of themselves distributing them among our wounded friends and brothers.

By Telegraph.

REPORTED RETREAT OF GEN. SIGEL FROM MARTINSBURG.

A Rebel Raid Anticipated.

PRILADELPHIA, July 3. News has been received here that Gen. Sigel retreated from Martinsburg this morning without making any fight, the dispatch does not state whether the enemy was in front.

FROM THE FRONT.

C. H. GRAFFEN.

SAFETY OF GEN'L WILSON'S COMMAND THE DEATH OF COL. BALLIER CONFIRMEED

LATER FROM GEN. GRANT

Washington, July 3. There is nothing new from the front to-day except that Wilson having accomplished his work successfully on his laid raid, has succeeded in getting back without serious loss

This has been one of the most daring raids ver attempted and one that has done the enemy incalculable injury. The death of Col, Balier of the 98th P. V.

Grant's preparations are nearly complete and the magnitude of his preparations will be made public in a few days. O. H. GRAFFEN.

STILL LATER.

Confirmation of General Kautz's Return.

Great Success of the Expedition.

Rebel Attack on Our Forces Repulsed.

A Portion of Our Wagon Trains Lost but Re captured

NEW YORK, July 3, Special dispatches from the headquarters of Gen. Grant's army record the return of Gen. Kantz with the loss of many men, horses,

twelve guns and wagon trains. The expedition was most successful in the destruction of the Danville and Weldon railroad, mills and an immense amount of rebel property. On returning they were over-whelmingly attacked by Fitz Hugh Lee and Hampton's cavalry and infantry. Our cavalry repulsed them several times but they were finally surrounded and the retreat of the wagon trains and artillery cut off. Orders were then given to retreat, which was effected through

a dense woods and march. The artillery was spiked and the wagons burned. It was reported that the sixth army corps had vigorously attacked the rebels and retaken some of the guns—another dispatch states that eight guns were recaptured by the sixth corps and that the division occasioned by the movement of the second and sixth corps enabled Gen. Wilson to defeat the rebel cavalry and reach our army, with consider-

able loss. A letter from the 18th corps, gives the details of what was intended as a surprise to the rebels by Gen. Baldy Smith, which, however owing to disobedience of orders by Barton's brigade, resulting in nothing but drawing a heavy artillery and musketry fire from the

THE LATEST

Safe Return of Generals Wilson and Kautz.

20 to 25 Miles of the Danville Railroad Effectually Destroyed.

Heavy Firing Heard at Petersburg.

BALTIMORE, July 3. A letter dated Bermuda Hundred, July 1st, P. м., says Gens. Wilson and Kautz's cavalry have just returned from their recent raid having destroyed from 20 to 25 miles of the Danville road very effectually. On the return they encountered the enemy in strong force, and a cavalry fight was the result, with considerable loss on both sides and some cap

tures of men, horses and guns.

Heavy firing was heard in the direction of Petersburg last night. The result has not been ascertained.

From Washington.

Withdrawal of the Phirty-Three Million Loan SEN. FESSENDEN AND THE TREASURY.

WASHINGTON, July 3.

The notice proposing for a loan of thirty-three millions, being the amount of unac-cepted offers under the former seventy-five million advertisement is withdrawn and all proposals received will be returned to the of-

Senator Fessenden had a long interview with the President to-day, and was subsequently in the Senate attending to business. There seems now to be no doubt that he has consented to accept the position of Secretary

of the Treasury.

The Senate has confirmed the nomination incy A. Gillmore to be a Major Genera

of Volunteers.

The Navy Department has been informed of the capture of the British schooner R. S. Hood by the steamer Protus. She was from

From Hilton Head.

45 Rebel Officers Placed Under Fire of the Rebel Batteries.

New York, July 3.

The steamer Fulton from Hilton Head on the 30th has arrived. The Palmetto Herald states that Secession-

ville near Charleston was vigorously shelled by our forces last week. It is reported that another rebel ram has been launched at Charleston.

Forty-five rebel field officers arrived on the 29th and were immediately sent to the front, under the fire of the rebel batteries, in retaliation for Union officers having been similarly

treated in Charleston.

It was reported at Hilton Head, on the 29th, that Admiral Dahlgren had received information that the pirate Alabama with three other pirates was soon expected off that coast. The monitor Nahant and gunboats Flambeau, Pawnee, Tonoma, and aloop-of-war Saratoga

have formed the fleet off Charleston, Our batteries continue to shell Charleston Four rebel rams are now in Charleston Harbor and two more are nearly completed. frigate New Hampshire has arrived at Port

From Gen. Sherman.

Unsuccessful Assault Upon the Enemy's Po sition.

Gen. Harker Killed and M'Cook Wounded.

CINCINNATE, July 2. The Commercial has received the following dispatch, dated Sherman's headquarters, There are reports of an unsuccessful assault

of the enemy's position at Kenesaw mountain, on the morning of the 27th.

At 8 o'clock P. M., selected portions of the 4th and 14th and Logan's corps moved to attack in three columns, striking the enemy's entrenchments on the right, left and centre. After a flerce fight, lasting between one and two hours, our troops were compelled to fall back everywhere, finding it impossible to carry the crest of the hill in the face of such destructive fire.

Gen. Harker fell in the assault on the right and Dan M'Cook was severely wounded. Our position is now considerably in advance of that occupied before the assault. Our loss is about two thousand.

Expected Call for More Men.

NEW YORK, July 3. The Herald's special Washington dispatch says that the President will call for helf a million men immediately after the adjournment of Congress.

Doings of Sanitary Commission. WARHINGTON, July 3.

The U.S. Sanitary Commission have now 350 agents operating for the relief of the national forces in the departments of the East and South. The Sanitary Commission terday distributed twenty-two tons or fortyfour thousand pounds of pickels, tomatos, onions and lemons amongst the men in the trenches before Petersburg.

NEWS FROM GEN. WILSON'S EXPEDITION.

DESTRUCTION OF RAILROADS.

The Intersection of the Danville & Richmond and the Petersburg & Lynchburg Railroad Destroyed.

Miles of Bridges and Roads Burned.

Rebel Attack on Gen. Wilson. THE SIXTH CORPS SENT TO ASSIST HIM,

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, June 29-10 P. M. At length Wilson's cavalry expedition which marched nine days with the purpose of de-stroying the Danville railroad has been heard

rom, through other than rebel sources. Capt. Whittaker of Wilson's staff with an escort of forty men left the head of the returning column at Reim's Station on the Weldon road fifteen miles below Petersburg early this morning, and reached Meado's headquar-ters at 11 A. M.

He slashed his way through a column of

rebel infantry which was moving down to in-tercept our cavalry, losing in the dash 25 of his 40, but he got through. Wilson's com-mand consists of his own and Kautz's

Not halting on the way to more than tem-porarily break the Weldon road, which he did at Reim's Station, he moved rapidly to Burkesville, the intersection of the Danville and Richmond and the Petersburg and Lynchburg roads, 80 miles from Richmond—then to the work of destruction with all the might of thousands of active men.

Up to this time he met but little opposition. With Headquarters at Burksville, he despatched commands in each of the four directions where lay a railroad. In this way on the Danville road he burned bridges 40 miles apart, and thoroughly destroyed to the burning of every tie and twisting of every rail, some twenty miles between.

On the Petersburg and Lynchburg road he utterly destroyed 30 miles and fired bridges out of that distance.

He turned to come back when he met skir-

nishing right, left, front and rear, but nothing not easily ridden through until last night at Stony creek, on the Weldon road 18 miles below here. The enemy had concentrated in front and

themselves attacked late in the afternoon, and s severe engagement ensued, lasting into the night. He met the same force that had been dealing with Sheridan north of Richmond. The result does not seem to have been de cisive, although the losses sustained and in-

flicted were large. During last night he turned the enemy's flank coming in between him and Petersburg, preferring that to the other flank and a longer march.

So far as the force he had been fighting is concerned, the move seems to have been successful. He eluded it, and would have reached

our lines by noon but for the rebel infantry column which Capt. Whittaker discovered and rode through.

Gen Meade ordered the Sixth Corps as an offset to the rebel infantry, to march to Wilson's support, and such of Sheridan's cavalry

as had come up, to hasten in that direction.

The Sixth Corps marched early in the afternoon, divested of all impediments, stripped for marching and fighting.

Such is the situation as far as heard from, but the collision has doubtless, already been precipitated. We shall hear from it to-

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

JULY 4, 1864.

HAVE this day disposed of my interest in the drug trade to Isaac D. Latz, who will continue the business at No. 6, Market Square. I can endorse Mr. Lutz as a competent and reliable druggist, one worthy the patronage of the community.

G. W. RELLY.

I. D. LUTZ, 🧦 DRUGGIST,

NO. 6, MARKET SQUARE.

AF Reily's Old Stand, HARRISBURG.

FOR SALE,

FOUR STATIONARY STEAM ENGINES. BUILT for the Mine Hill Planes, and run about six months. Toey are all of the same pattern, and of the following dimensions:

Diameter of cylinder 18 inches. Length of stroke 6 feet.

Length of stroke 6 feet.

They have two setts of valve gear, one for link motion and the other the ordinary hook motion. There are two shafts and six cranks, and two extra pisions, piston rous and packing complete.

These engines are well adapted for rolling mills, and also for holsting and pumping at mines.

They can be examined at any time after the first of July, upon application to the subscriber at Crassons.

These engines will be sold as they stand, and removed at the expense of the buyer.

Scaled proposals will be received up to Saturday night, July 16th, and the awards made within one week theyeafter. Terms of payment: Cash before delivery.

Supt. M. H. & S. H. R. R., Cressons, Schuylkill county, 194. dts

jy4-dts

PUBLIC SALE

OF THE CELEBRATED TROTTING STALLIONS. WILL be sold at public sale on WEDNESDAY, JULY 131H, 1864; at the public house of
James Baymond, in Harrisburg, the following named
Stallions, viz:
GEN TAYLOR.
GEN. ZACHARY TAYLOR.
GEN. TAYLOR, JR.
BROWN DICK BLUTCHER
Sale to commence at 1 clearly

Sale to commence at I o'clock, P. M., when terms will made known by DAVID LONG, Surviving partner of the firm of Long & Buraett. L. P. VANDERSLOUF, Auctioneer. jy4-dlw*

FOR RENT. SEVERAL rooms suitable for offices, ad-Joining WARD'S MUSIC STORE, in Third street, near Market, with the privilege of garret, cellar, hydrant, yard, ac. Possession given immediately. For terms ap-ply at the Sheriff's office.

PHOTOGRAPHS.

A LARGE assortment of Photographs of Generals and fancy pictures for sale CHEAP, at \$1 per dozen, at SCHEFFER'S BOOK STURE, my20 Harrisburg, Pa

EA & PERINE'S WOBCESTER SAUCES, the most popular and the purest ever offered to the public, just received and for male by SHISLER & FRAZER (SUCCESSITE LA WIP. Dock, jr. & Co. DO YOU wish a good Gold Pen ; I out to the state of the s NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

\$10 REWARD will be paid for informs tion that will lead to the detection and conviction of the person or persons who, on Thursday, the Soin, about two o'clock A x, broke one of the large king. 30th, about two o'clock A x, broke one of the large, lo-in front of the Jones H-use, by throwing a dones to which had been previously taken from the City H tel.

C H. MANN. Preprietor HORSE FOR SALE.

A SIX YEAR OLD HORSE in good constant, is perfectly sound and healthy, is not the least afraid of cass. Ress as for selling; having to city and having no furthur use to him. Will be acted and the least afraid of cass. Ress as for selling; having to city and having no furthur use to him. Will be acted as the constant of the constant WANTED,

GIRL to act in the capacity of an upstains maid. Must be a good washer and from MRS. J. R. EBY.

31* Corner Market and Still. PHILADBLPHIA AND BEADING RAILBROAD

FOURTH OF JULY EXCURSION TICKETS WILL be issued between all stations of reduced fares. Good from tale of the control of the contr reduced fares. Good from July 2nd to 9.h.
G. A. NICOLL-General Superintend s

A FARM FOR SALE. ONE of the very finest farms in the Culheriand Valley is offered for sale at terms modering and easy. It contains ONE HUNDRED AND HIT ACRES, ten or twelve of which are covered with need cellent timber, and is situate about five miles east of the lisle, three-fourths of a mile south on the Cumberian Valley railroad. The improvements in buildings, ten out and state of cultivation of soil are first-class. A five falling stream of water runs through the mildle of which is few yeards of the bulldings.

For further information inquire of

JAMES A. BUNBAR,

Attorney-at-Law, office south of the Court House, at ing the American office, Cerlis e, Pa. je30::1

Sale of Condemned Government Property OFFICE ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER, HARRISBURG, PENNA., June 29, 1864.

WILL be sold at public auction at Government Corral, near Humandstown (as No. 17) ment Corral, near Hummelstown, (on line of Let-anon Valley railrord,) on Tuesday, July 12th, 1864, at 10

5 Farm Wagons, 5 Light do 2 Ambulance

Saddles, Horse Collars, Wagon Wheels, and 2000 Gran Sacka
This property has been condemned as unfit for Government service, but for private use good bargains are to be

had.

Horses and other property to be sold singly; sale t, continue until all are sold.

TERMS: Casn in Government funds.

E. C. ELICHENBACH,
je29-dtd

Capt. and Ass't Qr. Mr. Sale of Condemned Government Property

OSFICE ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER, U. S. A, HARRISBURG, PENNA, June 29, 1864. HARRISBURG, PENNA, June 29, 1864. }
WILL be sold at public auction at Government storehouse discourage and the control of the when storehouse, (known as McCormick's war-houses on Pennsylvania canal,) at Harrisburg, Pa., (2 Puesday, July 6th, at 2 o'clock, P. M. 13 Stoves, Stove Pipe, Coal Scuttles, Stove Grates and Mess Pans.

Mess Pans.

Articles to be sold singly.

TERMS: Cash in Government funds. E. C. REICHENBACH.
Capt. and Ass't Qr. Mr COSTAR'S"

VERMIN EXTERMINATORS.

"COSTAR'S" EXTERMINATORS. "COSTAR'S" EXTERMINATORS
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"COSTAR'S" EXTERMINATORS
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"COSTAR'S" EXTERMINATORS

For Rats, Mice, Roaches, Ants, Bed Bugs, Fleas, Moths in Furs, Woolens, Insects on Plants, Fowls, Animals, etc.

"15 years established in N. Y. City."
"Only infallible remedies knowe."
"Free from Poisons."
"Not dangerous to the Human Family."
"Rats come out of their holes to die."

Sold by all Druggists overywhere

1! Bewars !!! of all worthless imitations.

"Costar's" Depot, No. 482 Broadway, N. Y.

B. W. GROSS & CO.

Wholesale and rotall agents.

And by all Druggists in Harrisburg, Pa jet0-stawon.

FUR SALE, THE valuable property, corner of Second and Pide streets, being fifty-two and a hair foet on Second and one hundred and sixty-eight feet on Pine street unning back two hundred and ten feet to Barbara alloy there being space for four full building lots, and a most a strable site for a Governor's Mansion or public building for particulars enquire of Mrs. MURRAY, corner of Second and Pine rects.

VERY FIRE, INDEED

TO our fine and extensive stock of Photograph Albums and Photograph Card Picturez was have added a BEAULIFUL ENVELOPE for the recepted of card nictures. They must he seen and will be added. of earl pictures. They must be seen and will be admired.

Photographers supplied at the very lowest whotosale price, and their earl printed upon them for \$1.25 pc. thousand, wholesale and retail, at SCHEFFER'S BOOK STORE

NEW GROCERY AND PROVISION STURE. BOYER & KOERPER.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL GROCERIES, Queen's and Glass Ware,

Queen's and wiles viery

AND ALL KINDS OF

COUNTRY PRODUCE,

AVE just opened a large and well selected stock of goods at their stand, No. 3 MarketSquare, Harrisburg, Pa., to which they invite the attention of the public generally.

DUDIC generally.

NOTICE—The annual meeting of the stock-holders of THE AMERICAN INDEPENDENT ELEGRAPH COMPANY will be hele the office of the legislate of Baltimore, on the 12ft DAY OF JULY, 158, 11.4 M.

GEO. C. PENNIMAN, 1523-1843W Je29-law3w PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given, that in pursuance of the act of Assembly of Pennsy, van a passed the first day of June, 1839, the stockholder of the Franklin Bank, of Washington, Penna, will apply to the next session of the Legislature for a renewal of its charter, with an increase of its capital from \$15,060 to \$200,000. C. M. REED, President, WASHINGTON, PA., June 24, 1864. je21

FOR SALE,

CERTAIN tract or piece of land, contain

One of the executors of Gen. Forster, dec'd.

NOTICE.

MEETING of the stockholders of the "Union Railrow and Mining Company" will be held at the Continental Hotel, in the city of Philadelphia, on Friday, the 22d day of July, a D 1864, at One of the Land Company of the enterprise of election seven Directors to manage the affairs of said company of the ensuing company interested, as may be brought before that meeding. By request of the Bard of Directors.

WM. COLDER, Precident

Harriseure, June 20, 1864.

1920-eed3w

A CERTAIN tract or piece of land, containing one acre and one hundred and fity-three perches, with a valuable two-story BRICK HOUSE there on erected, and other improvements, situated in Susquehanna township, Dauphin county, within about hair a mile of the limits of the city of Harrisburg. Soft property is a portion of the real estate of GEN, FORSER, deceased Any information relative to the sale of this property can be had by calling on the undersigned.

JNO, R. BRIGGS, One of the executors of Gen. Forser, dee'd.