

Daily Telegraph

HARRISBURG, PA.

TUESDAY EVENING, JULY 12, 1864.

NATIONAL UNION TICKET.

FOR PRESIDENT,
Abraham Lincoln,
OF ILLINOIS.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT,
Andrew Johnson,
OF TENNESSEE.

THE SITUATION.

The question as to how many rebels are actually engaged in the raid now in progress in Maryland, still agitates the people's mind, and a great many good men are wasting a large amount of precious time in pursuing the inquiry. One fact is certain, namely, that the rebels are in sufficient force to demand the most active co-operation between the people and the military authorities to counteract their influences for evil. The first estimate of the rebel forces placed them at ten thousand; from this it ran to twenty; then thirty, and now the force is estimated at forty thousand men. The main body of this force is evidently concentrating between Baltimore and the Monocacy, for the purpose, doubtless, of assaulting Baltimore and Washington. Did they contemplate a raid on the North, through Maryland and Pennsylvania, they would not have cut the communication between Baltimore and Washington and the northern cities—and again, were it simply a raid, there would be precipitation in their movements. As it is, the force of rebels moves slowly and cautiously, feeling its way with great care, and delivering its blows in a manner which indicates a plan of action carefully prepared and long considered. The result of these movements must of course, and have doubtless already called out similar movements, of which we are of course ignorant, on the part of the Government, so that the final battle of the rebellion, or at least the struggle which is to decide the fate of the republic, may possibly take place somewhere between Baltimore and Washington, say on the old duelling ground of Bladensburg. Let us not be mistaken, then, in the importance of the situation and the crisis. Grant must maintain his position where he is, and the States must furnish the force necessary to meet the rebels now in Maryland. That is, the States must support the force detached from Grant's army, for the purpose of repelling the menaced attack on Baltimore and Washington.

Since the above was written, we have information that Gen. Sullivan is in communication with Sigel. We need not comment upon the importance of this fact. We have another report that Sigel's cavalry were in Frederick yesterday. This intelligence can scarcely be credited, as we have news that large rebel forces were at Boonsboro' and Middletown, at the same time rendering it utterly impossible for any Federal force, under the circumstances, to maintain themselves at Frederick.

It is now reliably ascertained that the rebels have strongly fortified themselves in the South Mountain passes.

It is also stated in semi-official sources, on information derived direct from Maryland, that 38,000 rebel troops passed through Frederick. The force of artillery was composed of more than one hundred guns.

The persons who report the number at Frederick, say that rebel officers informed them that Hill's corps was approaching in large force, and that a junction was expected to be made at or near Leesburg. In connection with this report we have a rumor that the rebels were falling back into Virginia below Harper's Ferry. The impression created by these reports is various, and the inference may be that the movement of crossing is a feint on the part of the rebels in Maryland to effect a junction with the approaching forces under Hill.

Information received from officials in Philadelphia seems clearly to indicate that the rebels are about to march on Washington in solid column. We have already stated that it was anticipated here a battle would possibly be fought somewhere between Baltimore and Washington. We can now only with our readers await the development of events within the next forty-eight hours. The military situation was never in a condition more seriously demanding the co-operation of the people with the authorities to meet and conquer in this most imminent peril of the Government.

The military authorities here are vigilant and active. Gov. Curtin and Maj. Gen. Couch are doing all in their power to place the State in a proper condition of defence, and it only needs the responses of the people to give these measures a sure and practical effect. Gen. Couch this morning issued an order that negro troops would be accepted on the hundred day call, and organized into companies and regiments as fast as recruited. This is a splendid opening for the patriotic colored men of the State, and will doubtless be responded to heartily.

The Meeting in Market Square Last Night.

There was a proper spirit displayed in the proceedings of the meeting in the Market Square last evening. It was earnest and enthusiastic; and now all that is necessary to give a practical turn to the demonstration is the immediate raising of the regiment suggested by General Cameron in his amendment to a resolution offered by Mr. S. S. Child. Dauphin county can put a full regiment in the field for a hundred days, if the proper effort is made. We have the material to organize such a force immediately, and with a regiment in the field or ready to march wherever danger threatens the State, our share of the public defence will be contributed.

The Great Raid.—How it Was Estimated and How it is Regarded at Home.

A week ago we condensed a statement made by a rebel prisoner, to the effect that the then barely threatened rebel raid was in reality a stupendous movement of the main rebel army, projected; not to steal horses and burn defenceless farm houses, (however these would follow as a consequence of the presence of an enemy,) but to menace and, if possible, capture Baltimore and Washington. Many of the most sagacious men of the State, with the authorities thereof, were satisfied that the object of the raid was to divide the forces now confronting Lee—to induce General Grant to withdraw from the front of Petersburg, and thus, if possible, end the campaign in Virginia, simply because that campaign is more steadily and more surely exhausting the strength and the resources of the confederacy, than any of the operations yet conducted by our armies. But unfortunately for the credence and circulation of these facts, the entire New York press, with immense circulations in Pennsylvania, and particularly the New York Tribune, persistently indulged in ridicule of what they termed the fright of the farmers in the Cumberland Valley, at the approach of an insignificant force of guerrilla horse thieves. It seemed to be the object of those north of the State to understate the danger to the National Capital, and to scout the anticipations of a raid into Maryland and Pennsylvania, by any considerable force of rebels. The effect of this has been to cool the ardor of our people, and lull them to a security which is false in every particular. Never before, has the danger to the State and the North been so imminent and so pressing. Never before were vigor and volunteering on the part of the authorities and the people more necessary to the success, nay more absolute for the prevention of the defeat of the National cause. Unless we are active—unless the people rise and arm en masse, every calculation for the safety of the National Capital, every hope of effectually resisting the invasion of the State and the North, must become idle and useless. In remote sections of the State many of the people are actually stupefied with false notions of security. They argue because there is no present danger to their own localities, there is of course no necessity of organizing or arming. Such a feeling is the result of the injudicious course of the journals to which we have already alluded. These journals, by the injudicious depreciation of the extent of the raid, have, as it were, paralyzed the energies of the people, and thus afforded our enemies more real support and encouragement than if they had actually taken up arms in their service.

We now begin to feel, at home, the full extent of the menaced danger. The people begin to feel that whatever threatens the most remote county of the State, and in fact, whatever menaces a border Southern State, concerns the people of Pennsylvania. By being thus imbued is the only proper feeling in which to meet the emergency. Here in the capital, or on the borders of the State, where the rebel hordes are now swarming, is the proper place to defend Pennsylvania and the North from invasion. Any failures on the part of our own people properly to estimate the truth of the position must involve the whole Commonwealth in danger—while the State north of us which refuses to pour its legions over our territory to meet the rebel hordes, really opens the path for the passage of those hordes to the plunder of their own people and the devastation of their own territory. Let us be admonished by these facts, and at once rally to meet the rebel invader.—Let the fighting men in all parts of the State arouse to meet the enemy on the threshold of the Commonwealth, and not wait until he has penetrated to our centre—until he has seized our available points of defence and made himself master of the situation.

Men.

We have the men in the north, alike in numbers and in personal soldierly ability, to have crushed the rebellion a year ago. The reason to be assigned for the ability of the traitors to prolong the war, is that every man in the south is a soldier, and that the absorbing sentiment of the southern people engaged in rebellion is one of success. They feel the necessity of this success, not merely as an idea of glory, but as a practical, political and local need of prestige. Had we in the free and loyal States been as united and as ardent to put down the rebellion as the rebels have been to prolong the war, the conflict would not have lasted one year. Look at the position as it is now presented by the situation in Maryland and on the borders of this State. A few thousand guerrillas—at least only from thirty-five to perhaps forty thousand rebels are spreading panic and terror, and absolutely menacing the safety of the National Capital, while nine times their number of equally good soldiers and as brave men are enjoying the repose of private life or business success, almost within view of the approach of the invader, and certainly within communication of what he is accomplishing for the time. There are a hundred thousand drilled and efficient men to-day in Pennsylvania alone, who can give no just reason for remaining out of the service at least for the hundred days. If these men were promptly rallied—if New York, New Jersey, Ohio and Maryland added their proportion to the force, how long could the rebels maintain their position before Grant? Here is the point to which we must come sooner or later.—Every man capable of service must unite with the Government to crush the rebellion. Nothing new is needed but MEN. These we have in scores and myriads; they crowd every avenue of the great North; and unless they speedily arouse to take part in the rescue of the land from rebellion, they must cease to be men and surely become slaves. This is what the success of the rebellion will accomplish for the masses of the North. That success will not merely mark the separation of the States of the Union—it will not merely result in setting up an independent government among States heretofore belonging to

the Union—but it will be the means of entailing misery and bondage on the masses of the free States. It will beggar whole communities and change the titles to land. It will forever impair freedom and destroy the existence of social order. And yet we have the men to guard against all these frightful results.

By Telegraph.

FROM BALTIMORE.

Gunpowder Bridge Set on Fire by a Burning Train and Destroyed.

Complete Destruction of Gov. Bradford's Residence.

Bradley Johnson's Order of Retaliation.

Affairs at Baltimore City.

BALTIMORE, July 11, 11 P. M.—The excitement in Baltimore has increased by rebel operations around the city to-day. Gunpowder bridge was destroyed by a burning train which the rebels ran upon it, its approaches being guarded by a gunboat lying in the river. The train which they used to accomplish their purpose they had previously captured, being the regular 9.30 passenger train from Baltimore.

The destruction of Gov. Bradford's house, four miles from this city, on Charles street avenue, was complete. They plundered the house of all valuables, and would not allow Mrs. Bradford to save even her own clothing. They carried off the valuable papers of the Governor, and read to Mrs. Bradford an order from Gen. Bradley Johnson to destroy it in retaliation for the destruction of Gov. Letcher's house by Gen. Hunter.

The turnpike bridge over the Gunpowder has also been destroyed.

Fears are entertained that a number of mills, factories and foundries around the city will be destroyed.

To-night, as far as can be ascertained, the whole cavalry force in Baltimore county, which has done all this mischief, does not exceed eight hundred, under command of the noted Harry Gilmore.

The defenses of the city are being strengthened and manned, and citizens are arming the entrenchments in large numbers, it is stated to-night.

The banks and insurance companies have all deposited their valuables on board of a steamer chartered for the purpose, and ready to leave at a moment's notice.

Arrangements have also been made to remove the archives of the State from Annapolis. The city is full of rumors to-night, of attacks on our pickets around the city, and it is reported Elliott's Mills is in their possession, but we cannot ascertain the truth of the report.

LATER.

Gunpowder Bridge Not Totally Destroyed.

GEN. FRANKLIN NOT CAPTURED.

Rebels Gone Towards Bel-Air.

PERRYVILLE, July 12.—2 A. M.—Passengers who were on the captured train all reached here safe and have gone north on special trains. They were all robbed of their money, watches and even many articles of clothing, especially boots and shoes, by Harry Gilmore's pets.

Bush river bridge was not burned and Gunpowder bridge but slightly.

It is believed that they set fire to the trains and run them on the bridge and let them burn, but only crosses were burned, and the damage can be repaired, no doubt. A reconnoitering train has gone out this A. M. from Havre de Grace as far as Edgewood, beyond Bush river, and found no enemy.

It is believed that they have left the line of the road and gone toward Bel-Air, Harford county.

Gen. Ricketts had retired from the advanced position at Elliott's Mills to the fortifications.

PERRYVILLE, July 12.—Passengers through last night, state that the reported capture of Maj. Gen. Franklin was incorrect. The mistake arose out of resemblance of one of the passengers to the General. This statement is confirmed by Major Wm. Leon, of Gen. Wallace's staff.

The Rebels at Bel-Air.

A Farmer Retaliates for the Burning of His Property.

REINFORCEMENTS NEEDED AT WASHINGTON.

HAVRE DE-GRACE, July 12.—11 A. M.—Parties from Bel-Air, sixteen miles from this place, report a force of rebel cavalry, 1,000 strong, at that point.

Last evening a farmer named Hall, shot a rebel in retaliation for burning his house and destroying other property.

There is no doubt of immediate necessity of heavy reinforcements for Washington.

FROM HAVRE DE-GRACE.

Railroad and Telegraph Line to be Repaired To-day.

HAVRE DE-GRACE, July 12.—A construction train left this morning to repair the railroad and telegraph line of the American telegraph, so the communication with Baltimore will probably be fully re-established by evening.

The balance of the passengers who were on the train captured yesterday, consisting of ladies and children, arrived at Perryville this morning on a steamer, and have left by a train for Philadelphia.

Escape of General Tyler.

Ashland Works Not Destroyed.

PHILADELPHIA, July 12.—The Baltimore American of last evening received here by express, announces the escape of Gen. Tyler, who was supposed to have fallen into the hands of the rebels at Monocacy battle. He eluded the enemy and arrived at Elliott's Mills on Sunday evening.

The same paper contradicts the reported burning of the Ashland iron works, on the Northern Central railroad.

Twelve rebel deserters came into Baltimore yesterday and took the oath of allegiance.

FROM HAVRE DE GRACE AND BALTIMORE.

General Franklin and Staff Captured.

The Rebels Pass Through Townsdown.

Bush River Bridge Saved.

HAVRE DE GRACE, July 12, 7 A. M.—After writing my dispatches last night at Perryville, I crossed over to this side of the river, finding there was a strong guard here and no rebels supposed to be in the vicinity.

The Bush River bridge was saved by the timely arrival of a gunboat, which reached a point commanding the bridge about noon.

The enemy shortly after appeared in sight on the hills, but retired on seeing in range. Gen. Franklin was in the train in citizens dress, but was pointed out to Gen. Gilmore by a Baltimore lady on the train, and he was taken prisoner.

The road is now reported entirely clear. I start for Baltimore immediately.

BALTIMORE, July 12.—Everything is quiet around the city. Last night a force of rebels passed through Townsdown on their way to join the main force.

They had with them Maj. Gen. Franklin and staff, captured on the Philadelphia and Baltimore railroad on Monday.

Only one bridge, that over the Gunpowder, was burned on the Philadelphia road.

HAVRE DE GRACE, July 12.—Noon.—In relation to the capture of Gen. Franklin, it is now asserted that the rebel General Gilmore recognized him and politely requested him to leave the car. He then placed the General in a buggy under guard.

The Wires Cut Between Baltimore and Washington.

PHILADELPHIA, July 12.—3 P. M.—The wires between Baltimore and Washington were cut to-day.

Nothing has been received for the press, from Washington, to-day.

The Rebels Reported at Conowingo Bridge.

HAVRE DE GRACE, July 12.—It is apprehended that a rebel force is in the vicinity of Conowingo bridge, 10 miles north of Havre de Grace, on the Susquehanna river.

The bridge will no doubt be fired if the rebels make any demonstration.

General Ord in Command at Baltimore.

BALTIMORE, July 11.—11.30 P. M.—General Ord has been appointed to the command of the 8th Army Corps, and General Wallace commands the department. By this arrangement General Ord has command of all the troops for the defence of this city.

A gentleman just from Elliott's Mills reports that all quiet there, and for a distance of ten miles beyond.

Our pickets had a skirmish beyond Elysfield this morning, with a squad of rebel cavalry, and killed one, lieutenant in command and captured two men, the balance escaping.

Dr. Moore, of Havre de Grace, with a loyal party, started out this morning and captured twenty-five of the bridge-burners.

All is quiet in this city, though we have reports of our cavalry skirmishing with the raiders at Townsdown, seven miles out on the York road.

THE DEFENCE OF WASHINGTON—COMMANDERS ASSIGNED.

WASHINGTON, July 11.—An officer who scouted the river some distance above the Chain bridge, last night, reports this morning that all was quiet along that line, no rebels being visible.

Major General Alexander McCook has been assigned to the command of the new term defenses of Washington. Brigadier Generals Harding, Haskins and Hamer are to serve under him.

General Payne has been assigned to a command in this Department. It is reported that the rebels have been very busy in conveying across the Potomac horses, cattle, sheep, swine and other plunder taken by them in Maryland.

Major General J. J. Reynolds is placed in command of the 19th Army Corps.

Yesterday a body of rebel cavalry made a dash into Downsdown, Montgomery county, and captured a considerable quantity of stores.

Last evening a force of 1,500 or 2,000 rebels entered Rockville and dashed through a point a few miles this side of that village, halting there for a brief time, when they retraced their steps to the town and bivouacked for the night.

This morning they are engaged with the cavalry force under the command of Colonel Sarrell, thrown out to ascertain their strength and character. No information embracing the details of that now progressing engagement have yet been received.

The point where the fight was in progress was in the vicinity of Rabbitt's Creek Post Office, between Tennytown and Rockville.

Major General Augur has returned from a tour through the defenses of Washington on the northern side. He found all the works and the troops defending them in admirable condition, and ready to give the rebels a fitting reception should they approach within range.

On Sunday morning a force of rebel cavalry, said to number twenty-five hundred, made their appearance in the neighborhood of Damascus, a post village of Montgomery county, a few miles south of Mount Airy and of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, where they entered on a general horse-stealing expedition, causing a general stampede of the citizens.

A number were captured and paroled, but most of the citizens were apprised of their coming, and made off with their horses and such property as they could move, and the road to Baltimore yesterday was literally crowded with them making their way out of danger.

The driver of the mail-stage, which arrived at Laurel, 18 miles from Washington, from Brookville, about two hours ahead of his regular time, reports that a force of cavalry, which he supposed was the same party that was about Damascus, entered Brookville last night, and took possession of the place.

Straggling parties of rebels were seen in various parts of Montgomery county yesterday. In the afternoon two officers showed themselves on the Bell pike, a few miles from Bellsville. They appeared to be lost, and were inquiring the direction of the road. The last seen of them they were going in opposite directions.

THE COMMAND ASSUMED BY GEN. ORD.

BALTIMORE, July 11.—The following order has been issued:

HEADQUARTERS 8TH ARMY CORPS,

BALTIMORE, July 11.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 288.—The War Department, July 11, 1864, directs that Major General K. O. C. Ord is assigned by the President to the command of the 8th Army Corps, and all the troops in the Middle Department. In obedience thereto, I assume the command specified above.

EDWARD O. C. ORD,

Major General of Volunteers.

Official: S. S. EYRE, A. D. C.

Emergency Men to be Accepted.

OFFICIAL FROM THE SECRETARY OF WAR.

PHILADELPHIA, July 12.—A dispatch was last evening addressed by the Mayor to the Secretary of War in the following terms: "Will you authorize citizens to enlist for the immediate defence of Baltimore and Washington to remain in the service only during such emergency? It is believed that only thus can prompt and large aid be assured."

To such inquiry, the Mayor received at noon a response, as follows:

"In answer to your telegraph of last night, the President directs me to say that the Government will accept the services of any patriotic citizens for such term as they may be disposed to offer, but cannot undertake to organize them. That must be done by the local authorities, while the Government will render any assistance in its power for arming, supplying, and transporting them to such points as they can be useful."

EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

From Baltimore.

Reports of Rebel Movements and Operations.

BALTIMORE, July 11.—We have just received the following from a source of great intelligence and reliability: The earliest and most accurate information of rebel movements in Virginia. The information received from this source is as follows:

The rebel army of invasion marched down the valley forty-five thousand strong, including eight thousand cavalry, under the command of Major General Jubal Early and Brigadier Generals Breckinridge, Ransom, Imboden and McCausland. Longstreet was at Gordonsville on Tuesday last, with additional forces to join the rebel army of invasion; and the purpose of that army was an attempt at the capture of Washington by a surprise.

The Virginia Central Railroad is repaired as running from Richmond to Staunton.

Moody has two and a half miles of his force increased. In the fight at Aldie, Moody captured eighty-one cavalrymen, killed twenty, captured a major and a twelve pounder cannon. Kinchloe's command, one company, is operating near Fairfax Court House and near the Occoquan.

Up to a quarter past two o'clock, the state of affairs in the vicinity of Rabbitt's Branch Post Office, continued to be about the same as during the morning. There has been no general engagement, but cavalry skirmishing is going on at intervals. The enemy has not made his appearance anywhere within range of our guns, and so far has shown no disposition to do so.

No casualties have been reported on our side in the fight this morning between Lowell and the rebel cavalry.

The rebels are in force at Silver Spring. This morning the rebel cavalry commenced to show themselves in the neighborhood of Silver Spring (Blair's place), just over the district line, in Montgomery county, on the Seventh street road, just beyond the lines of fortifications, and up to the last accounts kept the position. During the morning there has been some firing between pickets. Two Unionists were wounded.

It is stated by persons coming from that direction (and there are a great many families moved in) that the rebel pickets are stationed in Blair's, Clark's and Brown's woods, and some are confident that the main body of the rebels are at this place. Preparations have been made to receive them in a becoming style.

The rebel force at Silver Spring is said to be about 15,000 strong, so far as it has been developed.

Yesterday afternoon a force of the rebels made their appearance on the towpath of the canal, near Muddy Branch, where there is a camp of a squadron of the Eighth Illinois cavalry and four companies of the Second Massachusetts cavalry (California), under the command of Major Thompson, of the Second Massachusetts, when our forces, who had marched to fall back, started towards the city, the camp equipment being placed on a canal boat. They had not retreated far, however, before another band of rebels were seen approaching from the direction of Rockville, and some shots were fired between each party; but no one was injured, as far as known.

When some three miles from Muddy Branch our forces engaged them, and after a short and a little skirmish ensued, in which the rebels brought to bear on them one of their four guns, and a round shot went directly through the boat, causing it to sink. In this little affair we had three persons wounded, but all slightly.

Our men, however, procured another boat, to which they transferred the baggage and pushed on down to Georgetown, where they arrived this morning.

The rebels, who at times showed considerable force, seemed to direct their attention to the canal, which they damaged considerably, cutting trees into it, blowing up culverts, &c.

Our men report there were several skirmishes, in which portions of their regiments were engaged, in one of which Captain Morris, of Company M, Eighth cavalry, was killed.

Postage on Foreign Letters.

INCREASE OF RATES TO BRITISH COLONIES.

On the First instant the postage on letters mailed in the United States for transmission in the British mail, via Southampton, to the colonies of Victoria, New South Wales, Queensland, Tasmania, South Australia or Western Australia or New Zealand, was increased to forty-five cents per single rate of half an ounce, and prepayment required. Letters for Australia when specially addressed by private ship may be forwarded in the mail to Great Britain and from thence to their destination, by private ship at the reduced charge of twenty-nine cents per single rate, prepayment required.

FROM EUROPE.

Capture of Aisen Island for the Prussians.

New York, July 12.—The steamship Kedar, with Liverpool dates to 25th ult., has arrived.

The Prussians have captured Aisen Island, after some fighting.

The Danes lost several guns, and embarked in haste. The balance of the news has been anticipated.

Arrival of a Prize Steamer.

Boston, July 11.—The British prize-steamer Bomen, from Bermuda for Wilmington, arrived here to-day. She was captured on July 2d by the Keystone State.

A portion of her cargo is still on board, but most was thrown overboard. She is an iron side-wheel steamer of one hundred and sixty-five tons.

Late from New Orleans.

CAIRO, July 10.—The steamer Henry Ames, from New Orleans with dates to the 5th inst., has arrived. The Fourth was celebrated with the usual ceremonies.

The steamer Evening Star, from New York, had arrived. Among her passengers was Gen. Gordon Granger.

The general commanding the Middle Division, West Mississippi, has called upon the Department of the Gulf for 200 horses.

A fair amount of cotton is offering at 135c for middling; sugar and molasses have advanced; crushed sugar 27@29c; molasses 90c; provisions and produce of all descriptions are very firm; good extra flour \$10 50.

The steamer Belle, of St. Louis, brings 35 bales of cotton from Memphis for St. Louis, and 40 for Cairo.

The Memphis cotton market had slightly declined; good middlings 140@142c; strict middlings 132@137c.

Excitement in Delaware.

WILMINGTON, Del., July 11.—A. M.—On Sunday afternoon the excitement in Wilmington was intense. The people turned out en masse. The bells were rung and the "Star Spangled Banner" run out, and by night over six hundred men had fallen in behind the drum and life.

At New Castle the people were aroused by telegraph, and in an hour afterwards sixty men were enrolled and six hundred dollars contributed to the cause.

Little Delaware is in motion, and appreciates the impending danger.

The Reading Railroad Strike.

PHILADELPHIA, July 11.—A number of government railroad men arrived here from Washington and Alexandria to-day, to supply the place of men on the Reading railroad now on a strike. This led to a rumor that the road had been seized by the government. The strike has prevented proper supplies of coal being forwarded for government purposes.

Contributions to Christian Commission.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 9.—The following contributions have been made to the Christian Commission: Virginia City sends a silver brick, worth \$3,000; Stockton and Napa, California, each send 2,000 in gold.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

TO CARPENTERS AND MILLWRIGHTS.
WANTED, six or eight good carpenters or car builders at the Schuylkill and Susquehanna railroad company's shop, at Rauch Gap. Highest price paid and constant employment given.

Apply to George Garver, at Railroad Depot, Harrisburg, Mr. John Ford, foreman of the shop, or to U. R. TRACY, Sup't. at Pine Grove, July 9, 1864. Jy12-dw

LOST.
ON Monday, at 1 P. M., a large black trunk; brass straps; name on card on left end. It was given to a colored man to carry from the North Central baggage office to that of the Pittsburg train. It may be a placed among baggage leaving on some of the roads. Any person delivering the same or giving any information will be liberally rewarded.

W. FORD TOWNSEND, United States Hotel. Jy12-dw

TRUSTEE ACCOUNT.
THE first supplemental account of Samuel S. Sliger, trustee of the estate of George J. Boyer, deceased, has been filed in the Court of Common Pleas of Dauphin county, and will be confirmed on the 24th day of August, 1864, unless cause be shown to the contrary. J. C. YOUNG, Esq., solicitor. Jy11-dw

NOTICE.
ALL YOUNG MEN wishing to join an independent company, for one hundred days' service, will please call upon the undersigned at the Park House. EDWARD R. SANNO, Captain. Jy11-dw

ONE HUNDRED DAY MEN.
YOUNG MEN who wish to go into an organization for 100 days' service, can do so by calling at the office of J. M. Wiestling, and signing the roll. Jy11-dw

PUBLIC SALE.