HARRISBURG, PA. WEDNESDAY EVENING, JULY 27, 1864.

NATIONAL UNION TICKET.

FOR PRESIDENT.

Abraham Lincoln, OF ILLINOIS.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT. Andrew Johnson, OF TENNESSEE.

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

The Rebel Raid.

The Hagerstown Herald and Torch of vesterday has the following:

On Sunday evening a rumor was put in circulation that our forces were fighting, but it has since been ascertained that the fighting commenced at Bunker Hill on Sunday, our forces driving the enemy down to Winchester. Here they were largely reinforced, and the fighting was renewed on Sunday morning, wh n our men were overpowered, the enemy outnumbering them three to one.

After a severe fight we were driven back to Bunker Hill, and from there to Martinsburg. Our forces again formed line of battle, on the farm of Mrs. Faulkner, near the latter place, with the right wing swung round to Falling men were successful, driving the enemy beyond Martinsburg, which our forces now oc-cupy. Up to this time (Tuesday morning) no firing has been heard.

The losses in the different battles which have taken place since Sunday morning are said to have been large. The reports, however, are so contradictory and so unreliable that we deem it improper to report them. In the fight on Sunday, at Winchester, it is reported that General Mulligan was killed.

The condition of affairs at the time of going

to press are more hopeful. How long they will continue so, depends whether or not our forces have been reinforced.

LATER.

Gen. Averill has not been killed or wounded, as was at first supposed. He retreated without the loss of a wagon or gun and in good order. Our friends seem to be satisfied with the situation of matters, and we deem it ad-▼isable to say nothing further about military movements at present.

Volunteer Regiments for One Year. We have just been informed that the War Department has granted the State Government authority to raise new regiments for one year, the men thus recruited to go to the account of the quota on the draft for five hundred thousand troops, according as they are credited to each locality by themselves. Acting Adjutant General W. W. Irwin has been mainly instrumental in urging this measure, through the State authorities, on the War Department, and after telegraphing to the Secretary of War yesterday, the authority to raise new regiments was at once granted.

By this plan localities can fill their quotas, and volunteers, unlike drafted men, instead of being scattered through skeleton and decimated companies and regiments, will constitute new organizations, officered by men with whom they are familiar and in whom they have confidence. The inducements under this system, to volunteer, cannot fail to fill up the quotas of a large majority of all the districts in the State, so that by a proper display of energy, the draft may be dispensed It should be ratified most emphatically. with in such localities.

-- As soon as the necessary instructions are received from the War Department, the Governor will issue his proclamation-and it is presumed that the same regulations fixing heretofore the quotas upon which commissions were issued, will govern and apply to the new organizations about to be made for one year. In the meantime we earnestly urge the raising of these new regiments upon the active military men in the State. At present there are many good men in the State who have been patiently waiting for the opportunity thus presented, and if these act promptly in conjunction with Acting Adjutant General Irwin, we have every reason to believe that Pennsylvania will fill her quota of the five hundred thousand men without the operation of a draft.

IF THE AMENDMENT TO THE CONSTITUTION extending the elective franchise to the soldier, is defeated at the ballot-box on Tuesday next, the fact will be an encouragement to the men now opposing that measure, to seek the abridgment of the elective franchise, as it is now exercised by the laboring masses, of the land. One of the great complaints of the slaveholders now in rebellion has ever been, that the labor of the North, possessing an individual income of little more than one dollar per day, was equally powerful in its influence in the Government, with that of the citizen producing his revenues by hundreds of dollars per day. The slaveholder has always urged, that this labor should not only be disfranchised, but that it should be enslaved. Dafeat the right of a soldier to vote, and you pave the way to the disfranchisement of the laborer and the mechanic. The principle is the same. If the man who is willing to peril his life in defence of the soil and the free institutions of the country, is not entitled to a voice in the operations of his Government, he who has no title to that soil, and depends alone on the labor of his hands for his subeistence, is equally in danger of being divested of all his franchises as a freeman. Let the laborer and the mechanic remember these facts, and stand by those who are now standing by the safety of the Government.

DEATHS IN THE CONFEDERATE ARMY. -- ACcording to a Richmond paper, the number of deaths in the Confederate Army reported to the entire copperhead press of the State and the Second Auditor's office at Richmond, up to December 31, 1863, is 57,805, distributed among the States as follows: Georgia 9,504; among the States as follows: Georgia 9,504; Alabama, 8,987; North Carolina, 8,261; Texas, 6,377; Virginia, 5,943; Mississippi, 5,367; South Carolina, 4,511; Louisiana, 3,039; Arguet 1,511; L konsus, 1,948; Florids, 1,319. A series of the factories of the control of the co

It seems to us, looking at things in a plain ommon sense way, that contraction is a financial duty at this time. Expansion is the evil under which we suffer. It cannot be remedied by withdrawing the Government greenbacks, because the void would be immediately supplied by bank paper. How, then, shall we accomplish the object.

First. By universal retrenchment in public and private. As the speculators have run up the prices of everything ruinously, let us dispense with every article we can, and use as little as possible of what we must.

Second. By paying cash for what we buy, and avoiding the use of credit in any shape. Third. By reducing business generally to a

cash basis, as a matter of present unavoidable necessity.

Fourth. By withdrawing capital from all enterprises of a recent or unestablished charcter, before a crash comes, when it will be impossible to do so. This may occasion present sacrifice to some extent, but it had better be sustained now than to wait until it may be much greater,

Fifth. By selling out fancy stocks generally, and putting the money in Government bonds.

Sixth. By throwing into the market at once all the gold hoarded or held for investment. If held much longer the loss will be serious. Within a year the price of gold cannot fail to sink one hundred per cent.

Seventh. By doing no building whatever and making no improvements until the cost of labor and materials shall fall. The country can do without new buildings until this war is over.

Eighth. By giving the Government securities the preference over all other investments. They really are better, and if new enterprises have tempted us by larger profits, the risk of ultimate loss is not to be lost sight of.

What shall we gain by these? We shall get more men for the army and more money for the treasury. We shall reduce the cost of living to reasonable rates, and thus enable and liberality of the Republican Union men people to sustain better the burdens of Gov- of the country: ernment. We shall restore trade and finance to a healthy condition, explode the corporate bubbles which distract everything, and improve the prospects of all really sound and reliable concerns.

THE FIRST AMENDMENT provides that all qualified electors, who may be absent from their homes in the military service of this State or of the United States, shall be entitled to vote at all elections, as fully as those who may have remained at home. That this is a most just and righteous proposition, no one can be found to publicly deny. It is the very least we can do for the brave spirits who are now standing between the country and the hosts of a destroying enemy.

The Second Amendment provides that no bill shall be passed by the Legislature including more than one subject, which shall be clearly expressed in the title. This is intended to prevent the system or "log-rolling" that prevails so much at Harrisburg, by which laws are often smuggled through in such a way that the fact is not discovered until it is too late. All honest, fair-dealing people ought to vote for this amendment.

The Third Amendment enacts that the Legislature of the State shall pass no bill conferring powers or privileges upon any person or corporation where the authority to do so already exists in the Courts. This amendment, if adopted, will strike off at once a great source of corruption and bad legislation;"

ONLY WANTED TO GET HOME.—It may have occurred to a majority of our readers that the late self-constituted Peace Commissioners had something else in view than merely to learn what propositions would be acceded to by the Federal Government for the dessation of hostilities. It is known that Messrs. Clay, Thompson and Olmstead have been sojourning for some time past in Europe, and were probably desirous of returning to their own possessions in the Southern Confederacy. Under the present condition of naval affairs along the coast they very properly anticipated that it would be difficult to accomplish their object by that route, and their ingenuity was taxed to discover some other method of ingress. It was, we suppose, finally decided to visit the Canada shore at Niagara, make a proposition to treat for peace, go to Washington, learn what terms would be acceptable, then be sent across the lines to Richmond, and thence-proceed quietly to their respective residences. The whole thing, however, proved a failure, and the returning tourists are certainly left in an uncomfortable fix. That very short, but appropriate epistle of the President, headed "To Whom it may Concern," was a blight upon their hopes, and destroyed all their calculations.

THE ABGUMENTS IN PAVOR OF THE ENTRAN-CHISEMENT OF THE SOLDIER are centered in the maimed and wounded men who now oc cupy the honorable places in our homes and cupy the honorable places in our homes and a week ago, the enemy seeming to keep a our business marts. Whenever a copperhead stricter watch along the lines. traitor indulges in his sophistry to disprove the right of the soldier to a vote, the only reply necessary is to point him to a wounded soldier, and then ask whether such as he or those who are passing through the danger which he incurred, are not entitled to the highest rank and privileges of citizenship. The base wretches who would deny a soldier every right of citizenship, should be tied to the bodies of the rebel dead, and buried in the same disgraceful ditch.

ONE HALF THE COPPERHEAD ORGANS in this State, are silent on the subject of ensuring the exercise of the elective franchise to the soldier defending the Union; the other half openly oppose the measure. Yet in singular contrast with this position, is the fact that the country, approve the objects of the slaveholders' rebellion, and vauntingly refer to the "chivalry" engaged in that hellish work as worthy of all position and every honor. Let the true friends of the soldier think of these

Are these the Terms?

The Richmond Enquirer, a few months ago very explicitly laid down the terms upon which the rebels would conclude a peace with the Government of the United States. They were

"Recognition by the enemy of the inde-pendence of the Confederate States. Withdrawal of Yankee forces from every foot of Confederate ground, including Kentucky and Missouri.

Withdrawal of Yankee soldiers from Maryland, until that State shall decide, by a free vote, whether she shall remain in the old Union, or ask admission into the Confede-

Consent on the part of the Federal Government to give up to the Confederacy its proportion of the navy as it stood at the time of secession, or to pay for the same.

Yielding up all pretensions on the part of the Federal Government to that portion of the

old territories which lie west of the Confederate States. An equitable adjustment, on the basis of our absolute independence and equal rights of all accounts of public debt and public lands, and the advantages arising from for

eign treaties. These provisions, we apprehend, comprise the minimum of what we must require before we lay down our arms. That is to say, the North must yield all—we nothing."

Are these the "terms of peace" which Geo. Sanders, Jacob Thompson, C. C. Glay, etc., have come to the Clifton House to "negotiate" with pilgrim Copperheads? Or has Gen. Grant brought the Richmond powers down from the "high horse" of their arrogant selfconfidence? If the latter, had'nt we better wait a little to see whether this "unconditional surrender" man of ours may not fetch them clear down to their knees? And if the former, had'nt we better hang the dirty dogs who dare talk such "terms" with rebel emis-

A Pyramid to Freedom.

The following is the Pyramid to Freedom, erected by the friends of human progress, law and order in the last Congress. It may also be regarded as a monument to the wisdom 1. Eman-

cipation in Missouri. 2. Emancipation in West Virginia 3. Emancipation in Washington city 4. Repeal of the Fugitive Slave Law; prohibition of Slavery in National Territories. 5. Admission of Kansas as a free State. 6. Recognition of Independence of Hayti. 7. En rollment of 100,000 black soldiers. 8. Provisions for the Admission of three new States-Colorado, Nebraska and Nevada. 9. Organization of 4 new territories-Idaho, Montana, Dacotah and Arizona. 10. Establishment of free labor on plantations in South Carolina, Lou-

WHAT WOULD OLD HICKORY say, were he alive, to hear men calling themselves "Democratic leaders," oppose the right of an American soldier to all the franchises of citizenship? What would the immortal Washington do, were he living, if a tory sheet or a copperhead editor would question the patriotism of a man willing to perit his life in defence of his country? Were these worthies still among the cenes and institutions they loved so well, they would not only to-day advocate the right of the soldier to the elective franchise, but they would lead those soldiers in fierce battle against the enemies of freedom and the Union.

siana, Mississippi, Tennessee and Arkansas.

By Telegraph.

From Grant's Army

BRISK FIRING ON SUNDAY Explosion of a Rebel Caisson.

EXCHANGE OF PAPERS PROHIBITED.

THE REBELS CLAIM A VICTORY AT ATLANTA.

Washington, July 27. Information from headquarters of the Army of the Potomac to July 25, says the shelling and picket firing between the 9th Corps and the enemy yesterday, was more brisk than usual, and was kept up all day.

During the afternoon a shall from one of

our guns struck one of the enemy's, which exploded with a lond noise. Very few casualties occur, considering the large quantities of powder spent by both par-

No exchange of papers has been made be-tween the pickets for some days past, the rebel commanders having strictly prohibited it.

A Richmond paper of the 22d claims a decided victory at Atlanta, driving our forces back with heavy loss. It also says our forces were defeated at

Snicker's Gap by Early, where they took a number of prisoners. Deserters are not so numerous as they were

WHITE RIVER COUNTRY.

Shelby's Forces Surround a Small Body of Our Troops, and Capture a Portion of Them.

SICKNESS AMONG THE SOLDIERS.

Sr. Louis, July 26, The Democrat's (St. Joseph) special correspondent says that Charles Whittaker, Serreant-at-Arms of the House of Representatives, and editor of the Savannah Plain Dealer, has been arrested by the military authorities and placed under bonds and paroled, to ap pear before a military commission. Shelby is thought to be in the vicinity of Boonsville. A large cavalry force has been

sent out after him. Our scouts report that he has seven pieces of artillery.

There is much sickness in the army, and among the troops and refugees at Duvall's Bluff, in consequence of the extreme warm weather, bad water and the absence of ice.

From Missouri.

ARREST OF AN EDITOR

Large Numbers of them Killed.

WAR UPON THE GUERRILLAS.

CATRO, July 26. A correspondent, writing from the mouth of the White river, under date of the 20th inst., says that on the 15th a detachment of the 10th Illinois, 280 strong, entrenched near Searcy, Arkansas, were surrounded, and attacked by Shelby's rebel command, numbering 1500. A portion of the Federals, after a desperate fight, succeeded in cutting their way out, but the remainder, about 120, were either killed, wounded or captured. Gen. Craig has assumed command and is

said to have returned to Kansas. The expedition which left here on Saturday has returned, and reports killing 10 guerrillas. Several expeditions are fitting out here; one is to leave to-night. More than 5,000 men have responded to Gen. Fisk's appeal. The surplus are being sent back home.

A fire occurred here last night, destroying property valued at \$15,000. The upper counties turned out a very large number of men under Gen. Fisk's order and many of the militia have already taken the

The expedition under Col. Draper has returned here, after being in the saddle near two weeks. They have killed about one hun-dred guerrillas.

THE NEW RAID INTO MARYLAND WILD STORLES

BALTIMORE, July 26. It is extremely difficult to obtain any authentic information relative to affairs on the Upper Potomac, and of the rebel movements

THE PROBABLE TRUTH.

By far the greater part of the rumors and even positive statements hourly put in circula-tion here are evidently false, and therefore not

worth repeating.

From all the information thus far obtained. it is believed it will be found that the rebel force resting in the valley and reported at Martineburg and other points, is none other than the recent raiding force, which, finding they were no longer pursued by any large force, suddenly retraced their steps and fell upon our small force under General Crook, with the object of driving him back beyond the Potomac, and thus freeing the valley from Federal troops, enabling the rebels to other in the cross of the valley go weekly gather in the crops of the valley, so vastly important to Lee's army. Doubtless they propose at the same time doing all the mischief they can north of the Potomac, and may, it is thought, attempt a raid in the southern counties of Pennsylvania.

It is believed to-night that the wild stories so extensively circulated here last night and to-day, of disaster to our forces by encountering this rebel advance, have little founda tion in fact.

The extent of the news, it is believed, will be found to be that General Crook, was after a sharp contest, compelled to fall back before a superior force, with no serious loss.

The reported loss of guns does not appear

to rest on anything more than rumors, and we have now counter reports that he saved all his guns. The telegraph line is working west as far as Harper's Ferry, but it is in the exclusive use of the military authorities. Trains are run-ning safely to Frederick and Harper's Ferry.

There is no excitement here, and very little apprehension, though, of course, all proper precautionary measures are in progress. WARNING TO THE BAATIMORE PRESS. BALTIMORE, July 26 .- Private orders were to-night issued to the press of this city, pro-hibiting, under pain of suppression, any pub-

> FROM WASHINGTON. AFFAIRS AT THE FRONT.

either of Federal or rebel movements.

WASHINGTON, July 26. The Chronicle of this morning says: From Grant there is the same steady, undaunted report. Richmond will be ours, provided we will only have patience, despite rebel braggawill only have patience, despite rebei bragga-docia. Affairs are progressing satisfactorily in front of Petersburg. We hear whispers of rebel movements in Virginia, and of coun-ter operations; but we forebear all allusion to

THE PUBLIC DEBT. The official statement of the public debt, as appears by the record to-day, shows the amount outstanding bearing interest in coin, \$830,867,842, or a deficiency less than the amount stated on the 19th inst. of \$731,000, the interest being \$52,623,281. The amount of debt bearing interest in lawful money is \$404,553,520, or nearly \$1,500,000 more than in the previous statement, with an aggregate lawful interest of \$21,027,000. The debt pearing no interest is \$515,732,032, and the debt on which interest has ceased is \$370,170. The recapitulation shows the aggregate amount outstanding to be \$1,805,523,565, amount outstanding to be \$1,000,000,000, with interest in both gold and lawful money of \$73,650,530. The principal is \$9,320,000 more than in the last statement. The unpaid requisitions are \$77,700,000, and the amount in the treasury nearly \$15,000,000.

SKILDED MECHANICS NOT SUBJECT TO DRAFT. Provost Marshal General Fry has issued a circular that skilled mechanics and operatives employed in the armories, arsenals, and navy yards of the United States, who shall be drafted, and, on examination, held to service, will not be required to report for duty under such draft, so long as they remain in the aforesaid service, provided that the officer in charge shall certify that their labor as mechanics or operatives is necessary for the naval or military service.

INTERNAL REVENUE DECISION. In response to an inquiry, the Internal Revenue Bureau has replied that wines made of berries and sugar, without the infusion of distilled spirits, are subject to tax as manufactures—namely, five per cent. ad valorem.

SENTENCES OF REBEL GUERRILLAS. A military commission sitting here recently tried, and sentenced to be shot, two citizens of Virginia for carrying on a guerrilla war-fare... One of them had also broken his oath fare. One of them had also broken his of allegiance and violated his parole. sentences of both have been commuted to imprisonment in the Albany penitentiary for ten years; and a citizen of Maryland is to be sent thither for one year and pay a fine of \$250 for aiding soldiers to desert.

INTERMENTS OF SOLDIERS. The following burials of Pennsylvanians from the hospitals were reported at Captain Moore's office: William Esworthy, E, 1st Pa. Cav.; Aaron Sayer, G, 187th Pa.; Henry Stower, F, 11th Pa.; John Haughey, H, 116th

REBEL OATH-TAKERS. Fourteen out of seventeen rebel deserters, whe arrived here from the front to-day, have Ten or twelve deaths occur daily 11 What taken the cath of allegiance.

Inauguration of the President of Lafayette College-Laying of a Corner-Stone.

Easton, July 20. The inauguration of Dr. Cattell as president of Lafayette College took place this afternoon. Ex-Governor Pollock, president of the Board of Trustees, made the introductory

After the meeting of the Society of the Alumni, the corner-stone of the Astronomical Observatory was laid on College Hill. The commencement exercises take place to-mor-rew. The town is full of strangers.

> · California. SHIPMENT OF TREASURE.

San Francisco, July 23. The steamer Constitution sailed for Pana ma to-day, with 630 passengers and \$2,158,-500 in gold, of which \$1,500,000 is for Europe, and \$500,000 on Government account. The opposition steamer America sailed to-day with 500 passengers and \$30,000 in treasure. Mining stocks are lower again. Gould & Curry between \$1,500 and \$1,600 per foot.

MARINO NEWS. Arrived, bark Chase, from Manilla, with 400,000 pounds of raw sugar to be refined

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

TEAMSTERS WANTED, NO DRIVE six mules with single line in the Government employ at Washington, with one ration extra, with the hespital privilege all free. Wages (\$30) thirty dollars per month. Apply to South Sou

LIME RESH BURNT LIME will be delivered in all parts of the city. All orders left at Kepple's tobacco store, Market Square, will be attended to.

1927-1w*

H. DICKMAN.

GET OUT OF THE DRAFT!

One Year's Service.

CAPT. MILES, AND LIEUT. LIGHTNER, HAVING received authority (the first is, sued) to raise a company of volunteers for ONE YEAR'S SERVICE, now offer rare inducements to ablebodied men to enter the revice. Apply at the COURT HOUSE, or at MILES' GROCERY STORE, on Ridge Road. iy27-dif

PUBLIC SALE. WILL be sold at public vendue, on the

VALUABLE MARKET STREET PROPERTY

THURSDAY, AUGUST 18, 1864, at two o'clock in the afternoon, that Valuable Hotel.

on the south side of Market street, Barrisburg, known as

UNION HOUSE,

being a THREE STORY BRICK BUILDING, with a large THREE STORY BRICK BUILDING, with a large THREE STORY BRICK BACK BUILDING and EXTENSIVE STABLING on the rear, the lot being twenty-six feet three inches front on Market street, and extending back two hundred and ten feet to Blackberry alley. The said valuable business stand lying between Third and Fourth streets, on Market street aforesaid, in the most central and business part of the city, presents a fine channe to speculators and men of enterprise in almost any kind of business.

Possession will be given on the first of April next. Terms of payment will be made easy to suit purchasers. Attendance will be given and conditions of rale made known by

W. GEETY,
E. B. THOMSON,
1927-weddsatts

EVERCEMENT

SUBSTITUTES WANTED.

TIWO embstitutes to cerve for one year wanted, to whom \$200 each will be paid. Apply to Thomas C. Macdowell, attorney-at-law. Office in Third street, near Fine, Harrisburg, Pa. 1927-if FOR SALE,

A NEW Spring Wagon, with a good lined top, and two seats. Price \$150. Apply to Jos. Shisler, at SHISLER & FRAZER'S GROCERY, Market street!

WANTED-A Bar Tender. Apply at the European Hotel, Market street, Harrisburg, Pa. jy28-2t*

PUBLIC NOTICE.

THE taxable inhabitants of Lower Paxton will hold an election on Wednesday, the 27th inst, from 6 o'clock to 8 o'clock P. M., at the house of Andrew Sweigert, to fecide whether the School Directors shall fill the queta for the township and levy a tax to pay the expenses.

Wanted Immediately, TO RENT. A LARGE UNFURNISHED

HOUSE, NEAR THE BUSINESS PORTION OF THIS CITY. Apply at [jy26-dtf] THIS OFFICE.

Cavalry Horses Wanted. Assistant Quarternaster's Office, U.S. A., Harrisburg, Prina., July 26th, 1864. UNTIL further orders, one hundred and sixty-five (165) dollars per head will be paid for all Cavalry Horses,

delivered at the Government stables at Harrisburg, Pa.
Said horses to be sound in all particulars, not less than
(5) five nor more than (9) nine years old; from 14½ to 16
hands high, full seahed, compactly built, bridle wise and
of size afficient for cavalry purposes.

These specifications will be strictly adhered to and rigidly
enforced in energy particular.

of size tunes.

These specifications will be strictly unant.

These specifications will be strictly unant.

Payment made on delivery of (7) seven horses or over.

Hours of inspection from 3 & M. to 6 P. M. The demand is urgent and an immediate response is solicited.

E. C. REICHENBACH.

Capt. and Ass't Qr. Mr.

HOOPS.

CORSETS,

GLOVES,

AND

LADIES' WHITE LINEN HANDKERCHIEFS.

TO BE SOLD LOWER THAN PRESENT WHOLESALE PRICES, at
MRS. M. MAYER,
6-6t 15 Market street, Boger's old stand.

PHOTOGRAPH ALBUMS PHUTUHKAPH ALBUMS.
Photograph Albums.
Photograph Albums.
Photograph Albums.
Photograph Albums.
THE largest and cheapest variety of PHOTOGRAPH ALBUMS in the city are constantly kept at [marl3] BERGNER'S CHEAP BOOKSTORE.

LIQUID RENNET.

La & PERINE'S WORCESTER SAUCES,
the most popular and the purest ever offered to the
public, just received and for saie by
SHISLER & FRAZER
feb1. (successors to Wm. Dock, 1, & Co.

PINGLISH BREAKFAST TEA. Just received, a fine chest of English Breakfast Tea, at
SHISLER & FRAZER'S.
(Reconsers to Wen. Dock. Jr.)

EXTRA WHITE WHEAT FLOUR.—Se leoted White Wheat Family Flour, just received and for sale at Successors to W. Dock, Jr., & Co. M ESS SHAD.—Fine Mess Shad of the seaman, in ball barrels and kiles, but received at
BRISLER & FRANCE

Bacomum to W. Dock, R., & Co. NEW ADVERTISEMENTS. ATTENTIONS ATTENTION!

WANTED, VOLUNTEERS FOR ONE YEAR TO fill the quots of the SECOND WARD of the City of Harrisburg. Bounties will pe pasd follows:

Total bounty.....\$200 PAY PER MONTH, \$16.

\$10 will be paid to any person furnishing an acceptable Recruit. Recruit.

Apply at Daniel Wagner's, Second Ward House, Corner
of Second and Chestnut streets, to

J. W. SIMONTON,
PETER K. BOYD,
DANIEL E. WILT,
jy26-dif Recruiting Committee, Second Ward.

TERM OF SERVICE, ONE YEAR ONLY

ASSISTANT QUARTEMASTE'S OFFICE,
HARRISBURG, PENNA, July 25, 1864.

EALED PROPOSALS will be received at
this office until 12 o'clock

EALED PROPOSALS will be received at this office until 12 o'clock, m., Saturday, July Soth, to furnish this department with (200) Two Hundred Tons of baled Hay, (2,000) two thousand pounds per ton, all to be of the best merchantable quality, subject to such in spection as I may direct.

Proposals for the delivery of Hay in bulk at U. S Government Corrai, near Hummelstown, Pa., (on the line of the Lebanon Valley Railroad.) are also invited.

Proposals for any amount over (50) Fifty Tons of Hay on this contract, will be received.

Each party obtaining a contract will be required to enter into bonds with approved sureties for its faithful execution.

The department reserves to itself the right to reject

FOR SALE. TEN-HORSE power steam engine and boiler, steam pipes, water pipes, pumps and hester complete; oscillating engine and cylinder boiler, manufac-ured by Joel Weidman, patent improved oscillating en rine builder. May be seen at Canal shops, foot of Walnut

troot, Harrisburg.

For terms, A.C., enquire at Canal office, Market street, sear United States Hotel. HARRISBURG, July 23, 1864

W OULD Respectively inform her friends and the public, that she is prepared to resume her business of laying out the dead and attending to funerate Apply at her residence, corner of Third and South streets, Harrisburg.

A LL soldiers discharged on account of
wounds received in battle can have their \$100
bounty, under act of March 3, 1863, collected by calling
immediately on or addressing by mail
EUGENE SNYDER,
Attorney-at-law, Third street, Harrisburg, Pa.

jy7-42w

CONTAINING ALL THE PSALM AND HYMN TUNES, CHANTS, &C.

USED in Trinity Church, New York, and its Three Chapels, by Edward Horges, Mus. Doc. of Sydney Sussex College, Cambridge, England, with valuable additions by the editor, S. Parkman Tuckermas, Mus. Doc., organist and director of music in Saint Paul's church Research

hurch, Boston.
Price in cloth binding, \$3 00; Boards, \$2 50.
OLIVER, DITSON & CO., Publishers,
OUT Washington airset. Bosto

Six hundred and fifty dollars in cash, without any deduction for commission or brokerage, besides the bounty offered by the Government.

Veterans! the country looks to you to uphold her dag against the advancing armies of robellion.

Baniel Stelametz, Chair'u, John Thompson, J. G. Rosengarien, Treas'r, Clement B. Penrose,

J. J. Clark Hare. Henry C. Lee,

Office of the Committee, No. 422, Walnut street, Phil's.

1914-42w

Millinery and Fancy Goods. MRS. J. HIBBS, at No. 8 Market Square, next door to Felix's Confectionery, keeps constantly on hand the latest styles of Bonnets, Hats, Ruches Flowers, Ribbons, &c., together with a fine assortment of Dress Trimmings, Laces, Embroideries, Collars, Culfs, Handterchiefs, Hosiery, Gloves and Variety Goods in general.

SUMMER STOCK

MRS. M. MAYER, NO. 13 MARKET STREET. BEING desirous of closing her Summer Stock of Millinery Goods, offers for sale at greatly reduced prices, such as

CORRES
SILER
VELVETS,
LACES,
RUCHES,
HOOP SEIRTS,
CORRETS,
HOSEP Constantly on hand a splendid assortment of

FANCY GOODS, &C.

SUBSTITUTES AND LOCAL CREDITS
FURNISHED.

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

DOCKET BOOKS, BUCKSKIN PURSES

DICKLED OYSTERS.—York River Oysters,

VERY FINE, INDEED!

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