HARRISBURG, PA.

THURSDAY EVENING, JULY 28, 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.

THE SITUATION.

We have but little news in regard to the state of affairs on the Upper Potomac, but enough is known to warrant the belief that the rebels have fallen back, and our forces occupy Martinsburg and Harper's Ferry. The late movement of the enemy in this direction was doubtless a ruse to cover their retreat from their late pillaging expedition in Maryland, for the purpose of avoiding pursuit until their plunder should reach a place of safety.

GEN. AVERILL NOT KILLED.

Notwithstanding the stories that have been afloat in the Philadelphia and other papers that Gen. Averill had been killed, we have the pleasure of stating that that noble officer is alive and well, and can be seen at any time at his headquarters in Hagerstown. The public will rejoice to learn that there was no truth in the rumors of his death.

The True Way of Raising Troops.

Ohio has set the other States a noble example as to the speediest and most complete way of raising troops. She does this by encouraging the martial spirit and rivalry of her people. The mode adopted has been, immediately after a call has been made on her authorities, to apportion the troops to be raised to each Congressional district and then take the officers of retired organizations to command the new levies, promoting captains to field officers, taking first lieutenants for captains, and so on, until the promotions reach the private soldier, exciting his emulation to valor, and impressing his judgment with the the proof that he fights in a cause which is worthy of his ablest service and full of com pensations for all his sacrifices.

It is proposed now, in Pennsylvania, to revive the old spirit of emulation and enthusiasm which characterized and rendered suc cessful the first efforts of the State authorities to raise troops. While regiments will not be apportioned to Congressional districts, authority will be given to any locality to raise as many troops as the military residents therein can recruit. Every practical military man will at once admit that this is the only successful mode of premptly raising troops. It would be of greater service to the Government to consolidate old organizations than to placed to their credit all the distinction which attempt to fill them up by volunteering and their dastardly and ungrateful conduct des rves. the draft. The draft is an expensive, harrassing and embarrassing mode of filling up the ranks of the army. The enemies of the Government-the miserable sneaks and cowards who delight to use the liberty of the press and the freedom of speech to impair the integrity the citizenship of those who were willing to of the nation-are never so well satisfied as lay down their lives that the source of all when they have the operation of a draft to exag- civil right, justice, law and order might be gerate, and therefore every soldier who comes | maintained pure; inviolate and perpetual. struck from the mouth of a Northern traitor. Hence, the more we excite the emulation and military spirit to induce men to volunteer, affording them the encouragement and the rewards of position to do so, the more we strengthen the Government in the affections of the people.

We appeal to the military spirit of the Commonwealth to rally to the support of the new call just mede for entirely new organizations. There are thousands of active young men in the State, who are willing to enter such organizations. Dauphin county in co-operation with one or two of her neighboring counties, could easily raise a regiment. There are a number of soldiers, citizens of this county, now retired from the service, who have heretofore commanded egiments. Will these men now step forward, and at once commence the organization of a regiment? The country needs their services—the State appeals to their co-operation, and it is for them now to establish their patriotism by prompt and vig-

Slavery Democrats. A book has been lately published in Chicago called "Citizenship Sovereignty," by Professor J. S. Wright and Professor J Holmes Agnew, both "Democrats," and which purports to have met the approval of Charles O'Connor, Dr. S. F. B. Morse and other distinguished gentlemen of the same school. It takes ground distinctly in favor of aristocracy, and frankly assumes for its party the name of "Federal Republicans."

These writers say on page 150 of their book: "If we cannot have and perpetuate a high grade of aristo-racy, from which our rulers shall be almost uniformly elected, we can never sustain free government. Revolutions and anarchy must be our fate, till we find relief in despotism, and then fortunate shall we be if, by establishing an hereditary aristocracy, with all its burdens, we shall reach as free a condition as Britons enjoy." Elsewhere they assure the British nobility, that "they have in us," i. e. these model democrats, "earnest coadjutors." Asserting throughout the sovereignty not a nation, but a federal republic, and they make their appeal to the citizens who support their views under the name of the "Fed. eral Republicans."

for the people.

Opposition to the draft-A Copperhead

Canard. We have noticed, for a week past, a paragraph going the rounds of the copperhead press, to the effect that Adj. Gen. Russell had openly asserted the impossibility of enforcing a draft in this State. We can scarcely now recall the language attributed to Gen. Russell, but such is the impression which the copperheads seek to create by the language used. In order to expose the falsity of this report, we have been at some pains to ascertain what Gen. Russell really did utter in this connection; and we are assured by himself and several other reliable gentlemen, who were present during the conversation when language was used out of which this story of opposition to the draft has been manufactured, that he never, either directly or by implication, intended to convey the idea that the Government would be resisted in any effort to fill up its armies by a draft in Pennsylvania. It appears that Gen. Russell merely referred to a fact admitted by all who have any facility of acquiring knowledge on this subject, that there are localities in Pennsylvania where the Government could not enforce a draft, simply because such sections contained no men capable of performing military duty. In the rural regions there are localities where the authorities and the people could offer no bounties. The fighting men of such sections left their homes to volunteer, crediting themselves to districts paying large bounties. In fixing a quota, the War Department does not take these facts into consideration. Hence, there will be many a district in this and other States largely indebted to the service on account of the conscription, without any fighting men within their limits, while other districts, having paid bounties, will be exemption the draft, and still have abundance of fighting material among their population. These facts are to be attributed to the poverty of the one, (or its want of liberality,) and the opulence of the other locality; thus omitting and paying bounties. These were the facts, too, which Gen. Russell had in view when he referred to the impossibility of enforcing a draft in certain localities in this State. But the remarks afforded too tempting a pretext for mischief to be resisted by the copperhead organs. Hence the fabrication that the Adjutant General of Pennsylvania had asserted

that another draft could not be enforced. Watch the Polis for the Ingrates. We are in favor of the greatest freedom of the elective franchise, and hold ourselves ready to oppose any measure or effort calculated to embarrats a freeman while in the exercise of this immense right. Yet the ingrate who has the audacity openly to oppose the extension of the elective franchise to the soldier, deserves to be watched and marked. There are men in every community who will wage this opposition to the soldiers' exerscise of this holy privilege, and such as these should have They should be marked, that the soldiers may know their friends when they come home covered with glory. They should be marked, that the world may point the finger of scorn at them, as the men who refused to recognize

Franklin County.

The Republicans of Franklin county have nominated the following personally popular candidates for county and Legislative position:

For Assembly, A. K. M'Olure, for Commissioner, Hugh B. Davison; for Director of the Poor, John H. Criswell; for Auditor, Morrow R. Skinner; for Coroner, Hirem E. Wertz.

Congressional conferees were chosen favorable to Gen. Wm. H. Koontz, of Somerset, for Congress, and Hon. Alexander King, of Bedford, for Judge. The Convention was entirely harmonious in its action. A series of sound resolutions were adopted.

RECRUITING IN THE REBEL STATES. -In nearly all the discussions in New York and elsewhere, about sending recruiting agents into the Rebel States, it seems to be taken for granted that none but colored men are to be recruited there. No such limitation is to be found in the act itself, and nothing of the kind is in the instructions issued by Col. Fry under the act. On the contrary, when the proposition was first submitted to Congress, the point upon which most stress was laid was this: there are a great many white men in Georgia, Alabama and Mississippi, who by the presence of our soldiers have been able to escape the Rebel conscription, and who, if they were enabled to avail themselves of our system of municipal and Government bounties, would enlist in the Union armies. It would afford them a much more substantial means of providing for their families than any they could find at home, and at the same time subject them to no more risks than they encounter out of the army. How many such persons there may be we are not informed, but it was certainly in the contemplation of the act | the guard killed the Doctor. to enlist white men.

THE WOMAN'S LEAGUE. - Mrs. Stowe, in her last "House and Home Paper," comes out strongly in favor of the Woman's League, as a temporary expedient to meet a stringent Southern Confederacy, and then released them crisis. The argument is put in the form of a prisoners. familiar conversation between friends. At the end, Mrs. Stowe advises all her lady of the States, as against the sovereignty of readers to visit the stores, determined on supthe people, they contend that the Union is plying themselves with American goods, and questioning the origin of everything that is offered them for sale. She implores them to create the fashion for native products, for fashior follows those dresses and articles Why not let them have it so? Men have a which are worn by the rich and accomplished

while they rejoice in the title of Federal Re- given by some of the matrons of New Engpublicans, let us who assert the popular cause land during the Revolutionary times, where the superiority of man to institutions, cling the ladies drank sage tea and dressed in to the good old democratic name, which, in homespun. "Fair lady," she says, "give style spite of recent defilements, has yet a charm and fashion to the products of our own country-resolve that the money in your hand shall go to your brave brothers, to your co-Americans, now straining every nerve to up. hold the nation, and cause it to stand high in the earth."

By Telegraph.

The Rumored Invasion.

NO AUTHENTIC INFORMATION.

AFFAIRS AT BALTIMORE. The Rebels Cannot Reach-Penn.

sylvania Without a Fight, PHILADELPHIA, July 28. A gentleman who arrived in this city this

norning from Baltimore, furnish us with the following information: With regard to the command of our forces some parties who profess to be reliably in-formed, declared that Gen. Hunter and not

Gen. Wright is in chief command. When our informant left Baltimore the city was calm and quiet but there was a good deal of anxiety to learn the news. The authorities had issued imperative orders to the press not to publish anything whatever in regard to the invasion, or the movements of either rebel or federal troops. Doubtless the motive for this restriction was a proper one, but whether the object sought to be attained by it will be secured, is questionable, in the absence of all

authentic information. The wildest possible stories were being circulated, and the mere fact of suppressing intelligence, seemed to be best calculated to in-crease apprehension, and promote a panic. The effort of this uncertain state of affairs and ignorance as to the realities of the situation which our informant regarded as by no means serious or critical, was that nervous people were beginning to imagine all sorts of direful pos-sibilities, and it was currently reported that various bank officers, and other public functionaries, were making arrangements for an expeditious removal of valuables should it be found that the enemy were making an effort to advance toward Baltimore.

Our informant was, however, decidedly of the opinion that Baltimore was not even men aced, but that if the enemy advanced at all across the Potomac, it would be towards Pennsylvania, and before they can do this, they must fight and defeat our forces now threatening their right flank.

LATER.

HARPER'S FERRY IN OUR POSSESSION: The News is Favorable. GENERAL KELLY OCCUPIES MARTINSBURG.

SKIRMISHING ON THE POTOMAC.

Gen. Early Not Re-inforced.

Baltimore, July 28.—A dispatch to the American from Frederick, this morning, says all was quiet there. The news from the front looks favorable. We still hold Harper's Ferry and it is not even menaced.

Adams' Express company received an order

this morning from their agent there to for-

ward goods as usual. We have a report this morning, but it is believed to be sensational, of some uneasiness on the line of the Northern Central railroad, and that apprehensions of a raid were being entertained; also, that orders were issued to remove all the rolling stock.

Washington, July 28.—The latest authentic

intelligence is that Gen. Kelly now occupies Martinsburg, that there has been no heavy fighting within the past three or four days, and that there is no information that the rebels have recrossed into Maryland.

The Republican in an extra says: A despatch from General Hunter to the Government, received this morning, says there has been con-siderable skirmishing across the river with the enemy. The latter occupying Falling Waters, on the Virginia side, and our forces occupying Williamsport, on the Maryland side, and the contest being for the river ford

between the two places.

Up to this morning there is no evidence that Gen. Early has been reinforced.

The affair at Winchester, in which Col. Mulligan was wounded, was nothing more than a skirmish. Gen. Crook was forced to fall back from Winchester by finding his little command flanked upon the right and left.

Affairs in Kentucky.

· Louisville, July 27.

On Monday night 35 guerrillas entered Har-veysville, and were shelled out on Tuesday went to Cloverport, and robbed the stores.— When last heard from they were moving on

Stephensport last night at 11 o'clock.

As Gilson Mallory, State Senator, was returning to his home, about five miles from Louisville, in a buggy, accompanied by his son, he was accosted three miles out by a man in soldier's garb, who demanded where he was going. He replied 'home." The soldier responded, "You had better go

back to the city at this time of night." Mr. Mallory then started his horse, whereupon the soldier fired on him from a carbine, killing him almost instantly.

It is rumored that the same evening Dr.

Gilpin, formerly physician of the work-house, who had been in the military prison, was sent for a few miles out of town by a guard of four men under charge of a lieutenant. He told the Lieutenant that he would not

be taken to the military prison again alive, and shot the Lieutenant fatally, whereupon

the guard killed the Doctor.

Early this morning six guerrillas captured Capt. George W. Womack, Provost-Marshal of Louisville, and his clerk, near the residence of the former at Middletown, twelve miles from here. The guerrillas administered to them some sort of an oath in behalf of the

From California.

San Francisco, July 25. The Mexican population in the southern counties of this State are beginning to take sides for and against Maximillion. A majority of them support Juarez, and express regrets that the United States did not extend its protection over the Republic of Mexico. Chas. L. Weller, ex-postmaster of San Fran-cisco, has been arrested and imprisoned at

Sherman's Army:

Great Losses of the Rebels in the Battles of the 22d and 23d.

General Hood Reported Killed RESULTS OF GENERAL ROUSSEAU'S RAID

Thirty-one Miles of Railroad Destroyed.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Wednesday, July 27. Gen. Rousseau has returned from his great raid against the enemy's communications, which expedition Gen. Sherman in his official circular to the army, calls one of the most successful of the war. Capt. Williams, Assistant Adjutant General, furnishes the fol-

owing summary of events during the raid : Gen. Rousseau left Decatur, Alabama, on the 10th of this month, and, with 2,700 men, arrived at the Coosaw river on the 13th Here he captured a ferry boat and crossed over part of his command, which had but just effected a lodgment, when it was attacked by a force of 5,000 rebels of the 6th and 9th Alaoama Cavalry, under Gen. Clanton.

An engagement ensued and raged for about five hours, when the 8th Indiana Cavalry, under Major Graham, having crossed the river, attacked them in the rear and routed

Capt. Abercrombie. Clanton's Chief of Staff. and Capt Moore, of the rebel army, were killed, and Lieut. Col. Lory and Major M' Whester, of the 6th Alabama, with 20 pri-

vates, were captured. A camp of 700 conscripts was broken up at Talledaga and the men dispersed, 100 being captured. Two large storehouses, filled with rebel supplies and a large quantity of niter, together with the depot, were destroyed at locouga. The large iron-works were fired, the furnaces and smelting-pit destroyed. Gen. Rosseau crossed the Tallapoosa river

at Stones Ferry, where he met a body of the enemy, with whom he skirmished, killing a Capt. Brown and taking three commissioned officers prisoners.

The railroad was first struck at Loochapoka. on the 17th instant, where the destruction of the track began.

The rails were considerably torn up west of Loochapoka, at Chewa station. Here the rebels, under Clanton, were again encountered, with 1,500 men, and a fight of two hours' duration ensued. The rebels were totally routed, leaving 40 killed and wounded on the field. Col. Morrison's, 5th Indiana Cayalry, with their Spencer rifles, did admira-

Thence the command moved eastwardly, destroying all the culverts and bridges to Opelika, and literally removing the railway at that station.

A train sent out by the Rebels to reconnoi ter was captured. Two hundred pounds of bacon, five thousand pounds of tobacco, a large quantity of whisky, seven hundred sacks of flour, and four hundred and fifty bales of cotton were burned. The command then left for Marietta, having skirmished with the Reb-el cavalry through the entire route.

Gen. Rousseau reached Mariette safely, bringing in with him 500 horses and mules, which have been turned over to the Quarter-

master's Department.

Among the citizens encountered along the route, there appears to be a great deal of op-position to Jeff. Davis, and all appear to be surprised at the kind treatment toward them by the Yankees. Not a private house was en-tered, neither did any marauding or pillaging

take place during the expedition.

NASSYLLE, Wednesday, July 27, 1864.

Information received from an officer at the front says, in two battles in front of Atlanta we have destroyed the better portion of the enmy's best two corps.

All the prisoners captured on the 22d and 23d, unite in saying that the rebel Gen Hood was killed on the 22d.

Maj. General Rousseau and staff arrived

last night from Marietta. His raid was the most successful during the war. His total loss was five killed and thirteen wounded. He captured and paroled 2,000 rebels, and killed and wounded 200. He also captured 800 horses and mules, and the same number of contrabands. He destroyed 31 miles of railroad, great quantities of stores, cotton, do., and thirteen railroad depots, at points along the Atlanta and Montgomery railroad. FROM ATLANTA—NO FIGHTING, BUT PLENTY

HARD WORK. WASHINGTON, July 27. Official information from Atlanta states that there were no operations yesterday, but there was hard work in trenches. There had been no fighting.

Fighting between Crook and Breckenridge—No RebelsAcross the Potomac.

BAIJTIMORE, July 27.
Harper's Ferry is still in our possession, and there has been no attack on that point. As yet the enemy are not believed to have entered Maryland.

A scout, who left Martinsburg at seven o'clock last night, crossed at Sheppardstown, and came hither this morning. He reports heavy skirmishing at Martinsburg between General Crock and the rebels, under Breck-

enridge, on Monday, up to 5 P. M.
Our forces fell back to this side of the Po tomac, from Martinsburg to Williamsport, but the rebels evinced no intention of cros-sing, and refugees from Washington and r counties were returning to their homes It was generally supposed that the object of the rebels was to keep our forces out of the valley whilst they gathered in the harvest.

Later reports state that we have reoccupied Martinsburg,

THE REBELS IN SHENANDOAH VALLEY. Washington, July 27, P. M.—A gentleman who has just arrived here informs me that Harper's Ferry has been evacuated by our forces, and the rebels have their lines of skirmishers out about four miles distant from that

He cannot give me an estimate of their numbers, but states that they are in large force. He also informs me that there was more or

less fighting on Sunday, between Martins-burg and Williamsport, and that our forces fell back sullenly and resolutely. firing heard at marteneburg and williams

PORT. Washington, July 27 .- Passengers who came down this morning from Western Mary-land report that heavy firing was heard on Monday in the direction of Martinsburg, and

that yesterday firing was heard from up the river, apparently in the neighborhood of Wiliamsport. HARPER'S FERRY NOT ABANDONED. Baltimore, July 27.—The telegraph is still working from this city to Harper's Ferry, and consequently the reported evacuation of that place by the Union forces is untrue.

The New Rebel Raid. WHAT GEN. GRANT SAYS.

WASHINGTON, July 27. Gen, Grant, to-day, in reply to a telegram addressed to him by the President as to whether any considerable body of Rebel troops had left his front to reenforce the forwhy not let them have it sort men have a which are worth by the select their own designations; and leaders of society. She alludes to the parties Fort Alcatrase.

Why not let them have it sort men have a which are worth by the select their own designations; and leaders of society. She alludes to the parties Fort Alcatrase.

Fort Alcatrase. ces under Early and Breckinridge, replied that the Rebel army at Petersburg was as

strong is ever, and that he did not believe that any considerable force had been sent into the Valley. No news has been received here to-night from the Upper Potomac. The fords of the Susquehanna are to be fortified. Engineers were sent to Harrisburg to day for that purpose.

From Missouri.

Sr. Louis, July 27. The guerrillas have burned the railroad property at Shelbina and Lakeman, on the Hannibal and St. Joseph railroad. Yesterday they destroyed all the block houses and water tanks and the bridge at Salt river, robbed the citizens promiscuously, and plundered the stores of friend and foe alike. The band

numbered eighty.

Two hundred armed men went west from Hannibal yesterday, and were at Salt River bridge last night. The damage to the railroad property and the value of the plunder secured are not ascertained; but the loss is large, as the merchants had large stocks on hand.

The road is now clear of interruption, excepting at the burned bridge, where trains are transferred.

A large stock of arms and ammunition is being shipped into North Missouri in trunks, one or two of which, broken in transit at Quincy to-day, revealed a considerable amount of buckshot and other ammunition.

Gen. Fiske to-day ordered an assessment

on the disloyalists in Alabama and Monroe Counties, sufficient to cover all the damages to the railroad and the loyal people, and it will be collected. The same enforced on all the lines in that district. Gen. Fiske has received authority to recrui four regiments for twelve months.

A large force left St. Joseph to day, by or-

der of Col. Davis for below. Every bridge on the Hannibal and St. Joseph Railroad is strongly guarded. Gen. Fiske's militia is doing thorough work. Every brush patch in Platte, Clay, Bay, and other rebellious counties is being vigorously searched for bushwhackers.

Thornton is said to have disbanded his men, telling them it was impossible to cross the Missouri river, and as the Union forces are closing around them from all sides, they would be destroyed if they kept together No large bands of marauders being heard of

for several days, gives color to this statement. Gen. Hallett, General Manager of the Eastern Division of the Union Pacific railroad, was shot and killed in the streets in Wyandotte, Kansas, to-day, by a man named Tal-cott. No reason is assigned for the act. Tal-

cott escaped.

Late advices from Little Rock, Ark., say Price's army is at Camden, and Price himself is at Shreveport.

Marmaduke is said to be crossing squads of his force on the Mississippi, near James's

Kirby Smith is attempting to prevent the reinforcements from Gen. Bank's Department at the mouth of the White river from reaching

From Sherman's Army. IMMENSE LOSS OF THE REBELS ON PRIDAY—3.221

OF THEIR DEAD BURIED BY OUR MEN-THEIR WHOLE LOSS SUPPOSED TO BE 12,000-CAVAL-BY BAIDS, &C. Major L. W. Kelly, late Mayor of Natchez, has just arrived from the front, which place

he left Monday night. He reports of the Friday's fight in front of the 15th, 16th, and 17th Corps that our men buried 3,221 Rebel We captured 1,000 prisoners and 1,100 se-

riously wounded, and 11 stand of colors. Among the prisoners are 33 officers, from rank of colonel down. The slightly wounded were taken off the field by the rebals. Gen. John A. Logan estimates the less of the rebels at 12,000. Our loss, including killed, wounded and missing, foots up 3,120.

Atlanta is in plain view. Gen. Sherman does not desire to enter Atlanta at present, though in two hours he could establish his headquarters there.

Gen. Stoneman is en route for Macon, and

the Atlanta railroad. To-day's Nashville Union says Gen. Garrard, at the head of a cavalry force, marched to Covington and destroyed several bridges and engines, a large number of cars, and 2,000

We also learn that the rebel loss before At ita will doub

Gen. Hunter Superseded by Gen. Crook. WASHINGTON, July 27.

bales of cotton.

The following order has just been issued by the War Department:

WAR DEPARTMENT, July 26, 1864.
General George Crook is specially assigned by the President to command in the Department of West Virginia, with the rank and pay of Brevet Major-General.

II By direction of the President Reserved.

II. By direction of the President, Brevet Major-Gen. Wm. H. Emory is assigned to duty according to his brevet as Major-General. Gen. Grant is clearing out his camp hospi-tals, and sending his sick and wounded to Washington. Several hundred arrived here to-day, among them a number of officers

Failure of Gen. Sandford's Mis-. sion.

WASHINGTON, July 28. Gen. Sandford's mission here did not suc-

ceed. The President refused to make an exception in favor of New York soldiers in reference to their own liability to draft in case they should be in the one hundred days' service. The General has returned now.
Solicitor Whiting is preparing a new opinion
more than a solicitor will be solicitor.

on the question of exempting militia from the draft. It will include the points heretofore established.

Cyrus W. Field Gene to Select a Place for Landing the Atlantic Cable. St. Johns, N. F., July 28.

The steamer Margaretta Stevenson left here this morning for Trinity Bay, with Cyrus W. Field, to select a place for landing the Atlantic cable.

DIED.

On the morning of the 27th inst., Mrs. Barbara Bross, in the 48th year of her age. The funeral will take place this (Thursday) afternoon at e'clock, from her late residence, in Hammond's Lane, near Front street. The friends and relatives are respect fully invited to attend, without further notice.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

WANTED,

50 RECRUITS for one year, for Silver Spring townsbip, Cumberland county, for which the largest local beauty is effered. Persons wishing to enlist should call upon the committee at the Farmers' Hotel, Market St. J. O. SAXTON.

LIME: RESH BURNT LAME will be delivered in all parts of the city. All orders left at Kepple's obseco store, Market Square, will be a tended to ... H. DICKMAN.

FOR SALE. A NEW Spring Wagon, with a good lined top, and two seats. Price \$160. The magon cannot be beinght for less than \$155 at present. Apply to Jose Shieler, at SHISLER & FRAZER'S GROCKEY, 1928-day.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS GET OUT OF THE DRAFT

One Year's Service.

CAPT. MILES, AND LIEUT. LIGHTNER TAVING received authority (the first is.

Sued) to raise a company of volunteers for ONY
YEAR'S SERVICE, now offer rare inducements to subbodied men to enter the service. Apply at the Court
HOUSE, or at MILES' GROCERY STORE, on Ridge R. 1
1927-dif

Cavalry Horses Wanted.

Assistant Quartermastre's Office, U.S. A. Harrisetre, Print, July 28th, 1864.

| NTIL further orders, one hundred and sixty-five (165) dollars per head will be paid for the

Cavalry Horses, elivered at the Government stables at Harrisburg, Fa Said horses to be sound in all particulars, no

Said horses to be sound in all particulars, not less than
(5) five nor more than (9) nine years old; from 14% to 14
hands high, full fleshed, compactly built, from 14% to 14
of size sufficient for cavalry purposes.

These specifications will be strictly adhered to and right,
enforced in every particular.

Payment made on delivery of (7) seven horses of ever
Hours of inspection from 8 a. n. to 6 p. n. The command is urgent and an immediate response is so leave

E. C. REICHENBACH.

1926-dif Capt and Ass't Qr. M.

HOOPS,

jy25 dtf

CORSETS,

GLOVES.

TO BE SOLD LOWER THAN PRESENT WHOLESALE PRICES, at MRS. M. MAYER, 1y26-5t 13 Market street, Boger's oil stand.

ATTENTION:

VOLUNTEERS FOR ONE YEAR!

TO fill the quota of the SECOND WARD of the City of Harrisburg. Bounties will pe past as ollows:

Total bounty.....\$300

PAY PER MONTH, \$16. TERM OF SERVICE, ONE YEAR ONLY!

Proposals for Hay.

ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,
HARRIBGERG, PENNA, July 16, 1864.

SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at
this office until 12 o'clock, M., Saturday, July 30th,
to furnish this department with (200) Two Hundred Tone
of baled Hay, (2,000) two thousand pounds per ton, all to
be of the best merchantable quality, subject to such inspection as I may direct.
Proposals for the delivery of Hay in bulk at U. S. Gov
ernment Cortal, near Hummelstown Pa, (on the line of
the Lebanon Valley Railroad,) are also invited.
Proposals for any amount or (50) Fifty Tone of Hay
on this contract, will be received.
Each party obtaining a contract will be required to en
air into bonds with approved sureties for its faithful exe
cution.

cution.

The department reserves to itself the right to reject

Chief Qr. Mr., Dep't Susquehanna E. C. REICHENBACH, Capt. and Ass't Qr. Mr

TEN-HORSE power steam engine and A TEN-HUESE power steam engine and boiler, steam pipes, water pipes, pumps and heater complete; oscillating engine and cyl nder boiler, manufactured by Joel Weldman, patent improved oscillating engine builder. May be seen at Canal shors, foot of Walnut street, Harrisburg.

For terms, &c., enquire at Canal office. Market street, near United States Hotel.

HARRIEBURG, July 23, 1864

1923-tf

W OULD Respectively inform her friends and the public, that she is propared to resume her business of laying out the dead and attending to iunera'.

Apply at her residence, corner of Third and South streats.

Harrisburg.

county, under act of March 3, 1863, collected by calling immediately on or addressing by mail EUGENE SNYDER;

Church Music; CONTAINING ALL THE

Millinery and Fancy Goods. MRS. J. HIBBS, at No. 8 Market Square, next door to Fellx'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, Cuffa, Handkerchiefs, Hosiery, Gloves and Variety Goods in general.

general.

All the latest Designs of Dress Patterns direct from the New York Bazaars. Dress and Cloak making neatly executed. Thankful for the patronage bestowed since her opening, she trusts, by a strict attention to business and her endeavors to give general satisfaction, to continue to receive a share of the public patronage, jyl-d2xq

CLOSING OUT

SUMMER STOCK

AT AND

BELOW COST.

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