HARRISBURG, PA.

WEDNESDAY EVENING. JULY 13, 1864. NATIONAL UNION TICKET.

FOR PRESIDENT, Abraham Lincoln,

OF ILLINOIS.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT. Andrew Johnson. OF TENNESSEE.

ELECTORAL TICKET.

MORTON M'MICHAEL, Philadelphia. T. CUNNINGHAM, Beaver county. REPRESENTATIVE.

1-Robert P King, 13-Elias W Hall, 2-G. Morrison Coates, 14-Charles H Shriner, 15-John Wister, 3-Henry Bumm, -William H Kern, 16-David M'Conaughy, 5-Barton H Jenks 17-David W Woods, 6-Charles M Runk, 18-Isaac Benson, 7-Robert Parke, 19-John Patton, 8-William Taylor, 9-John A Hiestand, 20-Samuel B Dick. 21-Everard Bierer. 10-Richard H Coryell, 22-John P Penney, 11-Edward Holliday, 23-Ebenez'r M Junkin, 12-Charles F Reed, 24-John W Blanchard

FOR THE AMENDMENT OF THE CONSTITUTION GRANTING THE SOLDIERS' RIGHT TO VOTE Election Tuesday, Aug. 2, 1864.

THE SITUATION.

There seems to be no doubt, in semi-officia circles, that a battle has been fought on the northern side of Washington city. But all conjecture as to the result is useless. Having no communication with Washington, we are unable to form any opinion on the subject .--Up to 12 o'clock, to-day, dispatches from Baltimore state that no firing had been heard from the direction of Washington. Yesterday, the news indicated that the rebels were ton. The question, then, which now troubles or have they been able to gain a position within or nearer the city, where they can were defeated we should know it by this time strengthen themselves to hold their position. The immediate knowledge of the fact that the rebels had possession of Washington would be disastrous to them at that point, simply because they have not the force on hand to hold sue in the North, when such intelligence were made public. But let us not indulge in conjectures which can only seem idle to the genbefore Washington in large numbers is recognized, and as long as this stern knowledge were before the people of all the States, they know duty incumbent, than we can inform them.

Gov. Curtin, accompanied by Attorney Genfor consultation with Generals Cadwallader delphia concerning the reception of troops. tape," by which the earnest action now mani fested by the people, is interfered with, resulting in the cooling of their ardor and the disgust of their military spirit. This is not dering at our doors, there must be no delays from irritating constructions of plain orders.

Since the above was written, our telegraphic rebels were severely repulsed in their attack on Washington on yesterday. Their plan of assault was admirable, but the resistance of our troops was too powerful, and the rebels were compelled to retire with serious loss. plicit, and we therefore leave the reader to ts perusal.

Communication between Harrisburg and the wires of the Northern Central Telegraph Line, but after receiving several dispatches of no particular importance, the wires were supposed to have been cut somewhere near Relay Station, only a short distance from Baltimore. In a short time the interruption was explained by the operator himself, who stated that he had left his office at the Relay Station carrying with him his battery, on the approach of a small rebel force. The marauders did not seriously injure the wires, so that as we go to press this afternoon communication is open by the line on the Northern Central Railroad, with Baltimore.

The damage to the Northern Central Railroad, caused by the rebels, is being rapidly repaired, and trains will doubtless be running below York in a day or two.

Our telegraphic dispatches report the en cape of Gen. Franklin from his captors.

Unfavorable Rumors. It would be useless to deny that we are in the midst of an excitement, deep, heartfelt and intense. The fate of the republic is perhaps to-day in its most critical condition. It is involved in the hazard of a single battle, while the States that have remained true to the national compact are menaced with a desolation which can only follow the triumph of a foe who hates that which he op poses, and who struggles, not that he may advance the world in religion, politics and patriotism, but that he may triumph and chain the car of moral and political progress. In the midst of a crisis consequent on such a condition of affairs, we caution the people to beware of the unfavorable rumors which the and to infamy!

enemies of the Government originate and circulate. It is the policy of the secret fees of the Government, to panicize and paralyze the effort to meet and defeat the raiders now in Maryland and before Washington. If this can be accomplished with a lie it will serve the object in view equally as well as a blow, Hence, we hear hourly of lying rumors. As a specimen of this exaggeration and coinage. Harrisburg was seriously startled yesterday, with the report that "the President had ran away from Washington"-that "Mr. Lincoln was concealed, a trembling, dejected and broken down fugitive, at the residence of Gen. Cameron." The object of these reports is of course to injure the cause of the country. Itis useless for us to state that such rumors are unfounded, and that they originate with the enemies of the country. Mr. Lincoln was and is in Washington city—yet if his enemies and the enemies of the Government can successfully circulate a lie to the contrary, both he and the Government will be damaged, and thus of course a mischievous effect would be

-We repeat our admonition to refuse credence to all the unfavorable rumors and depreciating statements which are and which will be put in circulation as the crisis increases. We know that we are in danger. We must not conceal the fact that the enemy has gained a footing where he should have found a grave. It would be suicidal now to deny that the emergency of war has placed the fate of the country in the hands of our countrymen, and that success depends upon the efforts of all true men. Yet with all the heavy load of responsibility resting upon the shoulders of the people and the authorities, we believe in the strength and majesty of our cause, and we have faith that our arms will gloriously triumph. Then we will have, as our enemies now have, alike here in Harrisburg and all over the land, a good time.

Who Must Suffer should Calamity Come. From the beginning of the war to put down the slave-holders' rebellion there has been a a class of men in this and all other communities, who have persistently denied that they had any interest in the conflict, and who stood preparing for a demonstration on Washing- aloof from the Government, refusing it aid, encouragement or support, in its efforts to the people is, have the rebels been driven off, vindicate its authority and restore the land to peace. These men have even gone farther than this. Had they remained passive obsafely await the approach of reinforcements servers of the conflict, their influence for evil for further operations and progress? If they | would have been of little consequence, and in a short time they would have ceased, in the -but if they were successful it is their policy contempt which they must have elicited, to to keep their success secret, until they can be of any consequence. But they were not content to be passive on the subject of the war. They engaged in making side issuewith the Government—and while a few have repented of their folly and hastily retraced their steps from their evil doing, others, as the city against the uprising which would en- the embarrassments of the country were increased, have become intensified in their hatreds, until we have to-day the spectacle in the city of Harrisburg as Larring eral reader. The fact that the rebels are still in oral and printed form, words of bitter treason -words of flendish rejoicing at the anticipated calamity to the country-words of slander and of libel of those who are better the circumstances involved and the ardently and valorously contending for the honor and the life of the nation. To calm and considerate people such conduct appears eral Meredith, started in the regular train to- like insanity. To men who are enthusiday, for Philadelphia, to which city they go astic for the safety of the Government, it assumes the shape of deviltry, and Couch, in order to facilitate the recruit- of ferocious persistency to take advantage ing and organization of troops at that point of a crisis to do that which is at once There appears to be some difficulty in Phila. criminal in the sight of man and unholy in the view of God. In these men, the insanity of Indeed, there is a disposition at this point to political antagonism has created the false fall into the most odious practices of "red notion that they would be safe in the midst of whatever calamity might overtake the fre States by the triumph of the foes of the country. They imagine that the conquering slaveholders' would turn their blades from the the time for red tape. With an enemy thun- throats of abolitionists, to hail them as friends and equals. They live in the faith, that the -and least of all, the delays which spring alliances growing out of old political interests would be revived in new shapes and invested with a new strength. They calculate dispatches bring us the intelligence that the that under a new regime, whose most auspicious acts would be the destrustion of the equalities of our organization, they would rise to wealth and be invested with titles. Thus imbued, there are now thousands of ambi tious men and as many ignerant men, who The intelligence on this point is full and ex. are actually aching for the overthrow of the Government. Woe be to such as these, when that calamity comes. Then will they indeed feel the full force of their crimes, their Baltimore was opened early this morning, by cowardice and apostacy. Then will they learn, as they clank their chains beneath the heels of the conquerors, what it was for which the slave-holders' rebelled. Then will they real ize, as they see their property seized and appropriated to the conquerors' uses, what it was to be false to liberty and order. Those with whom they new sympathize will be the first to repudiate them as poltroons; while, sinking beneath those whom they now seek to destroy, the secret traitors of to-day will be the first to be tormented with the remorse created by the misery of a ruined country, and seek in vain to end the lashings of their con-

science in the fiercest fires of hell! -We feel our country's embarassments. So do our enemies; and they are doing what they can to increase and complicate our difficulties. But there is a God who watches the acts of cowardly villains as well as those of brave men. We believe that He will yet secure the vindication of the right involved in our cause; but let none of us be deceived with the hope that such a vindication will be secured by a miracle. The days of miracles are over. Problems must be logically and mathematically solved. Difficulties, such as those in which the people are involved, must be adjusted by the force of blows as well as reason. Let us not then despair. Should the worst come to the worst there are equalities which always rest heaviest on those who contribute to such results. But should victory come-and our faith in freedom and religion binds us to a hope of victory, as we are bound to our hopes of a better world-there will be equalities alike among loyal men and traitors. -the equalities which direct alike to honor

By Telegraph.

FROM BALTIMORE. NO NEWS FROM WASHINGTON

ANNAPOLIS JUNCTION NOT CAPTURED. ESCAPE OF GENS. TYLER AND FRANKLIN

REBEL WOUNDED IN FREDERICK

Particulars of Gen. Franklin's Escape.

Baltimore, July 13, 1864-Noon. Nothing has been received from Washington since the arrival of the early train yester day, you may safely set down all mere exciting reports as sensational, or at most as mere

rumors. 👯 The reports of the capture of Annapolis Junction are pronounced at headquarters as unfounded.

I have just seen Gen. E. B. Tyler, which

settles the question as to his escape.

I have just received a report believed to be well founded, that Gen. Franklin managed to make his escape from his captors on Monday night, and that they spent nearly the whole of yesterday in hunting for him, without suc-

I will send you all I can learn that is at all reliable. The rebels left 420 of their wounded in

Frederick city in our hospitals there. The telegraph line is working to Annapolis.
The following are the particulars of the reported escape of Maj. Gen. Franklin from the banditti under Henry Gilmore, though we

have not yet ascertained the whereabouts of this gallant officer.

Harry Gilmore, with a party of cavalry numbering about 150, having with them Maj. Gen. Franklin and three officers of his staff as prisoners, encamped at a late hour on Mon day night, on Oliver's farm, between Randal-

town and Reistertwon.

Gen. Franklin was in the custody of Capt. Nicholas Owen, of Baltimore County, from

where he succeeded in making his escape at an early hour on Tuesday morning. The force of Gilmore remained all Tuesday in the neighborhood scouring the bushes and woods, and searching all the houses and barns, in the hope of being able to recapture him. This was the statement they made to the people in the vicinity, and the search was continued until five o'clock on Tuesday evening, when they left on their way to the vicinity of Washington, crossing the Baltimore and Ohio railroad near Elysville, during last

Nothing is yet known in the city of the whereabouts of Gen. Franklin, but hopes are entertained that he has really escaped. Such at least was the impression of those living in

the vicinity. During their stay in the vicinity of Randal town, they robbed everybody in this vicinity not only of horses and cattle, but of watches money and clothing.

Several rebel sympathizers pleaded for exemption, but it was all of no avail. All were commanded to stand and deliver. They also had with them three officers of General Franklin's staff. These they took away with them, they not having been able to escape

Latest from Baltimore. No Rebels Near That City

The Main Body in the Vicinity of Washington. Annapolis Reported to be in

THE RUMOR UNFOUNDED.

Rebel Possession.

Annapolis to be Defended.

MOVEMENTS OF REBEL CAVALRY.

BALTIMORE, July 13-2 P. M. There was no indication this morning of any rebel force, large or small, being within 20 miles of the city.

The last of Gilmore's raiders crossed the Baltimore and Ohio railroad beyond Elysville, on their way towards the main rebel body, in the vicinity of Washington, at a late hour last night.

There are supposed to be a few skulkers of cattle stealers in some portions of the county, but they are all making their way towards

Montgomery county.

It was reported this morning and generally credited, that the rebel cavalry force which crossed the Washington railroad yesterday at Beltsville, had reached Annapolis, and that that ancient city was actually in rebel possession. This report spread all over the city, and was strengthened by the fact that a gunboat was sent for during the night, but at 11 o'clock this morning we learned at the telegraph office that all was quiet at Annapolis." and as far as known, their was no rebel forces crossing in that direction.

Arrangements have been made for the defence of Annapolis, and gunboats are stationed in the stream, which can sweep the land approaches.

The destination of the rebel cavalry force that crossed the railroad at Beltsville is therefore not known. They may have swept to the south side of Washington, or probably, they are going to fulfill the predictions of some of our rebel sympathisers, and keep on to Point Lockout to release the 2,000 rebel prisoners confined there. The distance from Beltsville to Point Lookout is 80 miles.

Latest from Washington ALL IS GOING WELL The Enemy Foiled in Their Attempt to Capture Fort Stevens.

THE CITY CONSIDERED PERFECTLY SAFE. LATER FROM ANNAPOLIS.

BALTIMORE, July, 13-3.30 P. M. One of Quartermaster Meiga' boats has just arrived from Washington, which place she left early this morning. She reports all going

on well. Yesterday was rather a gloomy day, that is there was much apprehension among the people. There had been heavy fighting on the seventh street road, the enemy striving to pared to take passengers, capture Fort Stevens, but we still hold it this

morning.
Confidence was restored and all considered the city perfectly safe. The clerks in all the departments were under arms. I have just received the following dispatch.

OF WASHINGTON.

Description of an Eye-Witness. DESTRUCTION OF HOUSES. The Bebels Compelled to Fall Back from the Front of Port Stevens.

PHILADELPHIA, July 13. The Washington Chronicl of Tuesday says: An eye witness who watched the skirmish operations in front of Fort Stevens (formerly Massachusetts) on the 7th street road for several hours yesterday afternoon, furnishes us the following facts:
A number of houses in the vicinity of the

fort were burned in order to prevent their being used as rebel defences. The house near by the fort was destroyed, but our informant ensconsed himself in a shed, from which he had a clear view of what was going

Our skirmishers were thrown out from the fort and gradually compelled the enemy to

Their skirmish line was heavy and kept up a brisk fire, and principally from the under-growth on the right of the road beyond the toll gate, and the house near by, which was fairly alive with rebels.

Two of our men were brought in dead and several wounded, and our fire evidently told severely on them, as he saw quite a number

of them drop.

The air was filled with the continuous popng of guns, and bullets whistled in inconve

nient proximity.

A large body of rebels were visible on the road in the vicinity of F. P. Blair's gateway, about two miles distant, and they were evidently in force, though he could discover no batteries.

There was one sharpshooter who was in the dvance of our skirmishers, secured by fence corner and the slight rise of ground, who was particularly active and did effective execution. He belonged to the District regi-ment. Our informant did not learn his name. Our men displayed great coolness and man-

ifested the utmost confidence. Towards six o'clock the veterans from the fighting Sixth began to deploy as skirmishers, and soon the rebels commenced falling back, and before he left (which was not long after) they had been driven from their position, and forced back a mile and a half from the front, in the vicinity of Silver Spring, the residence

The rebels could not stand this dashing fire; they knew them of old, and they gave as they have often done before. A few shells were discharged at intervals from the houses and the adjoining forts, but they were not returned.

THE RECAPTURE OF FREDERICK.

The Sum of \$200,000 Paid the Rebels by the Citizens.

THE ENEMY DRIVEN OUT.

BALFIMORE, July 12. The rebels were again driven out of Fred-The reneis were again driven one of Frederick yesterday, and the old flag again waves over it. About nine o'clock yesterday morning a division of Cole's usvair; corps deshed in, and a fight took place in the streets, between our troops and the small rebel guard left them of only one hundred was left there, of only one hundred men.

The rebel captain was killed, and the batance of the rebels were driven out and pursued in the direction of the Monocacy. The rebels had demanded a contribution of \$200, 000 in accomband. rebels had demanded a contribution of \$200,.
000 in greenbacks. A committee of citizens was appointed to negotiate with them for the safety of persons and property, and a pledge was finally given, that if the money was paid no one would be molested, either in person or property, which pledge was kept and the money spaid down. The only property destroyed was the Government stables, which were fired on Sunday.

During the time of the rebel possession their foraging parties sent out into the countries.

their foraging parties sent out into the country to seize horses and cattle came in with excessive droves, including pigs and sheep. At times the main streets of Frederick were litfilled with horses and cattle, all o which were driven to the fords and crossed into Virginia. The informant states that he came to this city by the Baltimore pike, and that the only rebels he met on the route were about fifteen cavalry, whom he encountered near Carroll's Manor, fourteen miles from Baltimore.

They inquired of him if he knew anything of the whereabouts of Bradley T. Johnson's cavalry. He replied that he did not, but shortly afterwards learned that Johnson had crossed the pike at Carroll's Manor, at 9 o'clock yesterday morning, with an immense train of captured horses, going towards the Potomac. As he had command of the raiders rotomac. As no mad command of the raiders in this vicinity, it may be presumed that they have all gone towards the Potomac.

The rebels did very slight damage to the Monocacy iron bridge, it being too strong.

DISPATCH FROM GEN. SHERMAN. Our Arrival at the River.

Capture of 2,000 Prisoners. The Rebel Army Across.

[From the Nashville Times.] We have just received the following note from General Webster confirming a recent WEDNESDAY EVENING, July 6, 1863-10 p. M.

MEDICER: I have just esceived a telegram from General Sherman, saying: "Our army rest its wings on the Chattahoochie, above and below the bridge. The main rebel army is across; only one Corps—Hardee's—remains on this side occupying the tele du

The weather is very bad. We have driven the enemy from the strong position at Kinesaw and Smyrnio, and camped five miles south of We have taken about 2,000 prisoners. Our pickets are on the river bank at Price's Ferry, and at the mouth of Nickejack."

Respectfully, J. D. WEBSTER, Brigadier General.

Cars again Running to Baltimore.

PHILADEEPHIA, July 13. We are informed by Mr. J. M. Felton. President of the Philadelphia Wilmington and Baltimore railroad, that arrangements have been made to run once daily each way from Baltimore and Philadelphia to Perrysville by rail, and from Perrysville to Balti more by steamer. The company is now pre-pared to take passengers, mails, troops and

Burning of a Church,

The Orthodox church in this place was seesived the following dispatch.

Annapous, July 13:

Ne signs of the snamy at present; all wall.

\$22,000, and on the organ \$3,000.

THE LATE SKIRMISH IN FRONT THE WAR IN THE SOUTHWEST, MILITARY MATTERS AT BALTIMORE

GUERRILLAS ACTIVE ON WHITE RIVER

Steamboats Fired Into. Memphis and Little Rock Railroad Attacked

1.1

CAIRO, July 12. The steamer Belle of Memphis has just ar-

rived, with Memphis dates of yesterday and 32 bales of cotton for St. Louis. Reports from White river state that the

guerrillas are active along that stream. The steamer Commercial, on her way up was fired into at Lambert's Landing on the 5th. Several other boats were fired into at different points along the river, but sustained no damage. A small gang of guerrillas tore up the track of the Memphis and Little Rock

railro d, ten miles this side of Brownsville. on the night of the 7th, and the next train to Little Rock was thrown off the track, killing the engineer and fireman and wounding slightly a few passengers, destroying the

engine.

Marmaduke is said to be absent from his command on sick leave. His force was threatening the railroad.

All was quiet at Little Rock. The White river was very low and difficult to navigate. The gunboats and transports were frequently aground and disabled.

Меменія, July 11.—Several arrivals from White river report everything quiet at Little Rock and Duvall's Bluff.

Boats from New Orleans report the lower river quiet.

General Washburne's order, detailing a guard of prominent secesh to run on the trains, having resulted in the entire cessation of the firing on the cars, the General has released the guard upon parole of honor, to re-port for duty whenever the firing upon the rains shall again occur.

Nothing has been received from General Smith's expedition.

The Raid into Maryland.

HAVRE DE GRACE, July 12, Lieut. Col. Mitchell, Assistant Inspector General of the 9th army corps, together with Mr. F. A. Wolbert and others, of Philadelphia, arrived here this evening, having escaped from the train which was captured by the rebels yesterday, and sought refuge in the woods during the night.
Colonel Mitchell makes the following state-

ment, which sets at rest all doubt regarding the capture of General Franklin. He says: General Franklin and myself, while on the train coming from Baltimore, at 8 o'clock, yesterday morning, entered into a conversa tion regarding the state of military affairs, the expedition to Red river, the movements of General Grant and other topics of interest. Gen. Franklin casually introduced himself to me. When the raid was made, the rebels passed through the train without detecting

his presence. A short time afterwards General Gilmore comma ding the rebel force, happened to see Mr. Wolbert, and supposed that he was General Franklin. The presentation of the pro-per credentials showed the mistake. General Gilmore then turned to General Franklin, who

said, "I am General Franklin."
Gilmore replied—"I am happy to hear it. You are my prisoner."

Eranklin—"I am a disabled man; I cannot

march with you."

Gilmore—"We will provide, then, for you."

A horse and buggy was immediately pressed into the rebel service, and General Franklin

taken off as a prisoner. His arrest created considerable excitement at Magnolia. Lieutenant Colonel Wallace was robbed of all his jewelry, and was obliged to exchange his clothing for coarse and torn country gar-

ments, in order to elude his pursuers. The rebels destroyed 450 feet of the Gun-powder bridge, including the draw. Five hundred feet more were partially destroyed, Including the string pieces and cross ties. The repairers expect to finish their work within four days, but it may require a week to place

the road in proper order. A large force of workmen have been engaged.

The construction train which started this morning for Gunpowder bridge and Magnolia, returned asselv this event at the construction. noting for compower orage and magnona, returned safely this evening, the railroad and telegraph men having accomplished their work. The steamer Lancaster, which started last night for Baktimore, was ordered back to night. It is probable that the steamer Mary-land will also be used by the Government for

the transportation of troops. The rebels only destroyed a dozen of the American Telegraph poles at Magnolia.

The Philadelphia naval battery affords great security to this neighborhood. All the men are well. A portion of the battery was sent to Conewingo bridge this afternoon.

MISSOURI.

MILITARY AFFAIRS—OPERATIONS AGAINST CUER-BILLAS.

St. Louis, July 12. Brigadier General Pile, Superintendent of Colored Troops in Missouri, has been ordered to the field with a brigade of negro troops. Gen. Ewing is hereafter to have charge of negro recruiting in the State, and will prose-cute the task with greater vigor than has here-

tofore been done. Gen. Rosecrans' Order 107 is being very generally responded to throughout the State. The citizens are organizing for self-defence, and the determination is everywhere mani fested to put down bushwhacking and plun-

Another Defeat of the British in New Zealand.

San Francisco. July 9.
Advices from New Zealand to May 10th,
mention another repulse of the British in an attack upon the natives. One hundred British were killed and wounded, including several prominent officers. In another engagement the natives were worsted.

Sandwich Islands dates to June 13th, state that the election of delegates to a constitutional convention was progressing. The convention will propose the importation of cool-

Advices from Acapulco, June 27th, say that the French garrison is on the best terms with the citizens in the vicinity, but all communication with the interior is cut off. Manzanilla remains blockaded to all but European vessels. A French frigate had left to take pos-

session of Galago.

The Nevada constitutional convention has adopted a section favorable to a national cur-

Fire in St. Louis Guerrillas on the Missouri.

Sr. Louis, July 12. The Olive Street Hotel, formerly the Mon-roe House, kept by Buckwell & Johnson, was nearly destroyed by fire last night. The loss has not been ascertained.

Until further orders, no steamboat will be allowed to ascend the Missouri river above Jefferson City without sufficient arms and ammunition and a crew competent to defend her against the guerrillas now swarming the

her against the guerrinas now swarming the countries along that stream.

Bagwell & Johnson, lessees of the Olive Street Hotel, biffield last night, estimate their loss at \$35,000; insuied for \$8,000. The occupants of the stores underneath the hotel La de la companya de la constanta de la consta escaped with trising loss

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ACTIVE PREPARATIONS GOING ON

BALTIMORE, July 13 - 3.40 P. M. All enrolled citizens are ordered to report for military duty in their respective wards, this afternoon at 5 o'clock.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

All business is suspended.

FOR SALE. A HOUSE and LOT, situated in Short street. Possession given immediately. For particulars I quire on the premises.

jy18-dlw*

S. B. ELLENBERGER

\$50 REWARD.

STOLEN, from a field adjoining the residence of the subscriber, residing near Shepherdstown cumberland county, on Tuesday night, July 12th, a BAY MORSE, about 16 hands high. Has the letters A. E. cut RORSE, about 16 hands high. Has the letters A. E. cut on on- of his front hoofs. The above reward will be paid on delivery of the herse to JACOB I. ZOOK. J13 3c* Limeburn-r, Shopherdstown, Cumb. co... Pa.

RECRUITS WANTED!

Dr. H. W. Miles, PORMERLY Captain in the 84th P. V., has received authority to recruit a company for one hundred ways service. Able-bodied young men are wanted to fail up his organization.

\$50 BOUNTY

vill be paid to each recruit as soon as aworn into the ser-For particulars apply at his headquarters, or Miles:

NOTICE.

BOUNTY OF \$50.

The following resolution was unanimously dopted at a meeting held by the board of county commissioners, viz:

Resolved, That the county of Dauphin will pay to each private and non-commissioned officer who may be enlisted for military service and credited to the quota required from the county under the late calls of the President of the United States, to serve for 100 days, in Pennsylvania, Maryland and Washington

and its vicinity, the sum of fitty dollars.

Certified from the minutes, July 13, 1864.

HENRY HARTMAN, · JACOB J. MILLEISEN, ROBERT W. McCLURE,

Commissioners. Attest:-Joseph Miller, Clerk.

Proposals for Corn and Oats. Office Assistant Quartermäster, U. S. A., Harrisburg, Penna., July 13, 1864. NEALED PROPOSALS will be received at

this office until 12 ofclock, M., Saturday, July 16th, to furnish this department with (10,000) to thousand busicis corn and (10,000) ben thousand busicis corn and (10,000) ben thousand busicis coats, to be delivered at Harrisburg, Penn'a.

Corn to be put up in good stout sacks of about two bushels each. The sacks to be furnished without extra charge to the Government.

Proposals for any amount, say over (2000) two thousand

Proposals for any amount, say over (2000) two thousand ushels will be received.

Proposals for delivering corn and oals loose are also

olicited. Each party obtaining a contract will be required to eater into bonds with approved sureties for its faithful The department reserves to itself the right to reject any or all bids if not deemed satisfactory.

Proposals will be addressed to Capitain E. C. Reichenbach, Assistant Quarterm-ster, Harrisburg, Pa., and will be endorsed "Proposals for Forage." By a dev of CAl'T. J. G. JOHNSON,

D. D. Suson-hange. The department reserves to itself the right to reject

Chief Qr. Mr., D. p't Susqu-hanne. E. C. REICHENBACH, Capt. and Ass't Qr. Mr.

1.000 Horses Wanted!

THE GOVERNMENT REQUIRE

IMMEDIATE USE

ONE THOUSAND CAVALRY HORSES, For which CASH will be paid on their delivery at

HARRISBURG. At Government prices for such as bear in-

spection. CIRCUMSTANCES do not admit of any delay, and unless the number mentioned can be precured at the by purchase the necessities of the case may require that they be PRESCED into service wherever found.

ev r found.

It is hoped this upplearant duty may be avoided by Horses being promptly brought forward and payment received for them.

Agents for purchase will be found at Lancaster, Reading Lawistown Williams and Carliele.

by command of Major General Coros.

J. G. JOHNSON,

Capt. and Chif Q. M. Dep't Susquehanna.

OFFICE CH'P Q. M., Dep't Susquehanna.

HARRISBURG July 12, 1864 TO CARPENTERS AND CAR BUILDERS.

WANTED, six or eight good carpenters or railroad company's shop, at Raush Gap. Highest price laid and constant amployment given
Apply to George Garverich, Esq. railroad depot, Har risburg, Mr. John Proud, foreman at the shop, or the undersigned at Pine Grove

Five Grove, July 9, 1864.

WANTED. SANDERS.

Highers of Carlo Sanders of Carlo Sanders

N Monday, at 1 P. M., a large black trunk; brass straps; name on a card on left and. It was given to a colored man to carry from the North Central Baggag office to that of the litteburg train. It may have be n placed among baggage leaving on some of the roa a Any person d livering the same or giving any information will be liberally rewarded.

W. FORD TOWNSEND, jy12-d2t*

United States Botef. LOST,

ONE HUNDRED DAY MEN.

VOUNG MEN who wish to go into an organization for 100 days' service, but do so by calling at the office of J. M. Wicetling, and signing the rell. Jy11-3: PUBLIC SALE.

WILL be sold at public sale, on Saturday, July 16th, 1864, at the ro-idence of the subscriber in Swatara township, Dauphin county, on the road leading from Harrisburg to Middletown, at the I auphin county or Poor Hous, Mill, the following personal pre-

leading from Harrisburg to Misdletown, at the leaphing country or Poor Houss Mill, the following personal preperty, viz:

One excellent family HORSE, I SPAN OF MULES suitable for any light draft purpose, one two-torse covered spring wagon with pole or shafts, one light one-horse wagon, one buggy, one susky, one sied, one sielgh, two doube setts harness, two singe setts harness, two beds and bedding, flour by the barrel, feed by the bushel, corn, oats and rye by the bushel, bu-hel and half-bushel reassuree, one Fairbanks' grain scales weighing 900 ibs, one pair flur scales weighing 600 lbs., one bug holder, fifty to sixty mill picks, 175 to 200 two bushel bags forty to eixty-three oushel bags, 75 to 100 cacks, about 800. Gry best bickery mill codes, six bag truck wagon shovels, hand shovels, spades, due half interest of a river seine forty-five yards in length, one-half interest in a seine thirty ya ds in length, one-mill desk with book case, two rifes as iz good hogs. If not previously remed private, the mill for eight nouths, from August 1st, 1864, to April 1st, 1865.

Sale to commonce at 10 o'clock on said day, when terms will be made known by the undersigned.

All summe exceeding 10 eight months credit with approved security. Five per c.nt. allowed for all cash payments above \$10.

ments above \$10.

All pertons knowing themselves indebted for flour or feed will please make settlement before the 25th inst.

jy13d-5t

J. F. PECK. AUCTION SALE

CONDEMNED ANIMALS.

WAR DEPARTMENT, CAYMENT BUREAU, OFFICE OF CHURF QUARTERMATTEN, WARRINGTON, D. C., JULY 2, 1884. WILL be sold at Public Auction to the VV Lighest hidder, on THERDAY, July 19 h. 1844, at Glesboro Depot, near Washington, D. C., beginning et 10 oktook, A. M.

TWO HUNERED CAVALRY HORSES. These horses have been condemned if unfit for the Cavary service of the Army.

For read and farm purposes many good bargains may be had.

For rose and singly.

Horses sold singly.

Terms: cash, in U. S. currency.

JAMES A. ERIN.

LA Col. & G. Q. M. Cay. Bereix.