# Paily Telegraph

HARRISBURG, PA. THURSDAY EVENING, JULY 21, 1864.

NATIONAL UNION TICKET. FOR PRESIDENT,

Abraham Lincoln,

OF ILLINOIS. FOR VICE PRESIDENT.

Andrew Johnson. OF TENNESSEE. FOR THE AMENDMENT OF THE CONSTITUTION

GRANTING THE **SOLDIERS' RIGHT TO VOTE** Election Tuesday, Aug. 2, 1864.

Dont Forget to be Assessed.

To-morrow(July 22d) will be the last day for assessment to entitle a citizen to vote at the ensuing election on the 2nd day of August. It is important that every vote be polled for the three amendments to be endorsed at that election, and we therefore earnestly hope that our friends will see that no ballot is lost by the neglect of the voters to be assessed.

Call For Tickets—The Constitutional Amendments.

The Secretary of the Dauphin County Union Committee is now prepared to furnish the tickets to be voted on Tuesday, August 2d, for the Constitutional Amendments. It would be well if the member of the County Committee, in each election district, would at once interest himself in the distribution of these tickets, seeing that they are placed in ling his life, sacrificing his business interests the proper hands for use on the 2d of August. and surrendering his domestic comforts, a Everything depends upon the care with which citizen soldier is deprived of his vote-shut these tickets are distributed - the individuals out from participating in the control of the with whom they are deposited for distribution | Government and choked from all voice in the on the day of election. Mr. S. S. Child, the Secretary of the Dauphin County Union Committee, is prepared to furnish these tickets on purposes, a mere felon, an outcast from sociorders from reliable men in each district. Let there be no delay in at once giving this matter the strictest attention.

Recruiting Agents in Revolted States.

It seems that the authorities at Washington: construe the act of Congress providing for the filling up of quotas in loyal States, by recruiting in revolted States, so as to authorize the Governors of the former States only to appoint agents for each county. The Governors of several of the Eastern States appointed agents for wards, cities and townships. The multiplicity of such agents, it is feared, will create a rivalry and competition from which nothing but confusion can arise and by which the real objects of the law would be defeated. By the appointment of an agent for each county, the people thereof, in every ward, city and township, can alone be fairly dealt by, as the recruits thus raised are to be credited to the quota of such counties, and then fairly apportioned among the sub-dis-

-It is well that this decision of the Department at Washington be clearly understood, as it will save applicants for appointment to agencies much trouble and the authorities of each State great annoyance. The recruits thus raised, will be turned over to the commissioners in each county paying a bounty. In counties where no provision has been made by the local authorities for the payment of a ty, such recruits will be turned over to any bounty committee organized to attend to the business. It must be borne in mind that the different counties must incur and pay the expense of the agents thus to be appointed by the Governor. Because this is so, Gov. Cur-In is desirous of deferring to the commisgioners in those counties paying a bounty, in making these appointments; or to the bounty committee where the commissioners refuse a bounty, as the case may be. Altogether, the business is important. From what we can learn, many of the States in the East only pay a nominal price for substitutes as they are delivered within their limitsand this price is so low as to render it highly improbable whether they will succeed in filling up their quotas from the revolted States. Hence, if Dauphin county secures a capable agent and resolves to pay a and men, capturing four cannon, several hunliberal bounty, there will be no difficulty in alling up our quota. It is for the commissioners to act promptly if we are to succeed in avoiding a draft and still contribute our share to filling up the armies.

Commutation on the Draft.

There seems still to be much misunder standing in reference to the period for which the \$300 commutation heretofore paid, will exempt a conscript. The Provost Marshal General has decided this point very clearly, and in order that the decision may be fully understood, we have endeavored thus to simplify its true meaning: All commutations, of \$300, if made at any time PRIOR to February, 1864, DOES EXEMPT FOR THREE YEARS. In February the law was changed so that the payment of \$300 henceforth exempted only for the impending draft; while since the passage of the act of this month there is no commutation whatever. All who are henceforth drafted. and are found liable, must serve in person or by substitute. This certainly simplifies the law. so that there need be no difficulty hereafter in comprehending its true meaning and intent.

The Westmorland Congressional District The Union Republican Conferees of this District nominated Dr. SMITH FULLER, of Favette county, as the candidate for Congress. The nomination of Dr. Fuller is a good one. He represented the Fayette Senatorial District in the State Senate one term, having been elected in 1860, with a majority over his opponent in his own county of some 500, when at the same election FOSTER had a majority for Governor of 176. He is a working man, an earnest and reliable Republican. of excellent moral character, and will make an efficient and attentive member of Congress.

The Democratic Leaders Opposed to Pay-ing Bounties to Volunteers.

The Democratic members of Congress, who are the recognized leaders of the cliques which compose what is called the "Democratic party," have issued an address, setting forth and discussing what is called their creed or platform. Turning aside from the perversion of the truth which that address contains, and treating it with the contempt which it deserves, the effort to cast contumely on the loyal cause, we are surprised at the recklessness with which the authors and approvers of this document assail the rights and the interest of the soldier, who is willing to peril his life in defence of his country. It is well known that thousands of good men have been debarred from entering the army, solely because the pay of a private soldier was inadequate to the support of a family and these men, true as well to their obligations and affections to their families as to their duty to their country, paused only until provision could be made for their families, and when bounties were offered for this purpose, thousands of these gallant men rushed to enroll themselves beneath the banner of their country. The Democratic leaders now strive to

counteract the influence and power of this natriotic action on the part of the masses. Hence, in the address alluded to, issued by the authority of the Democratic members of Congress, and published in all the copperhead organs of the country, bounties to volunteers are bitterly opposed. Let the friends of the soldier remember this fact.

Are Soldiers Fetons or Freemen! The issue involved in the amendment to the Constitution, proposing to extend the elective franchise to citizens who volunteer to defend the State and fight the battles of the Union, will establish for all time, whether a soldier is a felon or a freeman. If, after perilselection of his rulers, then, in reality and emphatically, he becomes, to all intents and ety, a condemned and marked man, disgraced and degraded forever. What father who has a son in the army, will submit to such a decision being recorded in our annals or not endeavor to save the Constitution from the polluting stain put upon it by the decision which has thus far disfranchised our brave defenders?

To DEFEAT THE SOLDIERS' ENFRANCHISE-MENT.—The Norristown Herald and Free Press accuses the copperhead commissioners of Montgomery county with having had tickets printed and circulated to deteat the amendment to the Constitution proposing to extend the elective franchise to the soldier. These commissioners are acting consistently, as they only a few weeks since refused to grant a bounty to volunteers. Who are the friends of the soldiers? Eh! copperheads?

## By Telegraph

AVERILL AFTER THE RAIDERS.

Engagement near Winchester. DEFEAT OF GEN. EARLY! HEAVY REBEL LOSS.

Cannon, Hundreds of Small Arms and 200 Prisoners Captured.

GEN. LILLEY WOUNDED AND IN OUR HANDS Rebel Colonel Killed.

Dispatch of Gen. Averill. WASHINGTON, July 21. The Star says a dispatch from Gen. Hunter

reports that the following dispatch has just been received from Gen. Averill: NEAR WINCHESTER, July 20 .- Breckinridge divided his force at Berryville last night, send-ing Early to Winchester and taking the other division toward Millwood. I attacked and defeated Early to-day in front of Winchester, killing and wounding over 300 of his officers dred small arms and about 200 prisoners.

Gen. Lilley is seriously wounded and in our

hands. Col. Board, of the 58th Virginia, was The cannon and prisoners have been sent to Martinsburg. The enemy's loss in officers is heavy. Prisoners admit their force to have

been 5.000. The commands of Jackson and Imboden which were present, are not included in the above mentioned strength.

LATEST FROM SHERMAN.

The Rebels Attack His Lines Three Times, but are Repulsed.

OUR LOSS VERY SMALL.

WASHINGTON, July 21. The National Republican says the Governnent has received dispatches from Genera Sherman this morning, announcing that the enemy assaulted the Union lines three times yesterday, and were repulsed each time with

le loss to us. Most of our men fought behind earthworks, and hence our small loss, but the enemy came out of the defences of the city to offer battle, and being more exposed, suffered greater loss

Gov. Seymour Declines Appointing Recruiting Agents to the Rebel States.

ALBANY, July 21. Governor Seymour will not appoint State agents to recruit men in the rebel States. The cities and counties can do so, the State authorities giving the facilities directed by Con-

Fire in Cleveland.

CLEVILAND, O., July 21. thousand dollars.

#### From South Carolina

BEBEL OFFCERS UNDER FIRE AT CUM-MINGS' POINT.

SHELLING OF CHARLESTON, HEAVY FIRE ON SUMTER.

Inhuman Treatment of Union Prisoners

in Charleston. THE EXPEDITION TO JOHNS' ISLAND.

The steamer Fulton, from Hilton Head, with

dates to the 15th inst., has arrived. The rebel officers have been placed in buildings on Cummings' Point. Charleston is being

rigorously shelled Fort Sumter has been subjected to a very heavy fire from Morris Island. All the troops have returned from the recent expedition.

Refugees report that the Union prisoners in Charleston are treated inhumanly. The Fulton towed the steamer America to

this port disabled. The Palmeto Herald gives an account of the recent expeditions to John's Island. The rebels made two previous assaults on our forces, but retired with heavy loss. It is believed that the rebel troops have been with-drawn from either Johnston or Lee to the number of 10,000, to defend Charleston

#### From Missouri.

**OPERATIONS OF THE GUERRILLAS** 

GEN. FISKE AFTER THEM.

ST. JOSEPH, Mo., July 20. Thornton's guerrillas, nearly five hundred strong, are in Carroll county, to-day, and will probably make an effort to cross the Missouri

Gen. Fiske is pressing them hard, but his force is insufficient to effect much. The ley-alists are rallying to his standard, however, and North Missouri will soon be a hot place for bushwhackers.

The Recent Call for 500,000 Men. Important Regulations of the Provost Marshal General.

The Provost Marshal General has just is sued the following instructions and regulations, to be observed by all concerned:

ENLISTMENTS.
First—Under the President's call of July 18, 1864, for 500,000 volunteers, men will be enlisted and mustered in for one, two, or three years, as they may in each case elect.

Second-The bounty provided by law is as

For recruits, including representative cruits, white or colored, for one year \$100, two years \$200, three years \$300. The first instalments of the bounty will be paid by the mustering and disbursing officers when the recruit is mustered in—as follows:

To a recruit who enlists in the army for one year \$33 33. To a recruit who enlists in the army for two years \$66 66. To a recruit who enlists in the army for three years \$100.

PREMIUMS.

Third—No premiums, whatever, for the procuration of recruits, will hereafter be paid by the United States. This, however, will not affect the payment of premiums due for the procuration of recruits previous to the date of this order,
Fourth—Neither drafted men nor substi-

tutes, furnished either before or after the draft, are entitled to bounty from the United The fact as to whether a man is a recruit entitled to bounty, or a drafted man or substitute not entitled to it, shall be noted on the enlistment papers and mustering rolls.

JAMES B. FRY, Prov. Mar. Gen.

### FROM WASHINGTON

BATES OF POSTAGE TO FOREIGN COUNTRIES.

Washington, July 21. It is officially announced that without regard to distance on letters addressed to or received from the British West Indies, Cuba, Aspinwall, Panama or any other foreign place or country, to and from which different rates of postage have not been established by international postal convention or arrangement, will be ten cents the single rate, of half an ounce or under, which must be pre paid on letters sent and collected and on letters received; also that the United States postage change on newspapers and other printed matter sent to or received from the countries and places referred to, will in future be as follows: On newsappers two cents each, and the established domestic rates on pamphlets, periodicals, and other articles of printed matter, which must in like manner be prepaid on matter sent and collected on matter received. In

future the international postage upon all letters passing between the Province of New Brunswick and any part of the United States, without regard to distance or route of conveyance, will be ten cents the single rate of half an ounce or under. Prepayment optional.

From California, Nevada, and the Sandwich Islands. San Francisco, July 20.

Sandwich Island advices to June 20, say that a majority of the members elect to the changes in the Government.

Liberal centributions to the Sanilary Com-

mission are being made. The Nevada Constitutional Convention has rejected the proposition to aid the Pacific Railroad, and adopted one providing for tax-

ing the products of the mines. Gen. M'Dowell has issued an order requiring passengers on ocean steamers to give up their arms to the Captain, and to permit the examination of their baggage. The object is to prevent the probable danger of at-

tempts to take possession of steamers on the coast by pirates sailing as passengers. The confession of one of the recently arrested stage robbers implicates some prominent men, and leads to the suspicion of secession designs.

The Cotton Trade Between Wil-mington and Bermuda New York, July 21. Bermuda papers to the 13th inst., received

here, furnish but little news. arrived there from Wilmington, North Garolina, with an aggregate of 3,000 bales of cotton and a large quantity of tobacco. Three steamers cleared on the 7th for Wilmington. The repair shop of the Cleveland and Pitts The steamer Little Hattle had returned in burg railroad was burned to day. Loss thirty distress, from being chased by a Federal gun-

## Peace Negotiations.

Rebel Propositions to Return to the Union.

THE REBEL TERMS AND CONDITIONS. The Union Conditions and Terms

Semi-Official Interview Between Confederate Commissioners and Mr. Greeley. ------

HOW IT ORIGINATED AND TERMINATED Still Further on the Matter.

AN INDEPENDENT COMMISSIONER TO RICH-

MOND.

Jeff. Davis.

What He Tells and What He Withholds,

[From the New York Times.]

The following important dispatch from Niagara Falls to the Rochester Democrat was telegraphed to a private party in this city last evening. We do not youch for its accuracy: NIAGARA FALLS, Wednesday, July 20.

Two weeks ago, Geo. N. Sanders, C. C. Clay, of Alabama, Jacob Thompson, of Mississippi, and J. P. Holcomb, of Virginia, arrived at the Clifton House, just across the river from this place. Their arrival was duly announced in the public press, and the object of their mission was understood to be to consult with the Democratic leaders of the North

in reference to the Chicago Convention.

Results proved, however, that they had double purpose in view, which was first de veloped to Horace Greeley by George N. Sanders, who wrote to Mr. Greeley, stating that Messrs. Clay, Thompson and Holcomb were duly recognized Commissioners of the Confederate Government, and desired to know what terms could be made for terminating the war between the two sections. He added. however, that these Commissioners were not specially authorized to negotiate for a cessa ion of hostilities or a restoration of the Union, but that they would like to have an informal conference with such persons as the United States Government might indicate to meet them. These facts having been presented to Mr. Lincoln, he requested Mr. Gree ley to act in the matter as he thought advisa ble under the peculiar circumstances, and stated that he (Mr. L.) should at any time be pleased to receive propositions from those who had been in arms against the Government for a return to their allegiance and duty as citi-zens of the Union.

He also stated that he should be pleased to of kichmond, he found as well cared for as see the Union restored upon any terms consistent with the present and future safety welfare and honor of the Government. Mr. Greeley having settled all preliminaries with Mr. Lincoln, proceeded to this place, reaching here last Mondoy morning, and took up quarters at the International Hotel. A correspondence was at once opened with the commissioners, and, as a final result, they made the following proposition, and gave it as their opinion that the Richmond government would approve and ratify the same. The restoration of the Union in statu quo upon this basis:

First. All negroes which have been actually freed by the war, to be secured in such free-Second. All negroes at present held as slaves to remain so.

Third. The war debt of both parties to be paid by the United States. Fourth. The old doctrine of State rights to be recognized in reconstructing the Union.

This proposition was laid before Mr. Lincoln by Mr. Greeley. The President at once telegraphed to Mr. Greeley the terms upon which he would propose a settlement and re

construction, to wit:

The full and complete restoration of the territorial integrity abandenment of slavery by the seceded States, under conditions which should, while respecting the property-rights of all loyal men, afford ample security against another war in the interest of slavery.

After considerable correspondence between the parties, it was concluded to refer the whole matter back to the two Governments for reconsideration. All negotiations having been terminated, Mr. Greeley, in company with Mr. Hay, Private Secretary of Mr. Lincoln, called upon the commissioners at the Clifton House, n the Canada side, where a protracted and pleasant interview was held, and the various questions under consideration were discussed

at length. Mr. Greeley left the Falls for New-York on this afternoon's train. It is understood that the commissioners, with Sanders and Jewett, who are both here, are to remain and carry on negotiations with the Democrats. A letter is to be prepared for the Chicago Convention, in which the commissioners will hold out strong assurances of a restoration of the Union under Democratic auspices. The whole movement is regarded by many as a mere scheme to entrap the Administration into a false position before the country and the world, for the benefit of the disunion Democrats.

A MISSION TO RICHMOND.

WASHINGTON, July 20. An individual, fresh from Richmond, not as a released prisoner, but an honored guest, entertained three days in the capital of the Southern Confederacy, feasted by Jeff. Davis, Benjamin and their compeers, having around him the romance and the mystery of an unknown mission, and knowing the secrets of the rebel prison-house, is rara avis enough to Constitutional Convention are opposed to make a sensation even amid the leaden and changes in the Government. day. Such a personage, bringing with him all the experiences enumerated, arrived here to-day direct from Richmond by way of Gen. Grant's headquarters. His name is Col. James F. Jaques, of the Seventy-third Illinois Volunteers. Colonel, but parson also, being a minister of the Methodist Episcopal Church. Though neither envoy nor ambassador, Col. Jaques had a mission of his own, clothed with no authority to speak for either President or Government, he appears to have had authority enough of some kind to command a hearing from the principalities and powers that sit in Richmond; in fine, without being a plenipotentiary, he seems to be endowed with certain species of power behind the throne that caused him to be attentively listened to and kindly treated by the chiefs of the re-

CHARACTER OF HIS MISSION.

Of the real object and end of Col. Jaques mission, I am requested by himself not now Bermuda papers to the 13th inst., received mission, 1 am requested by mission not now to speak. It is perfectly proper to state, however, that it is in no respect official in its reived there from Wilmington, North Carocharacter, and that he had no warranty whatsoever to enter into any negotiations between this government and the rebel authorities. Any statement that would convey a different impression is false. Secondly, it may be stated that though Col. Jaques mission contemplates results of the highest importance,

these results are ulterior rather than imme diate. Finally, it is warrantable to say that though his mission was one of peace it was not a peace mission: Col. Jacques belongs to the church militant, and believes most heartily in dealing the rebellion what Hudbras calls "apostolic blows and knocks." Yet he has faith that the time will come, and is rapidly coming, when an agency of reconciliation, which he believes to be of immense

power, can be used. Animated by this sentiment, he succeeded in so impressing his views upon Mr. Lincoln that the President, without according him the smallest official recognition or authority. was willing, believing his honesty of purpose, that he should try the experiment of a visit to Richmond. Accordingly, he gave him a personal recommendation to Gen. Grant to pass him through the lines, or otherwise for ward his views.

COL. JAQUES GOES TO RICHMOND.

Thus aided, Col. Jaques, accompanied by Mr. Edward Kirke, made his way from Gen Grant's headquarters by the north side of the James river, and passing the rebel lines, Rev. Colonel Jaques Has an Interview With and Monday last. While in Richmond, Col. Jaques, at his own request, was placed under guard; but he had the entire freedom of the city, and put up during his visit at the Spotts-wood House, the "crack" hotel of Richmond.

INTERVIEW WITH THE REBEL PRESIDENT. The Colonel, during his three days' stay, visited the various Confederate authorities, as well as the prisons and hospitals in which our captives and wounded are confined. He had two prolonged interviews with President Davis in his office in the Custom house; and although the nature and subject matter of the conversations between himself and the rebel President are not proper for present publication, yet it is understood that Col. Jaques met with considerable success in impressing his views upon Mr. Davis. When taking his leave, Davis took the Colonel's hand in both his, shook it warmly and cordially, and stated that, leaving out of view the present struggle,

HOW THE COLONEL WAS ENTERTAINED. The Colonel, while a guest at the Spotts wood House, fared sumptuously, being fed. on chicken, turkey, mutton and all the viands of a well-appointed hotel, and entertained with fine brandies and costly wines. His bills would have amounted to more than \$500 in confederate money, but he found it impossible to induce his entertainers to accept any re-

he had the highest respect for his character

turn for the hospitality he had received. HE VISITS VARIOUS DIGNITARIES. Col. Jaques also had interviews with Mr. Benjamin, Secretary of State, Mr. Ould, Com-

missioner of Exchange and other confederate

dignitaries and authorities. THE REBEL PRISONS. The Colonel was permitted to visit the Libby and Belle Isle Prisons, and reports that he was agreeably disappointed by the comparatively comfortable condition in which he found our Union captives therein confined The wounded, also, though only the more desperate cases are retained in the hospitals

could be expected. HOW BICHMOND LOOKS.

The streets of Richmond are almost desert ed, few others being seen than soldiers, wo men, negroes and cripples. Many of the stores, however, remain open, and there is some business activity.

THE REBEL PRESIDENT.

Col. Jaques describes Jeff. Davis as hale and hearty in appearance, his health being much better latterly than it had been, and though thin in face and person, the tough and wiry constitution of the rebel chieftian presents no likeliheod of his giving out during the natural life of the rebellion.

- CHARACTER OF COL. JAQUES.

Extraordinary though Col. Jaques' story, his mission and all belonging thereto may appear, there can be no doubt whatever of his thorough honesty; and with this quality he appears to be credited both by our own and the rebel authorities. Of his wisdom there may possibly be more question.

#### Markets by Telegraph.

PHILADELPHIA, July 21.

The inactivity noted for some days past still continues. Prices generally favor buyers. Quercitron bark steady at \$50 per tor for No. 1, with a higher figure for favorate brands. Flour dull; little demand for export or home supply; small sales were made at \$9 @9 50 for superfine, \$9 75@10 50 for extra, \$11@11 50 for extra family, and \$12@13 for fancy brands. Very little doing in wheat; small sales at \$2 60@2 65; white ranges from \$2 70 to \$2 75. Bye scarce and wanted at \$1 70@1 75. Corn, 1,500 bus, were taken at \$1 70 in store and 1 900 bus, where taken at \$1 70 in store and 1 900 bus, where taken at \$1 70 in store and 1 900 bus, where taken at \$1 70 in store and 1 900 bus, where taken at \$1 70 in store and 1 900 bus, where taken at \$1 70 in store and 1 900 bus, where taken at \$1 70 in store and 1 900 bus, where taken at \$1 70 in store and 1 900 bus, where taken at \$1 70 in store and 1 900 bus, where taken at \$1 70 in store and 1 900 bus, where taken at \$1 70 in store and 1 900 bus, where taken at \$1 70 in store and 1 900 bus, where \$1 70 in store and \$1 70 in store a \$1 70 in store, and 1,200 bus. affoat at \$1 73. Oats quiet; sales Penna. at 92c; a sale of new first of the season, made at 88c. Provisions very quiet and no transactions of any import ance have taken place for some days past Whisky is firmer; small sales of refitted barrels at \$1 75@1 80, with 50 barrels Eastern a latter figure. Petroleum continues inactive with no operations to fix prices.

NEW YORK, July 21. Flour has declined 25 cents; sales of 9000 bbs. at \$9 50@10 for State; \$10 50@12 for Ohio, and \$10 60@11 25 for southern.-Wheat declined 3@5c.; sales unimportant.-Corn quiet; no sales. Beef quiet. Por heavy at \$36@40 25. Eard firm at 19@194c. Whiskey dull at 173; holders ask 175. Receipts of flour 23,000 bbs. Wheat 100,000 bus. Corn 30,000 bus.

BALTIMORE. July 21. Flour quiet; sales 5000 bbls. at \$2 75 for Kentucky white; new southern very firm. Corn dull and drooping. Whisky dull and nominal at \$1 80. Groceries dull and unset-

New York Stock Markets.

New York, July 21. Stocks lower. Chicago and Rock Island, 1071; Illinois Central, 123; Cumberland preferred 62; Illinois Centrals bonds, 133; Michi igan Southern 82½; New York Central 1334. Reading 131‡; Hudson River 125‡; Erie 113‡ Gold 258; one year certificates 932; Treasury 7 3-10's 1032; 5-20 coupons 1032.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

W ANTED—By a Young Girl, a situation to do general Housework. Apply at this Office.

LL kinds of hauling with wagons or carts will be promptly done by calling on JACOB BRENNER, corner of Second street and Meado

DICKLED OYSTERS.—York River Oysters.

for sale in the saled, just received the sale in the Hermetically scaled, just received this morning, and of sale by the dozen or bottle, at jy21 SHISLER & FRAZER MRS. S. S. COOPER

OULD Respectively inform her friends and the public, that she is prepared to resume her business of laying out the dead and attending to funerals. Apply at her residence, corner of Third and South street, Harrisburg. 1711-diw FOR RENT. A ROOM on Walnut street, between Third and Fourth Streets, suitable for an office. Possession given immediately.

Include on Walnut street, three doors sales Bowberry NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

#### TRINITY COLLECTION

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PSALM AND HYMN TUNES, CHANTS, &C. TSED in Trinity Church, New York, and its Three Chapels, by Kdward Hodges, Mus. Doo, of Sydney Sussex College, Cambridge, England, with valuable additions by the editor, S. Parkman Tuckerman Mus. Doc., organist and director of music in Saint Paul', church, Boston.

hurch, Boston.

Price in cloth binding, \$3 00; Bearda, \$2 50.

OLIVER, DITSON & CO., Publishera,
jy21:tf 277 Washington street, Boston

PENNSYLVANIA EXECUTIVE CHAMBER GENERAL ORDERS, )

No. 51.

To provide for the execution of the third section of the act of Congress of July 4, 1884, authorizing the appointment by the Executive of any of the States of recruiting ment by the Executive of any of the States of recruing agents to recruit volunteers in the States declared to be in rebellion, except the States of Arkansas, Tennessee, and Louisians, to be credited to the States and Sub-divisions thereof which may procure their enlistment, it is ordered.

1. That for the State of Pennsylvania there shall be appointed, in pursuance of the provisions of saidAct, from the city of Philadelphia five Recruiting Agents from the county of Allegheny two, and from each of the remaining counties of the Commonwealth one.

2. There being at the disposal of the Executive as fund for the payment of such agents, their compensation may be fixed and paid by the counties or districts which they represent, and they shall in such case be appointed upon the recommendation of the Commissioners of sach

upon the recommendation of the Commission upon the recommendation of the Commissioners or such counties or the committee for recruitment of volunteer; and disbursement of bounties, or proper authorities of such district. If no compensation is so provided, appointments will be made upon applications abcompanied by evidence of character and qualification. All applications for appointments must designate the districts in the revolted States to which the Recruiting Agent is to be sent.

der this order, will be addressed to Col. M. S. Qusy.
Military Secretary, who is charged with its supervision.
jy21-d3t

A. G. CURTIN.

MIDWIFERY.—Mrs. Catharine Shaeffer Broad street, between Second and Third, effers har services as midwife to all who may desire it Notice laft at her residence will be promptly attended to. jy20.43: U. S. Tax-Payers Take Notice!

THE annual list of United States taxes is made up on all Licenses, Incomes, Carriages, Silver Plate and all unpaid monthly lists now due and payable. JUNIATA COUNTY.

Juo. M'Laughlin, deputy, will collect at Mifflintown on the lat day of August; at M'Allisterville on the 2d; at Richfield on the 3d; at Perryville on the 5th; at Maxico on the 6th; at Howell's Hotel on the 8th; at M'Coyaville on the 9th; at East Waterford on the 10th, and for 5 days thereafter at his effice for the county at large.

SNYDER COUNTY.

Henry Smith, deputy, will collect at Beaver Spring out the 1st and 2d of August; at T. Swineford's, Middleburg, on the 3d; at Freeburg, on the 3d; at Freeburg, on the 3d; at Freeburg, on the 4h; at Shorft's Hotel, in Selinsgrove, on the 5th, and at Beaver Spring during 5 days thereafter.

UNION COUNTY. UNION COUNTY.

Jesse Beaver, deputy, will collect at the Court House in Lewisburg, on the 1st and 2d of August; at New Columbia on the 3d; at Uniontown on the 4th; at New Ber lin on the 5th; at Miffinburg on the 6th; at Harileton on the 8th, 9th and 10th.

NORTHUMBERLAND COUNTY.

S. R. Boyer, deputy, will collect at his office, in Suabury, on the 16th of August; at Weaver's Hotel, in the town of Shamokin, on the 16th; at the house of J. D. Examiler, in Georgetown, on the 17th; at the house of J. M. Huff, in the borough of Milton, on the 19th and 20th, and at his office during 5 days thereafter.

DAUPHIN COUNTY.

Attendance will be given in person, or by deputy, at Benjamin Bordner's Hotel, in Berrysburg, on the 2d day of August; at the Assessor's office, in Miliemburg, on the 3d; at Marsh's Hotel, in Halifax, on the 4th; at the office of D. Kendig, U. S. Assessor, in Middletown, on the 3th; at Baum's Hotel, in Hummelstown, on the 9th; for Harrisburg and the county at large, at my office from the 1: to the 20th inst.

SPECIAL NOTICE. To all who neglect to pay at the times and places specified above, 10 per centum must be added and paid on License tax and 5 per centum on Income tax. All taxes must be paid in Government funds.

A. E. FAHNESTOCK, jy18-d2tawawtaug1 Collector, 14th District, Penn's.

SUBSTITUTES AND LOCAL CREDITS FURNISHED.

PARTIES wanting Substitutes can be supplied at best rates. Local credits furnished and warranted.

The public will find our House disposed to deal liberally with all.

C. O. ZIMMERMAN & CO., in 121 Market Street, Harrisburg, Pa. Putriot and Union copy and send bill to this office.

LUTHERAN PIC-NIC AT DERRY.

THE teachers and scholars of the different Lutheran sunday schools, and the members of the congregations and their friends, are respectfully informed that the pic-nic will be held at Derry, on Saturday, the 23d inst., and that tickets can be procured at the different stores, and of the following committee of arrangements Miss McGaughy, Verbeke street, (late Broad.)
Miss Fertenbaugh, North street.
Miss McGleilan, State street.
John Miller, Jr., State street.
Miss Bishep, Pine street.

John Miller, Jr., State street.
Miss Bishop, Pine street.
Mrs. Barrett, Second street.
C. W. Osman, Fourth street.
Capt. Wm E. Sees, High street.
Mrs. Hay, Wainut street.
Dr. Fager, Wainut street.
Wm. Duncan, Wainut street.
Wm. Duncan, Wainut street.
G. W. Fenn, Wainut street.
F. Z. Stecker, Market street.
Samuel Felix, Market street.
Samuel Felix, Market street.
Luther D. Janss, Market street
Mr. Waitman, Fourth street
S. B. Kissell, Market square.
Josph Oglesby, Scoond street.

Josph Oglesby, Second street Mrs. Jackson, Second street Miss Pancake, Paxton street

HOTEL FURNITURE FOR SALE. BEING about to retire from the business TUESDAY, JULY 26, 1864, THE ENTIRE STOCK OF FURNITURE

Herr's Hotel, Harrisburg, Pa. consisting of Bedsteads, Hair Mattresses, Feather Beds Pillows, Bolstera, Sheets, Comforts, Quillia, Carpett, Es, lish Corner Clocks, Bureaus, Spoons, Knives, Glass as China Ware sufficient to accommodate 200 guess, Stove Kitchen Wtensils—in fact everything required in a large

Sale to be continued from day to day until all best Terms cash, under one hundred dollars jy18-10t J. GILBERT HERR CLOAKS, CIRCULARS

MANTILLAS IN D. W. GROSS' NEW BUILDING, MARKET STREET.

A New Philadelphia Clock Store. Have now a spleas SPRING & SUMMER MANTELS FRENCH CLOTH CIRCULARS NEW FRENCH SACKS, AND NEW FRENCH LOOSE BASES The above beautiful samples, in every color and becomely trimmed, from \$7.50 to \$18.

1000 SILK MANTEL CIRCULARS, SACKS AND BASKS, Handsomely and richly trimmed, from \$10 apau CHILDREN'S MANTELS IN LARGE VARIETY

NEW LIQUOR SPORE. MPORTANT TO LANDLORDS AND MPORTANT TO LANDLORDS AN OTHERS—The undersigned offers at scholesch; the trade, a choice let of the best lignors ever brought Harrisburg, viz: French Brundies, Holland Gins, Sond Frish, Bourbon, Wheat and Old Rye Whitely, Porty and Domestic Wines, such as Champagne, Claret, Catachide and others will find it to their advantage to call and samine the amortiment at the store, on South Secret, two doors below Chestnut.

My 27-46m

GEORGE WINTERS.

RESH CRACKERS.—Boston Wine Bi cuits, Boston Milk Biscuits, Boston Butter Butter Boston Oystor Crackers, Boston Pic-nic Crackers, Transen Butter Crakers, just received at jy18

BOYER & ROERPER

CIDER VINEGAR -- Pure Cider Vinegi can be bought by the barrel or small quantity, at BOYER & ROERPER

MICHENER'S excelsion hams, of this set some carries. Just received and for rate by SHINLER & FRAZER, WEND 1008, it. & Co.

jy18-±