HARRISBURG, PA THURSDAY EVENING, JULY 14, 1864.

NATIONAL UNION TICKET

FOR PRESIDENT, Abraham Lincoln.

OF ILLINOIS.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT. Andrew Johnson, OF TENNESSER.

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

THE SITUATION.

The fears we expressed in our morning edition, of the possibility of the escape of the horse thieves who were raiding in Maryland lately, are confirmed by a dispatch received late last night, after we had gone to press. It now appears that the rebels succeeded in retiring from Maryland, carrying with them large numbers of stolen horses and beef cattle, with an incalculable sum of money and other valuables, besides destroying immense amounts of property not moveable. These facts are exceedingly mortifying. Had we had in Pennsylvania that local military organization which is possessed by other States -had we had also energy and promptness in those in charge of the military affairs of the different posts and the department within the State, these marauders might and would have been captured. We earnestly hope that the lesson learned within the last ten days will have its effect in inducing such organization of the military resources of the State as will enable the State authorities, when involved in another emergency such as the one which is just passing, at once to lay their hands on the means of defence, and at once operate successfully for the safety of the people. One of the acts of the approaching session of the Legislature should be to secure the immediate organization of a force to operate in the name of the State and for the benefit of the National Government.

There are various theories afforded for the retreat of the rebels from Maryland, none:of which are so well founded as that which relates to their fear for the safety of Petersburg during their absence on this expedition Karly and Johnson both felt that they had been playing truant too long. Doubtless they had information of the progress which Grant was making in the siege of Petersburg, and felt the necessity of returning to participate. in the resistance of those attacks. Another theory is, that the rebels may have gone to estempt the rescue of the rebel prisoners at Point Lookout, on the Potomac, 80 miles south of Washington. They went in the wrong direction to effect this object. To accomplish it, they would be compelled to recross the Potomac at Edwards' Ferry, and then proceed down that river, in constant danger of the batteries which line its shores and the gunboats which float in its waters. A mere attempt to engage in the resone of the rebels at Point Lookout would be worse than folly. Indeed, the rebels are too smart for such rashness.

By the accounts which we continue to receive, it would seem that the flying raiders they stoll in Maryland, as they doubtless hoped to be. Hunter and his forces surprised a party of the highwaymen as they were hurrying to Petersburg, and e ptured six hundred horses. It is highly probable that others of the thieves will be overtaken and forced to surrender the horses and cattle in their possession, so that by the time the raiders reach their entrenchments at Petersburg, they will be almost as empty handed as they were when they left on their expedition,

From Gen. Grant's army we have a private letter dated July 8th, from which we learn that the feeling of confidence in the complete destruction of Petersburg is as strong among the soldiers as is their love of home and friends. It is also stated that our forces and the rebels are in such close proximity, that in front of several division lines they have stopped firing on each other's skirmishers. and have taken to trading tobacco and newspapers for sugar and coffee. When the history of the siege of Potersburg is made known, it will reveal the most consummate skill and perseverance ever displayed by a leader or army. The mining operations now going on are steadily approaching the doomed city, and before many days Grant will be in a position to demand the surrender of the city or blow it "sky high."

The Loyal Leagues.

During the crisis which prevaled in Maryland for a week past, the copperhead organs in this and other States, seemed to have but two objects in view. First, to impress it upon the minds of their followers that "Democrats" were under no obligations to enlist for the emergency—that the "loyal leaguers would be left to fight it out on their own line.' Second, to ridicule the efforts of the "loyal leaguers" who were engaged in raising troops. Of course we do not essay, in this paragraph, to reply to any of the attempts thus made to interfere with the legal operations of the civil and military officers of the Government, as we have concluded to let the copperheads have their "good times," satisfied that the result will prove the policy of our course. But so far as the loyal leagues is concerned, we have only to state that in Philadelphis the Loyal Laques, up to yesterday had organized four full regiments, while the fifth is now in rapid progress of being filled up. How many regiments have the Knights the Golden Circle, or the members of the Mighty Hat, both of which organizations are composed entirely of copperheads, recruited

Another Outrage by the People of Har-

It has been the habit of certain interested

duty by which the soldier suffered, Harrisburg was blamed, its fair fame tarnished, its citizens libelled and slandered. On the same principle, we suppose the people of our goodly of this month, and perfected their arrangements for operations at Chicago. city will again suffer, simply because we have never beheld more imbecility, less energy, with an apparent disregard for the success of the service in an hour of great peril than were displayed by the officer in command at this post within the past ten days. We have heretofore referred to the utter incompetency of Col. Bomford, and loudly called on the War Department to relieve him from duty here, because he was fearful of responsibility and incapable of effective service. The crisis from which we are just emerging again illustrates the truth of our declarations. In the midst of the gloomaby which we were surrounded, and while troops were steadily arriving, Col. Bomford not only displayed his inability to act in an emergency, but he actually exhibited his want of forethought, energy and promptness to prepare for the reception of the gathering volunteers, so that these, as they arrived, were compelled to seek rest on the bare ground with the broad canopy of stomachs of the beautiful characteristics in the conduct of a mere martinet. Notwithstanding men came in squads numbering from five to twenty, and up to seventy-five, none were mustered in by the immedulate Bomford, unless they came precisely as per regulations. All this time the enemy was knocking at our doors. But what mattered the danger to the State, when Bomford's construction of regulations was involved.

--It is time that the War Department puts an end to this trifling. Scores of good, plain practical men-men who love the Government, and who came here to defend it, actually returned home disgusted and dismayed by the exhibition of incompetency on the part of Bomford. These men have their influence in their localities—they are the solid men of the townships of the State-so that the fact of retaining such an officer as Bomford in position will be so used as to reflect little credit on the Secretary of War, if it does not actually result in prejudicing many good people against the Government itself. These are truths which we have frequently brought to the attention of the Government, so that if those in authority must not act for their own oredit, they must take the responsibility and suffer the loss of reputation and influence.

Anarchy to be Inaugurated in the North.

A BOLD SCHEME TO DELUGE THE PREE STATES IN BLOOD.

Rebels in Council at Niagara Falls .-- The Chicago Convention.

The following article from the New York Herald should be read by every patriotic man in the land, as it truly indicates the intention and the objects of the copperhead faction in the coming political contest. The Herald, perhaps, more than any other journal in the country, is familiar with the workings of the copperhead organization, and may fairly be regarded as its central organ. There is no doubt that the magnitude of the schemes being concocted by the copperheads to organize rebellion in the free States, begin to appal even the jesuitical controllers of the Herald. Hence the publication of the following article:

George N. Sanders, with some twenty or thirty rebel politicians and officers, is now at Niagara Falls, plotting and scheming in behalf of Jeff Davis and his villainous cause. Remaining, as they do, on the Canada side. hey are in a favorable position to operate upon the politicians who visit that locality during the hot season. From all accounts they are making the most of this advantage They have concorted a grand scheme for the control of the Chicago Convention. Their project contemplates forcing a rupture and division of the convention, after the manner of the split at Charleston in 1860. This is to be brought about in a way that will embitte the copperhead and peace factions, and, with them thus maddened, inaugurate a system of riot and insurrection, not only in the West. but also in this and other Eastern cities. The split in Charleston in 1860 was accomplished by the scheming of Yancey, Slidell, Davis and other leaders in the Southern States, for the very purpose of bringing about a state of affairs that would give them a plea to inaugu-

rate a rebellion.

A break up in that convention was neces sary, or rather a preliminary step in preparing the public mind of the South for the revplution which was already planned by the leaders. In accomplishing this result they were assisted by the Abany Regency and other unscrupulous politicians of the North. The events of four years have since rolled around: the rebellion, with all its evils and suffering in the South, has been inaugurated and kept up; but they are at length driven to desperation, and are in straitened circumstances. They are compelled to resort to some scheme to secure a diversion in the North or go under. A plot for a split and break up at Chicago is resolved upon, to be followed by revolution in the North, as the ast hope for their sinking cause.

To accomplish this the rebel agents, rebel blowers and rebel plotters have been rushing back from Europe, and have made Canada their base of operations. The country from Montreal to Niagara Falls and Windsor, opposite Detroit, is filled with them, all directing their efforts upon the Chicago Convention. Vallandigham was sent back to Ohio to play his part of the game there. But in order to accomplish their end, time was needed. Accordingly the postponement of the Chicago Convention was essential. The peace faction and their organs boldly came out for an adjournment. Dean Richmond and the Regency became willing agents in their hands and the time saked for by the rebel conspirators in Canada was obtained. Thus the first step towards bringing about a North ern revolution has been accomplished by the aid of the Reguidy, and the same class of Northern politicians who played into the

ton. What now do we see!

Sanders and his rebel plotters are actively at work perfecting their scheme. Already the Pemocratic Convention of Kentucky has adopted peace resolutions; and done all it bie signs of sleep. I rearing lithit they were could to assist Banders in laying his wires for playing; possum he got mpland walked care, the Chicago Convention. Ferrasade Wood's lessly and moved overto the searce will watch.

to add its voice and support to the plot of the rebels. The Chicago Times, Cincinneti Inquirer and other peace papers of the West parties to be set the people of Harrisburg for every injury suffered by the soldiers while quartered in the State capital. It mattered not who was responsible for the neglect of the measurement of the same scheme, and world, of this city, and the Attas and Argus, at Albany, have been gradually working themselves into the same scheme, and under the influence of the conspirators. Some forty or fifty rebel politicians, with Sanders at their head, and a few Copperhead: of the North, met at Windsor, about the 5th

A split in the convention is the first move; then insurrection, riot and rebellion—thus using the same means that were resorted to in 1860 to force the South to commence the rebellion to inaugurate a revolution at the North in the hope of by that means diverting attention and bringing about a division that will enable them to delay their final overthrow and open a road for the success of the confederacy. That Jeff. Davis and the rebel chiefs have been driven to this as a last resort is now apparent. It is their last hope for the success of the bogus Southern confederacy. It is re-volution at the North or death to their cause. Hence their determination and the desperate chances that they are taking.

But they entirely mistake the Northern ele-

The peace politicians are equally blind to the real results of this course. copperhead division at Chicago, or attempt at nsurrection and revolution at the North, instead of helping the cause of the rebels, will strengthen and intensify the Union feeling here, and make President Lincoln's re-elec tion as certain as the sun rises and sets on election day. It is true that, through the the bare ground with the broad canopy of Regency and other unscrupulous politicians Heaven for shelter tents, to dream on empty of the North, the rebels were enabled to bring about a division at Charleston which led to a rebellion in the South. But the stirring events of this war have so educated the people at the North that, with all the assistance of the Regency, the peace faction, the News and other organs can give, they cannot repeat this result. The only effect of these schemes, if they continue, is to bring about the re-elec-tion of Abraham Lincoln. This is the natural result and logical conclusion of their course

By Telegraph.

FROM WASHINGTON.

THE REBELS SKEDADDLING SOUTHWARD. THE NATIONAL CAPITAL OUT OF DANGER. The Rebels Retreat Across the Potomac.

They Take 2,000 Stolen Cattle With Them. No Excitement in Washington.

Washington, July 13 Evening. Skirmishing has been constantly going on. Our troops have acted strictly on the defensive until yesterday evening, when the rebel sharpshooters becoming annoying, they determined to dislodge them from the front of Fort Stevens. This was effectually done amid shouts of applause from those who witnessed the action

The rebels retired in hot haste, leaving at The rebels retired in hot histe, leaving at the house of F. P. Biair, at Silver Springs, a hundred wounded including eleven officers, and also left all their dead on the field.

Reconnoissances made to day showed that the rebels had, during the Hight disappeared from the front of our fortifications after firing a number of buildings which they had previously occupied as a shelter for their sharpshooters.

shooters. Scouts report the rebels this morning recrossing the Potomac nearly opposite Poolesville, driving before them about 2,000 head of cattle, which they had stolen, while a dispatch received by Gen. Halleck, from Bockville, says the retreating rebels passed through that

were at that time moving in the direction of Edward's Ferry. The rebels near Bladensburg made off between 8 and 9 o'clock this morning, taking the road mentioned, and carrying with them sroe nun

place at 3 o'clock this morning, and they

The militia and volunteers, and employees in the several departments of the Government were called out to-day, and performed the

duty assigned them. There has been no extraordinary excitement in Washington. Several squads of rebel prisoners were brought in to-day:

ESCAPE OF GENERAL FRANKLIN His Safe Arrival in Baltimore PARTICULARS OF HIS CAPTURE AND ESCAPE.

BALTIMORE, July 14. Major General Franklin arrived safe in this

city about 3 o'clock this morning, as was an, ticipated from the information read yesterday, and is now at Barnum's hotel resting from his fatigue and exposure.

The following is a brief account of his cap-

ture and escape. He was seated in a car at the time of his capture, alongside of a wound-ed lieutenant colonel, when a rebel officer came on the car, and addressing himself to the wounded officer said; "Are you Major General Franklin?" He replied that he was ot, and gave them his name and rank. Gen. Franklin was in citizen's dress, but the rebels also put the question to him, and he frankly answered that such was his name and rank. There was no doubt in his mind from the manner of his interrogator, that he had been

pointed out by some of the passengers The rebel said: "General, I am happy to see The General replied, "I cannot say that I am pleased to see you under the cir-

cumstances. About ten minutes afterwards Gilmore came into the cars and addressing himself to Gen. Franklin said: "General, you will consider yourself my prisoner." He was then put into a carriage and with other prisoners driven through the country, stopping a while at Towsontown and going across to Reisters-town, where they arrived about 1 o'clock on Tuesday morning and immediately bivouacked

for the night.

The General was put in the custody of Captain Owens and two guards, who were charged with his safe keeping. Excusing himself as sick and weary he immediately laid down and feigned sleep. Soon after the captain and his guards laid down and he listened anxiously or indications of sleep on their part.

He had not to wait long before he heard the guard nearest to him commence to breathe heavily, momentarily increasing the volume and profundity until it became sufficiently loud to wake any ordinary steeper.

The Captain and his other guard had also in the meantime commenced to breathe rather heavy, and the General continued with his ears open to feign sleep. He lay in this way for some time until all three gare unmistakato repel invarion? Echo answers, How many! seedy peace committee assembled in this city ing them. He then coughed loudly and made

considerable noise, thinking that they wanted an excuse to shoot at him-each man lying with his right hand grasping the muzzle of

his rifle. The indications of profound sleep being so unmistakat le on the part of all three of them, he now thought that he would test the sincerity of their slumbers by jumping the fence. This he did, and on looking back could see no movement of the dusky forms of his guards, and off he shot across several fields, jumping the fences and keeping straight ahead in the direction he thought would take him toward the city. He ran for about three quarters of an hour, when he entered a thick wood and in his weakly state, being really broken down by fatigue, he sought a place of concealment. He remained concealed for the balance of the night and all the next day, frequently seeing from his hiding place the rebel scouts searching for him, and scouring the bushes of the roads.

Finally about sunset, almost famished for water and food, he thought he would venture out, having come to the conclusion that free dom was nearly as bad as being a prisoner. He still kept to the woods, however, and soon saw two men moving towards him, carrying large bundles of hay.

He walked up to them and asked them what they were doing with hay in this wood, when one of them replied: 'We have hid our horses in the woods to keep them out of the hands of the d—n rebels and we are going to feed them." This reply was a sufficient indication of their sentiments and he immediately made known to them the circumstances of his pres-

ence in the woods and who he was.

They greeted him most kindly and cordially, dropped their hay and conducted him by a secluded route to their farm house, where was most kindly and hospitably, received by

Being in a neighborhood surrounded by rebel sympathizers, and some of the rebel RO HILE still prowling around apparently for him, his whereabouts was kept a profound secret by his loyal host, who, on Wednesday, set about devising means of getting him to the city. This he accomplished, and at midnight a carriage went out from the city and returned with the General, he feeling, as he expressed himself, more free than he ever ad felt in his life.

The name of the gallant and patriotic

Maryland farmer is at present withheld for the reason of fear of rebel retribution should any more of the highwaymen of Gilmore's band be still in his neighborhood.

The general left this morning for Philadel-phia to join his family at York, Pa., where he will spend a few weeks to recuperate his shattered health.

Later from Charleston CAPTURE OF A BATTERY ON JAMES ISLAND Johnson's Island Occupied by Our Troops

UNSUCCESSFUL ATTACK ON FT. JOHNSON.

New York, July 14.

Hilton Head advices report a battery or James Island captured from the rebels.

Johnson's Island was successfully occupied by our troops, but an attempt to take Fort Johnson by a night attack was a failure, and 150 of our men, including Col. Hoye, Lt. Col. Cunningham and a number of other officers were taken prisoners....

Further Particulars.

The following additional news has been received of the

EXPEDITION TO JAMES ISLAND: On Saturday morning, the 2d, as a co-opera tive movement, General Schimmelfinnig commanding the district of Morris and Folly Island, crossed over to James Island from Folly, with a part of his force, and drove in the rebel pickets, after a skirmish. troops were then formed into column and advanced toward an old battery, not until recently occupied. The Thirty-third United States colored infantry, and the One Hundred and Third New York, were placed in the ad vance. When they arrived very near the fort the rebels opened with two brass field pieces

with canister, creating considerable havo and causing some confusion. The Fifty fifth Massachusetts had been formed in line for the nurpose of charging or the fort, and as soon as the fire had been drawn they advanced at double quick. was a delicate duty to perform; for they had to charge through retreating white and black troops, in the face of a murderous fire. But they never flinched. The rebel fire was quite high, and nearly all who were wounded were hit in the head. With a shout and the intrepidity of veterans they rushed over the parapet, driving the rebel forces before them into the woods, and capturing the two guns. As this was the first time this regiment was ever under a hot fire, their conduct was especially praiseworthy. They have nobly sustained the reputation won for the Massachusetts colored troops by the Fifty-fourth at Wagner

and at Olustee.

General Schimmelfinnig held his position about a day, and then fell back about a mile. and a half, with his two captured guns, and intrenched. The reason of the falling back was that the position was an inconvenient one to hold, and was no more advantageous than the one now occupied. General Schim molfinnig has since been joined by General Birney and his force.

UNBUCCESSFUL ATTACK ON FORT JOHNSON. On Saturday night the One Hundred and twenty, seventh New York, Colonel Gurney, and the Fifty-second Pennsylvania, Col. H. M. Hoyt-all under command of Colonel Gurney -were ordered to cross the water from Mor ris Island, and endeavor to surprise For Johnson. They went over in boats, and the tide was not favorable on arriving at the beach, and a portion of the boats got aground on a small bar.

Colonel Hoyt and Lieutenant Colonel Cun ningham, with a division of their regiment, succeeded in landing, and surprised Battery Simpkins, an outwork of Fort Johnson; but by the accident, not being supported, it was useless to attempt Fort Johnson with its gar rison of several hundred men. The whole party ashore was captured. It numbered one hundred and thirty-seven enlisted men and the following officers:—Colonel H. M. Hoyt, Lieut. Colonel Cunningham, Captain Treat B. Camp, First Lieutenants James G. Stevens,

Silas A. Bunyan and Thomas F. Evans.

At the time of the attack none of the guns of Fort Johnson were aimed towards the beach, but they have since been moved so as to point in that direction. There is no doubt that the expedition would have been completely successful but for the unfortunate accident at landing. Colonel Hoyt and Lieut. Colonel Cunningham are splendid officers, and their capture just as they had bravely and skilfully accomplished their purpose is very mortifying. It is not proper, however, to blame any one until, at least, there is positive evidence of misconduct. The failure, I suppose, should be set down as an ordinary mis fortune of war.

NEGROES DROWNED. On Saturday, while the navy tug Iris was towing a pontoon boat filled with negroes, in Stone river, it was run under in turning sud-Stono river, it was run under in turning suddenly, and twenty-one were drowned. The New York Stock Markets denly, and twenty-one were drowned. The New York Stock Markets of the bodies was westered at the time, and the bodies was sentered at the time, and the bodies was sentered at the sentered and 1084; Camberland preferred 511. Gold 265.

buried. The sight of the swollen corpses floating about was not very agreeable to those who inhabited the transports and guidoats on

A CONTROL OF THE PROPERTY OF T

the river.

On oblas asland, on the left bank of Stono river, a coupl of miles of so above Legar-ville, on ground occupied by Gen. Wright's forces at the time of General Benham's expension. dition, is Fort Pringle, a rebel work of considerable strength; and they have another battery on the James island side, while further up on John's island, is Pemberton. On the morning of the Fourth, when our gunboats, at a signal, run up their holiday decorations of signal flags and bunting, Fort Pringle opened on their very spitefully. The

first shell exploded between the Pawnee and the McDonough, which were lying very near together. The latter and a mortar schooner replied vigorously, pitching many shells into the enemy's works

The Monitors Lehigh and Montauk, lying opposite Pringle, near the James I land shore, also engaged the fort, and the firing has been kept up, with occasional intermissions, ever since. We have had no casualties during all this fighting.

GENERAL FOSTER is very active, going from point to point, and giving general directions, leaving the details to his generals. He made a flying trip to Hilton Head yesterday, but returned immediately to the scene of operations.

ADMIRAL DAHLGREN,
Has afforded all assistance possible to General Foster, and will continue to do so. The perfect agreement between them is very gratifying to all who wish to see the movements necessful.

FUTURE OPERATIONS. What is to be done in future eannot be judged at all by what has been done. The object seems to be to keep the rebels thoroughly stirred up a long our front, and that has been done very effectually. But those who have the best knowledge of General Foster believe there is a chance of his fluding some weak point in the rebel front where we can do something more than merely stir them up.

The Losses in the Battle on the Monocacy.

BALTIMORE, July 13. In the hospitals at Frederick over four hundred of the rebel wounded are now under care of our surgeons, and the citizens of Frederick and surgeons of our hospitals state that every man who was capable of being removed without serious injury was carried off in ambulances and wagons, they thus en-

deavoring to hide their loss. Before they retired from the city they burned down all the Government buildings except the hospitals.

Dr. Johnson, the Medical Director at Frederick, arrived at military headquarters this morning, and gives the following as the results of the battle of the Monocacy:

UNION LOSS. Killed and left on the field ... Wounded and taken to hospital190 Prisoners taken. ..400 Total... HEBEL LOSS

.....300 Wounded and in hospital at Frederick, now in our possession......430730

The doctor states that the rebels suffered badly in officers killed and wounded. Railroad and Telegraph Com-munication Restored-No Fight-

ing Going on. BALTIMORE, July 13-7 P A lecomotive and tender, which left Wash ington at 1 o'clock to-day, has arrived safely. But one rebel was seen on the road, and he was nearly starved to death. There was no enemy in sight. No fighting of moment was

going on, and all looks well. Trains will probably resume running to-morrow. Telegraphic communication will also be resumed, no doubt, very soon.

Baltimone, July 14.—Trains are running to and from Washington this morning as usual. The Washington papers of to-day have been received.

Arrival of Prizes—Massachuseffs Enlistments. NEW YORK, July 14.

The steamer Little Ada, for Charleston, was captured on the 8th by the steamer Gettysburg. She is an iron propeller of 120 tons, with a general cargo.

Boston, July 14.—The British prize steamer

Boston, from Bermuda, which was captured on the 8th off Wilmington, by the Fort Jackson, has arrived. She is a sidewheel steamer of 350 tons, and was purchased at Halifax, seven months ago, for \$35,000. She was captured on her first trip, with a cargo of 450 sacks of salt, 24 barrels copperas and 100 boxes soap.

The captured steamer, Little Ada, has also arrived here. She hails from Savannah. Two thousand volunteers went into camp

yesterday, and it is believed that the numbe will reach five thousand during the present week. As there is no lack of arms this force will speedily be ready.

Later from Mexico.

NEW YORK. July 14. The Star of Liberty from Havana, with dates to the 9th inst., has arrived. She brings Vera Cruz dates to the 2d inst., and city of

Mexico to the 27th ult.
The Sociedad says that Gen. Trago with his whole army has given his adhesion to the

empire. The Estafette denies it.

Doblado is said to have disbanded the re mains of his army at Potosi, and is on his way to confer with the Emperor. Elsewhere it is stated that he is at Matamoras bound to the U. S.

The Spanish consul at Cajoaca, has been murdered and the murderer sentenced for execution. The ambassadors had left to noify the European courts of the safe arrival of Maximilian at Mexico.

The sickness is rather increasing at Havana, wing to the heat and rains.

General Franklin's Escape Confirmed.

New York, July 14. The Herald states, on reliable information, hat General Franklin is at Barnum's Hotel Baltimore.

Baltimone, July 14.—General Franklin has eft the city for Philadelphia. BALTIMORE, July 14.—General Franklin arrived in the city this morning, and took up his quarters at Barnum's Hotel. He has since left for Philadelphia by way of Perryville.

Markets by Telegraph.

NEW YORK, July 14.
Cotton, quiet at \$1.68. Flour declining; sales of 13,500 barrels State at \$10 20@10 65; for Ohio \$11 25@10.40; for southern \$11 20 and making the page of for Onic \$11 25@10.40; for southern \$11 20 @11 50. Wheat steady, but no sales of importance. Corn atsady; sales of 18,000 bus. at \$1 61@162. Seef heavy. Pork quiet; new mess \$42@42 50. Lard heavy. Whishy dull and nominal. Receipts Flour 4.924 barrels. Wheat 41,938 bushels. Corn 7,400 bus.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

FOR SALE, BUILDING, on Second street, between A Broad and Colder. Apply to
JUSIAH McFARLAND.

jyl4 dlw Corner of Susquehanna and Colder Bis VETERANS TO THE FRONT! \$650 BOUNTY. THE Philadelphia "Citizens' Volunteer Substitute Committee' is engaged in recruting veterans and a less not liable to draft. Veterans can how enlist under the most advantageous conditions and, while assisting their country at this class, can secure ample provision for their families do ling their absence. By applying to this committee, they will be mustered into the service as substitutes. They can select any remaylvanta regiment, and will receive on the day of muster.

muster.

Six hundred and fifty dollars in cash, without any deduction for commission or brokerage in sides the pounty offered by the Government. Veteranes: the country looks to you to uphold her far against the advanting armies of rebellion.

Daniel St. immets, Chair'n, John Thompson, J. G. Rosengaren, Treas'r, Gement B. Penrosa, J. J. Clark Hare.

Henry C. Lee, Office of the C. muittee, No. 422, Walnut street, St. 122, Walnut street,

Office of the C. mmittee, No. 422, Walnut street, Plus,

\$50 REWARD.

TOLEN, from a field adjoining the rest dence of the subscriber, residing near Shepherdstown tumberland county, on Tuesday night, July 12th, a BAY MOREE, about 16 hands high. Has the letters A. E. c., on one of his front hoofs. The above reward will be lattered on delivery of the horse to JACOB L. ZOUK, 118 3t* Limeburner, Shepherdstown, Cumb. cc., Pa

RECRUITS WANTED!

Dr. H. W. Miles, PORMERLY Captain in the 84th P. V., has received authority to recruit a company for opreceived authorily to recruit a company for or hundred days' service. Able-bodied young men are was: ed to fill up his organization.

\$50 BOUNTY will be pald to each recruit as soon as sworn into the ...

vice.

For particulars apply at his headquarters, or Mhs.

For particulars apply at his headquarters, or at Min.

Grovery Store, on Ridge Avenue.

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NOTICE.

BOUNTY OF \$50.

The following resolution was unanimously adopted 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 fifty 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 QUARTERWASTER, U. S. A., HARRISBUEG, PERNA, July 13, 1504.

HARRISUEG, PERMA, July 13, 1864. }

EALED PROPOSALS will be received at this office until 12-o'clock, x., Saturday, July 182. to furnish this department with (10,000) to thousand bushels corn and (10,000) ten thousand bushels cota, to be delivered at Harrisburg, Penn'a.

Corn to be put up in good stout sacks of about to bashels each. The sacks to be furnished without extra charge ta the Government. pushels each. The racks to charge to the Government. als for any amount, say over (2000) two thousan

Proposals for any amous bushels will be received. Proposals for delivering corn and oats loose are all Each party obtaining a contract will be required to a er into bonds with approved sureties for its faithful ex

The department reserves to meet the agent any or all bids if not deemed satisfactory.

Proposals will be addressed to Captain E. C. Reithen bach, Assistant Quartermaster, Harrisburg, Pa., and will be endorsed "Propossis for Forage." By order of CAPT. J. G. JOHNSON,

Chief Qr. Mr., Drp't Surquebanna E. C. REICHENBACH, Capt. and Ass't Qr. Mr.

1.000 Horses Wanted THE GOVERNMENT REQUIRE

FOR IMMEDIATE USE

ONE THOUSAND CAVALRY HORSES. For which CASH will be paid on their de-

livery at HARRISBURG,

At Government prices for such as bear in

CIRCUMSTANCES do not admit of any delay, and unless the number mentioned can be procured at once by purchase, the necessities of the carbany require that they be PRESSED into service where we refound. ev. r. found.

It is hoped this unpleavant duty may be avoided it.

Horses being promptly brought forward and payment received for them.

Agents for purchase will be found at Lancaster, Revilling, Lowistown, Williamsport and Carlisle.

By command of Major General Court.

J. G. JOHNSON,

Capt. and Chif Q. M. Dep's Susquebasas OFFICE Ca's Q. M., DEP'T SUSQUEHANNA,)
HARRIGEURO, July 12, 1864

TO CARPENTERS AND CAR BUILDERS WANTED, six or eight good carpenters of builders at the our builders at the Schoylkill and Susquebat railroad company's shop, at Raush Gar. Highest propaid and constant employment given.

Apply to George Garverich, Esq., railroad depot, Harisburg, Mr. John Proud, foreman at the shop, or the suddersigned at Pine Grove

Pluz Grove, July 9, 1864.

U. K. TRACY, Sup'l.

Pluz Grove, July 9, 1864.

U. R. TRACY, Sup'l.

PUBLIC SALE.

WILL be sold at public sale, on Saturday, July 16th, 1864, at the residence of the tebsider in Swatara township, Dauphin county, on the real leading from Harrisburg to Middletown, at the I applicationally or Foor House Mill, the following personal property etc.

cunty or Foor House Mill, the following personal property, viz:

One excellent family HORSE, I SPAN OF MULES suitable for any light draft purpose, one two-horse covered spring wagon with pole or shafts, one light one horse wagon, one buggy, one suity, one sied, on sieigh, two doube settle harness, two single retterances, one saddle, collars, bridles, barrels, standetwo beds and bedding, flour by the barrel, freithy the bushel, corn, oats and type by the bushel, torn, oats and type by the bushel, standed bushel and half-bushel measures, one Fairbanks' grie scales weighing 800 lbs, one pair fitur scales weighing 800 lbs, one pair fitur scales weighing 800 lbs, one pair fitur scales weighing 800 two bushel bags forty to sixty-three bushel bags, to 100 sacks, about 300 dry best hickory mill coges, so bag truck wagon shovels, hand shovels, spaties, one by interest in a seine thirty ya dis in length, one half interest in a seine thirty ya dis in length, or half interest in a seine thirty ya dis in length, or half interest in a seine thirty ya dis in length, or half interest in a seine thirty ya dis in length, or half interest in a seine thirty ya dis in length, or half interest in a seine thirty ya dis in length, or half interest in a seine thirty ya dis in length, or half interest in a seine thirty ya dis in length, or half interest in a seine thirty ya dis in length, or half interest in a seine thirty ya dis in length, or half interest in a seine thirty was in length, or half interest in a seine thirty was in length, or half interest in a seine thirty was in length, or half interest in a seine thirty was in length, or half interest in a seine thirty was in length, or half interest in a seine thirty was in length, or half interest in a seine thirty was in length, or half interest in a seine thirty was in length, or half interest in a seine thirty was in length, or half interest in a seine thirty was in length, or half interest in a seine thirty was in length, or half interest in a seine thirty was in length, or half

All persons knowing themselves indebted for four All persons knowing commercial indepted for now leed will please make settlement by fore the 25th inst

. J. F. PECE AUCTION SALE

OZ: CONDEMNED ANIMALS

WAR DEPARTMENT,
GAVALBY BUREAU,
OFFICE OF CHIEF QUARTERMASTER,
WASHINGTON, D. C., July 7, 196

WILL be sold at Public Auction to the highest bidder, on TUESDAY, July 19th, 18c4 steel to July TWO HUNERED CAVALRY HORSES These horses have been condemned as unfit for the ℓz

For road and farm purposes many good bargains por Horses sold singly.

Terms: cash, in U. S. currency.

Lt. Col. & E. Q. M. Cav. B rest. FOR SALE. A HOUSE and LOT, situated in Short boulars loguing on the premises, 1913-dive