Daily Telegraph

HARRISBURG, PA.

MONDAY EVENING AUGUST 1, 1864.

FOR THE AMENDMENT OF THE CONSTITUTION GRANTING THE SOLDIERS' RIGHT TO VOTE.

Election Tuesday, Aug. 2, 1864.

THE SITUATION.

In referring to the fact of the deliberate burning of Chambersburg in our morning edition, we were prevented from being more explicit as to all the circumstances, by the haste with which we were necessarily compelled to get up our account. It is now clearly established that the firing of the court house and bank building would not have resulted in the destruction of the town. *To ensure the spread of the flames, the rebels broke open the houses and after demolishing the furniture thereof, gathered the fragments into heaps and then applied the torch.* Major Harry Gilmore led a party who engaged in this work; and where houses could not be instantly entered by breaking open the doors, windows were smashed and turpentine balls thrown into rooms, igniting bedding, and thereby firing the house. In this fiendish manner Chambersburg was destroyed. While engaged in just such work, Major Harry Gilmore was arrested by a party of citizens, and literally trampled to death. Gilmore was a Baltimorean—belonging to one of the bitter secession families of that city, and had gained some notoriety for having captured Maj. General Franklin a few weeks ago. The ruffian has met a merited fate.

Before the rebels had resolved to burn Chambersburg, they had seized three of its most prominent citizens, whom they had informed would be removed to Richmond to serve as hostages until the contribution levied could be paid. Three hostages were actually being prepared for removal, when Gen. McCausland issued the order to fire the town, and then followed the scene of confusion which we have already described. Families were scarcely given time to leave their homes. Women and children were not allowed to provide themselves with a particle of clothing, but all were hurried into the streets, and thence to the open fields, to escape the devouring flames as they stretched their fiery tongues from house to house.

10 o'clock, a. m.

It is believed in official circles, that a small party of the retreating rebels, who were so hotly pursued by Gen. Averill, detached themselves from the main party, and are now raiding towards Bedford. Others insist that the main body of the rebels has actually gone in that direction, in order to establish their headquarters there, among the sympathizers with treason who generally congregate at Bedford Springs.

Capt. C. M. Turnbull, of the U. S. Engineer Corps, is making a thorough reconnoissance of the fords and bridges of the Susquehanna river, for the purpose of erecting block-houses to cover and defend the same. Capt. Turnbull is an officer of great experience, having superintended the erection of the pontoon bridges in Virginia, and headed the most important engineering operations of the Army of the Potomac.

3 o'clock, p. m.

It is now positively stated that the force of rebels which entered and destroyed Chambersburg, amounted to but three companies, numbering in the aggregate only 208 men. When they entered the town, they gave the people three hours to move the women and children, but before the expiration of one-third of the time, Chambersburg was in flames.

The rebels are actually known to be retreating in the direction of Bedford, out of the State. *This is reliable, and comes from official sources.*

Major General Couch has gone to the western part of this Department, and has temporarily established his headquarters at Pittsburg.

Major General Cadwallader has established his headquarters in this city, where he is to command the forces and the defences in the eastern part of the State.

THE LATEST FROM THE RAIDERS.

THEY HAVE GONE SOUTHWARD IN FULL RETREAT

3 o'clock, p. m.

A dispatch just received, as we go to press, states that Averill had come up to the rebel raiders eight miles below McConnellsburg and whipped them handsomely. The latest accounts are that the rebels are in full retreat towards Hancock, with Averill in pursuit.

The Copperheads Rejoicing over the Burning of Chambersburg.

In the midst of the gloom that pervades this community, while every christian, every patriot and every man with a drop of the milk of human kindness in his heart, is anxious and earnest to devise ways and means for the speedy relief of the people of Chambersburg, the most venomous of the copperheads are hissing their delight over the destruction of that ill-fated borough, and actually justifying the brutality, the ruffianism and the incendiarism which characterized the rebels while in possession of Chambersburg. The time has gone by to be delicate in our allusions to the men thus entertaining and expressing rebel sympathies. If we live in a community held in check by traitors, it is time that we know the fact. If loyal men have the power in the capital of Pennsylvania, let them assert it; let them teach men like these, that they will not be permitted to insult the people who mourn for the suffering of their fellow-citizens of Chambersburg. We have the best authority for stating that three men, one a Government lumber contractor, another once wielding Executive power in this State, and the third a blatant ward politician, openly justified the burning of Chambersburg by the rebels. Now what has Gen. Couch to say about proclaiming martial law, when traitors can thus justify the action of incendiaries? Patience in any people is a sterling virtue. But how long will the patience of loyal men endure the insults of copperhead traitors?

Chambersburg—An Appeal to our Immediate Benevolence.

The good angels weep for the stricken people of Chambersburg. In the ashes which now cover the place on which stood many happy homes, where business was prosperous only a week ago—where security glowed in pride and health—where fair women and innocent children and strong men had each their sacred abode—in those ashes God has already written the decree of a nation's vengeance, and until Chambersburg is restored to what it was only a few days since—until its homes of peace and joy are once more revived—until every family now outcasts and shelterless, are restored to their habitations, where they can again cluster around their domestic altars, until all this is done, the American people will have unperformed one of the most sacred duties ever devolving upon any nation. This is not the time for mere words, and yet they must be indulged to make the appeal for relief to the suffering people of Chambersburg complete. Every man and woman in Pennsylvania can give something, can do something, and must not fail in the promptness of this giving and doing. In a few weeks, summer will give way to autumn, and then must follow a long and dreary winter; and before then, those who have abundance, must give liberally.

The employees in the PENNSYLVANIA TELEGRAH office have set their fellow mechanics of the country a noble example in this connection. Immediately on hearing of the fiendish work which the rebels perpetrated at Chambersburg, it was resolved to devote one day's labor to the relief of the sufferers. We commend this noble example to the emulation of the artizans, laborers and merchants of the whole State. Let public meetings be held everywhere, and let such contributions be made for the succor of our suffering fellow citizens as will convince them, that, however severe their calamities, the love of God and the practical aid of their brethren are ample for their consolation and relief.

A Hard Hit at the Oversight of Military Men.

We heard a private soldier, a man who has done some hard fighting and who bears on his person the marks of service—we heard this veteran comment sarcastically on the circumstances which attended the burning of Chambersburg. Said he: "when our troops attempt to enter the most insignificant village in the South, there is at least a show of resistance made; saltpetre is burned and lead thrown at the faces of the invader. In no instance have the federal forces ever succeeded in taking undisputed possession of any town half as large as Chambersburg. The reason of this is, that the rebel commanders of departments in the South are men and soldiers, active in the cause which they have espoused, and capable for the work they assumed to perform. With a Major General's headquarters at Chambersburg—with the experience of invasion fresh in the memory of the commander of the Department of the Susquehanna—with the knowledge of the plundering proclivities of the rebels unforgotten, Chambersburg lay as defenceless as an infant in the lap of a blind or an idiot mother—a dazzling and a voluptuous temptation for the ravishing foe. Who was to blame for this? Not the citizens, because with a Major General in their midst, it would have been presumptuous for civilians to discuss the means of defence. Not the Government, because with a Major General and his staff of advisers, the Government had a right to presume all was right—all was safe. The Government and the people have now been directed, in the light of burning Chambersburg, to the knowledge that somebody has shamefully neglected an important duty, and to that neglect there is now added the monument of the charred remains of hundreds of former happy and prosperous homes. How long will the people submit to such fool-hardiness?" We only repeat these sarcastic comments of a veteran. It is not to be presumed that, in the midst of the gloom which surrounds our people, they will be slow to express their indignation of what is to all fair men, the exhibition and the result of gross negligence.

Making Prisoners of Incendiaries.

Our Northern masses are a patient people, and out of this patience has been manufactured for us a sort of reputation for semi cowardice. And yet the people of the North—of the great free States, north, east and west—*are not cowards.* They have attested their bravery on more than one well fought battle field—and what will shine most brightly to the memory of the North, will be the *humanity* with which they have conducted the operations of this war to crush rebellion. But we begin to believe that there is a mistake in all this humanity. For instance, yesterday, a lot of thieves and assassins in the garb of soldiers, were brought to this city as prisoners of war; and as such, they claim and now receive the common protection accorded to such captives. *Yet these men are of those who fired Chambersburg* —WHO APPLIED THE TORCH TO A DEFENCELESS BOROUGH AFTER IT HAD PASSED INTO THEIR HANDS—AND WHO WERE CARRIED INTO OUR MIDST WITH THE MARKS OF BURNING CHAMBERSBURG ON THEIR FACES, ENJOYING THE SAFE ESCORT OF PRISONERS OF WAR. What sort of humanity is this? After the tiger has torn the helpless children of the hamlet—after the brute has spread desolation all around—is he caged merely for bumpkins to stare at? Nay, he is dispatched while the blood of his victims is still on his fangs—he is made to perish in the very path in which he rioted in his slaughter. And this should have been the fate of the beasts who were captured at Chambersburg. Common incendiaries are not soldiers. They are not entitled to the manly protection accorded to brave men who become prisoners of war. They should have been hurled into the flames of burning Chambersburg, and consumed in the fires their own hands kindled. Let us then have no more such prisoners of war brought to our midst. *It is not fair thus to test the patience of our people.*

PENNSYLVANIA, SS.:

IN THE NAME AND BY THE AUTHORITY OF THE COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA,

ANDREW G. CURTIN,

Governor of the Said Commonwealth.

A PROCLAMATION:

WHEREAS, An extraordinary occasion requires that prompt legislative action be had, to make the military power of the Commonwealth immediately available for State and National defence.

Therefore I, *ANDREW G. CURTIN*, Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, by virtue of the powers vested in me by the Constitution, do hereby convene the General Assembly of this Commonwealth, and require the members of the Senate and House of Representatives, to meet in their respective houses in the capitol, at Harrisburg, on TUESDAY, THE NINTH DAY OF AUGUST, 1864, at twelve o'clock noon, of that day, then and there to deliberate upon, and adopt such measures as may, in their wisdom, be demanded by the exigencies of the occasion.

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the Great Seal of the Commonwealth to be affixed at Harrisburg, this first day of August, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty four, and of the independence of the United States, the eighty-ninth.

A. G. CURTIN. [L. S.]

By the Governor:

ELI SLIFER,

Secretary of the Commonwealth.

By Telegraph.

LATEST FROM GENERAL GRANT.

Particulars of the Blowing Up of Rebel Works, and the Charge of Our Forces.

The Whole Programme not Carried into Effect.

FAILURE OF THE COLORED TROOPS TO CARRY THE WORKS.

They Meet a Galling Fire and Suffer Heavy Losses.

WASHINGTON, August 1.

Information from the Army of the Potomac dated July 30, 9 P. M., says: After the explosion this morning everything betokened a brilliant victory, but soon after matters assumed a different aspect, part of the attacking force having given way, thus exposing the balance to an enfilading fire from both artillery and infantry.

The programme was as follows: The mine to be exploded at 3 A. M., and the batteries to open at once along the entire line. The 9th Corps to-day supported by the 18th, Ayres, division of the 5th, and the 3d division of the 2d. The greater part of the arrangement was carried out as ordered, although the commencement was later than the hour designated, on account of the fuse going out twice.

The explosion took place at precisely 4.40, and the roar of artillery that immediately followed was almost deafening. At 5.30 the charge was made, and the fort with part of the line each side was carried in brilliant style.

The Second division, which was in the centre, advanced and crossed the second line, a short distance beyond the fort, and here rested, holding their ground with the utmost determination.

It was at this time that the colored division, Brig. Gen. White in command, were pushed forward and ordered to charge and carry the crest of the hill, which would have decided the contest.

The troops advanced in good order as far as the first line, where they received a galling fire which checked them, and although quite a number kept on, the greater portion seemed to have become utterly demoralized, part taking refuge in the fort and the balance running to the rear as fast as possible. They were rallied and pushed forward again; but without success. The greater part of their officers being killed and wounded during this time, they seemed to be without any one to manage them, when they finally fell back to the rear, out of range of the volleys of canister and musketry that were ploughing through their ranks.

Their losses are very heavy, particularly in officers, as will be seen by the following figures: The 23d U. S. colored regiment had 15 officers killed and wounded, and lost about 400 men including the missing. The 28th U. S. colored regiment had 11 officers and about 150 men, killed, wounded and missing. The 27th U. S. colored regiment had six officers and about 150 men killed, wounded and missing. The 29th U. S. colored regiment had 8 officers and about 175 men killed, wounded and missing. The 31st U. S. colored regiment had 7 officers and about 200 men killed, wounded and missing. The 43d U. S. colored regiment lost 6 officers and a large number of men. The 39th U. S. colored regiment lost several officers and 150 men killed, wounded and missing.

The loss in the Second division of the Ninth corps (Gen. Ledlie commanding) was very severe, being estimated at from 1,000 to 1,200, while many make the figure larger.

Among those missing I regret to announce the name of Gen. Bartlett, who reached the fort with his command, and his cork leg being accidentally broken he was unable to get off the field. He however held possession of the ground for several hours and only surrendered when all hope of escape was gone.

Some two hundred men, both black and white, were with him it is believed at the time, a few of whom managed to get back to our lines amidst a storm of bullets.

Nearly all of Gen. Bartlett's staff were captured at the same time.

Col. Marshall commanding the Second brigade of this division, was also taken prisoner, with several of his staff.

Col. Wild, of the 56th Mass., colored, is also reported a prisoner. Col. Gould, 59th Mass., lost a leg. Major Barton, 179th New York, also lost a leg. Lieutenant Colonel Barney, 2d Pa., wounded; Major Prescott, 57th Mass., killed; Lieutenant Colonel Ross, 31st U. S., leg amputated.

This division, having been a good deal in advance of the rest of the line, held their position for several hours, but were finally compelled to fall back, suffering heavily while doing so.

The loss in the First and Third divisions was also severe, the latter having some four hundred in the hospital.

The 18th corps occupied a part of the line but their loss was not very great. We took about 250 prisoners, mostly South Carolinians, and five battle flags.

All is quiet this morning—Sunday the 31st.

From Gen. Sherman's Army.

ANOTHER ATTACK UPON OUR LINES ON THE 28TH—THE REBELS REPULSED—DETAILS OF THE BATTLE OF THE 22D.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., July 29.

Gen. Sherman's army was again put in motion yesterday to accomplish an important operation looking to an early investment of Atlanta. The enemy yesterday attempted to interrupt the movement by attacking the 15th Corps, but were badly repulsed. During the contest we took from the rebels four or six regimental flags.

There are no other details that can be made public; but the public may rest assured that everything has been successful.

A correspondent with Gen. Howard's corps thus explains the recent removal of the rebel Gen. Johnston from his command. It appears that Gen. Bragg came to Atlanta from Richmond, and at a council of war, held for the purpose, stated that Atlanta must and should be held at all hazards. Johnston replied that to do so it would require the sacrifice of the whole army, to which he would not consent, and therefore resigned. The command was then tendered to Hardee, who refused to accept it on any terms, and it was given to Hood on the condition that he would defend the city to the last.

The rebels are said to have constructed strong works at Atlanta, and it is not at all unlikely that they may keep us at bay for a few days longer if they remain in their present position, but even if they do, Hood can scarcely save the remnant of his army.

No further details of the battle of the 22d have as yet come to hand. A letter from a general officer, on duty at the front, describes it as being the severest fight we ever had in the West. We had, at the time he wrote, already buried 2,200 Rebels, and had 1,000 yet to bury.

LATEST NEWS—EVERYTHING FAVORABLE.

WASHINGTON, July 31.—Information from Gen. Sherman's army represents affairs to be in the highest degree satisfactory. Our movements for the past day or so have met with no opposition from the enemy, but they crouch behind their fortifications, thus evidently showing they are afraid of the artillery of Gen. Sherman.

The weather here has been intensely warm for the past two days, thermometer 95 degrees in the shade.

Appeal on Behalf of the Chambersburg Sufferers.

CHAMBERSBURG, July 31, 1864.

On the morning of the 30th of July, 1864, the rebels, under the command of McCausland, with a force of about five hundred men, entered Chambersburg, Pa., and demanded five hundred thousand dollars from the citizens, under a threat of burning the town. This requisition was in writing, and was signed by General Jubal Early. It is now established by indisputable proof that this demand was a mere pretext on the part of the marauders to cover up a purpose formed before they reached the town to burn it to the ground. Without giving any time to remove private property, and scarcely time enough for the citizens to remove their families, they fired the houses of our citizens in perhaps fifty places. Over two hundred and fifty houses in the heart of the town were consumed, including all the public buildings, stores and hotels, comprising about two-thirds of a town containing six thousand inhabitants. Thus a large body of citizens are reduced from comparative wealth to absolute poverty. Many families have lost all their bedding and all their clothing, except such as they had on their persons. The loss will be largely over one million of dollars. Without aid from abroad there will be great suffering in our community. The Rev. John R. Warren, of Gettysburg, providentially with us at this time, is the credited agent of our citizens for receiving subscriptions and contributions for our relief.

F. M. KIMMELL,
BARNARD WOLFF,
and many others.

The Funeral of Gen. McPherson.

SANDUSKY, Ohio, July 29.

The funeral of Major Gen. McPherson, at Clyde, to-day, was very largely attended.—The ceremonies were exceedingly impressive. The body was attended by four of his personal staff. One company of the 13th United States infantry, the 24th Ohio battery, from this city, and the 128th Ohio Veteran infantry, from Johnson's Island, formed the funeral escort. The Rev. T. F. Hildreth, of the Methodist Episcopal Church, delivered the funeral address, which was listened to with breathless interest. Among the grief-stricken mourners were the mother, grandmother, two sisters, two brothers, and other relatives of the deceased. The number of persons present was estimated at 10,000.

Col. Mulligan Killed—Arrival of his Remains at Chicago.

CHICAGO, July 31.

The remains of Col. Mulligan arrived here in a special train to-night.

They were met at the depot by a large concourse of citizens and escorted to Bryan Hall, where they will lie in state until Tuesday.

The Rebels Gone Southward.

PITTSBURG, August 1.

The following dispatch was received here last evening:

BEDFORD, July 31.—*Brig. Gen. Rowley:* Rebels left McConnellsburg this morning, *going southward*, Gen. Averill in close pursuit. Telegraph open to McConnellsburg.—No Rebels in this county.

JOHN CESSNA.

National Fast Day in New York.

ALBANY, July 31.

Gov. Seymour will issue his proclamation to-morrow morning, in accordance with the proclamation of President Lincoln, recommending the observance of Thursday next as a day of humiliation and prayer.

DIED.

At Washington city, D. C., July 29th, 1864, KATE L. KIRBY, aged 24 years, 4 months and 1 day.

The funeral will take place from the residence of her brother W. C. Kirby, on Ridge Road, Tuesday morning at 10 o'clock. The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend without further notice.

On Sunday afternoon, July 31, EDWARD WIESTLING, son of Jno. J. and Emeline Clyde, aged 15 years and 4 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from the residence of his parents in North Second street, Wednesday evening at 5 o'clock. aul-2t

At Harrisburg, July 30th, 1864, JOSHUA R. FORSTER, aged 53 years.

The funeral will take place from the residence of his sister, Mrs. Antes, on Front street, Tuesday morning at 9 o'clock. The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend.

On the 31st ult., Mrs. CATHARINE MICHAEL, aged 60 years and 9 months.

The funeral will take place on Tuesday morning, at 11 o'clock, from the residence of Mr. Geo. Enslinger, in Mulberry street, near Third, to which the relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

LIST OF LETTERS

REMAINING IN THE HARRISBURG POST OFFICE MONDAY, AUGUST 1st, 1864.

OFFICIALLY PUBLISHED IN THE NEWSPAPER HAVING THE LARGEST CIRCULATION.

LETTERS REMAINING UNCLAIMED IN THE POST OFFICE AT HARRISBURG.

☞ "To obtain any of these letters, the applicant must call for *'advertised letters,'* give the date of this list, and pay one cent for advertising.

☞ "If not called for within *one month*, they will be sent to the Dead Letter Office.

"FREE DELIVERY of letters by *carriers*, at the residences of owners, may be SECURED by observing the following RULES:

"1. DIRECT letters plainly to the street and number, as well as the post office and State.

"2. HEAD letters with the writer's post office and *State, street* and *number*, sign them plainly with full name, and request that answers be directed accordingly.

"3. Letters to strangers or transient visitors in a town or city, whose special address may be unknown, should be marked, in the lower left-hand corner, with the word 'Transient.'

"4. *Place* the postage *stamp* on the *upper right-hand corner*, and *leave space* between the stamp and direction for *post-marking* without interfering with the writing.

"N. B.—A REQUEST for the RETURN of a letter to the writer, if unclaimed within 30 days or less, written or printed with the writer's *name, post office* and *State*, across the left-hand end of the envelope, on the face side, will be complied with at the usual prepaid rate of postage, payable when the letter is delivered to the writer.—Sect. 28, Law of 1863."

LADIES' LIST.

Atkinson, Mrs H L
Able, Mrs Maggie
Adams, Mrs Mary
Barr, Miss Adelia
Bazzell, Miss Alfleda
Baight, Mrs Jennie
Babb, Mrs C H
Barton, —— Maria
Bechtol, Miss Sarah
Brown, Mrs Catharine
Bear, Mrs Mary A
Benett, Mrs Barbara E
Bell Miss Emma J
Betz r, Mrs Catherin
Berry, Mrs Nancy
Buley, Mrs Eliza
Boyer, Mrs Mary A
Bradley, Mary A
Brenneman, Miss Lizzie
Brown, Mrs Sarah
Brown, Mrs Catherin
Brine, Miss Annie 6
Brown, Mrs Kathrine
Byers, Miss Annie
Chaster, Miss Margaret
Christ, Mrs Sarah
Country —— Elizabeth
Cowen, Mrs Elizabeth
Craig, Mrs Maria 2
Cuncle, Mrs Louisa
Crum, —— Elizabeth A
Crage, Miss Mary
Cumb, Miss Lizzie
Derbaut, Mrs Mary
Dogrant, Mrs J B
Coker, Miss Susan A
Davis, Miss Clarissa
Douglass, Miss Lisabeth
D A E, Miss
English, Miss Ann M
Elbige, Mrs H
Fitzpatrick, Mrs
Felleberger, Miss Lizzie
Fisher, Miss Catherin
Galbreth, Mrs Elizabeth
Getes, —— Emma
Giber, Mrs Thomas
Galbraith, Miss Mary C
Grubb, Miss Lydia
Griffith, Mrs A M
Goldman, Miss Elizabeth
Harrison, Mrs Harriett
Hays, Mrs Catherin
Harvey, Mrs R B
Hartman, Miss Emma L
Heman, Miss Eliza
Hinkle, Miss Emilly
Hinkle, Miss Emma F
Hufnagle, Miss Mary
Humes, Mrs Annie E
Huffard, Miss Kate
Jennings, Mrs J C
Jones, Miss Beca
Jones, Mrs Mary
Jones, Mrs Julia
Jefferson, Mrs Anna
Knight Mrs Mary A
Kreiser, Mrs Catherin
Kunkle, Mrs Harriet
Klinger, Mrs Mary A S 3
Kunkle, Mrs Harriet
Kline, Miss Anna
Kuntzelman, Miss Mary
Lamer, Mrs C
Little, Miss Sophia
Little, Miss Hellen
Laulenstine, Mrs L
Lutz, Miss Emma K
Longnecker, Miss Julian
Logue, Mrs Josphan
McAlarney, Miss Susan
McClintic, Miss Annie M
McBride, Mrs Annie G
McClure, Mrs Margretta B
McMahn, Mrs Christian 2
McLeer, —— Amy
Mitchel, Miss Annie
Miller, Miss Gracy
Mayer, Miss Catherin
Mitchell, Miss Eli
Miller, Mrs A E
Meyer, —— Jennie
Miller, —— Rachael
Mitchell, Mrs Sarah E
Macan, Mrs John
Ogburn, Miss Florence
Omer, Miss L
Ones, Mrs Margaret
Parson, Miss Mary
Parsons, Mrs Mary A
Paulson, Miss Ellie
Perry, Mrs Ann
Parson, Miss Rosa A
Paine, Miss Emma
Patterson Miss Annie L 2
Pelan, Miss Mary
Rutter, Miss Sally
Rush, —— Sarah Ann
Rodney, Miss Mary A M
Rowe, Miss Belle
Robison Miss Martha J
Redick, Miss M E
Rein, Miss Mollie E
Scringer, Miss Kate
Scouto, —— Elizer
Sanbourne, Mrs A F
Shuffir, Miss Mary
Serar, Miss Sarah A
Shartzer, Mrs A C
Sheannian Mrs H
Sheafer, Miss Kate W
Selers, Miss Rebecca J
Sealin, Miss Susie
Sheafer, Mrs Annie D
Shearer, Mrs Jane
Smith, Mrs Anney
Smith, Miss Wehelmeina
Slagel, Mrs Frederick
Snowden, Miss Carrie B
Smith, Miss Kate
Simson, Miss Mattie
Smith, Miss Mary
Stuart, Mrs Matilda
Stoll, Miss Carolino
Stevens, Mrs Rosanah
Stocking, Miss Catherin
Switzer, Miss Mary
Taylor, Miss Kate
Thornton, Miss Emily
Trullinger, Mrs Eliza
Waggoner, Miss Clara
Walker, Mrs Margaret
Wagner, Miss Loretta
Weimer, Miss Allice
Weaver, Miss Jane
Wingard, Miss Mary
Wilson, Mrs Marilla
Wolfley, Mrs Mary
Wrayel, Miss Sallie
Young, Miss Annie
Yeager, Miss Jane 2

GENTLEMEN'S LIST.

Anderson, Prof J H
Ashcom, J P
Barto, John
Bannen George
Balsley, John
Backins, Jacob G
Burnhart, L M
Bagain, Mr
Barkley, D M
Barkley, David
Baum, H C
Baker, Jacob S
Beecher, Elihu B
Beer, James
Beller, Mr
Beil, Jacob (ship)
Beck, Jacob
Beavers, Charles
Beecher, Phillip
Belt, B C
Bechtol, Harry R
Billig, Levi
Biggen, James 2
Bievener, Bernard
Bittner, George
Bishop, Peter
Bowen, B N 2
Bonner, Geo W
Boist, John
Books, Geo W
Brown, James R
Brimmer, Solomon
Brighurst, H R
Bright, Johnathan
Breeden, Nicholas
Bright, Geo & Co
Buigner, John
Burton, Basil
Burger, Wm
Bullemore, James
Bustill, Joseph C
Buehler, Robert M
Caracer, M M 2
Carlof Wm
Campbell Henry
Caldwell, Cap Thomas H
Christman, Geo W
Chapman, Almeron
Chirchester, James
Clark, Damon P
Clark, Wm
Cooper, Albert
Cullen, John F
Copp, Henry F
Cunningham, Cap
Crouse, Joseph
Craven, Lieut J W
Davis, Sergt S H 3
Diffendall, Abram
Donaldson, Jesse R
Dow, Frank
Dill, M R
Dunbar, Wm H
Duberty, Joseph
Eicholts, E E
Elmer, Wm
Enright, John
Evans, Lt W H
Fernandworth, Lafayette
Few, Henry
Feeney Edward
Farnsworth, L
Fix, William
Fisher, John H
Fisher, John
Foul, Henry D
Foster, John
Foster, M V
Fox, David
Fowler, H P
Foose, Daniel C
Freeman, John
Fuller, Travers
Funk, Christian
Frostel, Isaac
Fury, Wm H
Fry, Eugene
Free, J N
Free, J jr
Garret, P T
Geer, James H
Gassett, Charles
Gibble, Isaac M
Gyler, Wm S
Gilson, E
Gethart, J W
Glassthrem r, Saml
Goin, Joseph
Gross, Jacob
Gone, Sol
Graber, Levi
Grant, J
Haines Hanson
Hall, J C
Harkinson, David
Harner, James H
Hays, James C
Hanshue, Wm C
Hendershott, Chas H
Herm, J M
Henry, Lewis
Heisel, Michael
Henry Owen
Heberton, Wm W
Hench, Alex W
Herman, Herman
Hite, Cap J K
Hopkins, Edward
Howard, Dr
Hoffman, D R
Hoffman, John Y
Horstic, John
Hoke, Abram G
Houffman, Samuel
Hutchison, John
Huton, John
Isaiah, Barkley
James, Thomas A
Johnson, Henry
Jones, Pete
Junkins, Thomas
Jones, John
Jones, Pleazer
Junkins, Barry F
Jones, Elton
Kester, Emanuel F
Ketring, Jacob T
Kepner, George
Kauffman, Daniel
Keller, Michael C
Keller Daniel
King, Dr R A
Kirkpatrick, John A
Kitner John
Kinder, Wm
Kshinka, S C G 2
Kocher, George
Kosher, John
Kuter, J
LaFevre, Jacob
Latshaw, Jacob E
Lawhorn, C W
Lemon, Col Wm
Linn, Wm
Ludwig, Benson
Latrell, Andrew
Lyne Luke
Lewis, Milton
Lower, Wilson
Lowenstein, A
McGregor, Cameron
Mc dams, John
McCreary, Robert S
McGregor, Edwin
McDonald, James
McCarty, Callaghan
McClanon, James
McNeil, Felix
Matrous, Alexander
Marin Edward
Madinz James E
Morgenthaler, Fred
Messimer, Josiah
Mitchell, James M
Miller, Joseph
Miller, Fredk
Miller, William H
Mulligan homas
Mack, James L
Musser, David
Neiman, H H
Newcomer, John B
Neiman, J W
Neblinger, George
Nisse, C W
Noecker, Dr Fredrick
Oyster, Thomas
Ofstale, L S
Pague, William J
Patterson, Levi H
Plank, Joseph
Phillips, D B
Peddicord, Sylvanus
Piner, J R
Phillips, Serg A
Peoples, Francis
Perkins, L W
Potter, John E
Prisler, Adam
Pike, John W 2
Purcell, E B
Redebaugh, John
Reed, James
Reed William
Reichseldorfer, David
Reigle, Lemuel
Rerkesleger, E S
Richmond, Harry
Rittman, Geo L
Reicebler, Harry
Rowe, J E
Robbins Zachariah
Ray, Stokes
Rutherford, T W
Reisel, A D
Robinson, Wilson D
Rauche, Wm H
Sands, W A
Soblichter, John G
Snoop, John B

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Shook, Joe M
Shuler, Phillip
Shuler, Zach T
Shaner, Harry
Shepperd, H
Shaffer, Samuel
Slifer, D
Sincleff, Thomas
Sieg, Peter
Sias George W
Simons, Frank
Simpson, Thomas J
Smith, J R
Souder, Irwin
Souder, Irwin C
Stevens, Andrew J
Sterret, Joseph
Stevens, Howard
Stewart, D S
Stumph, Thos B
Sullivan, Timothy J
Swann, T W
Strock, Samuel
Stoner, A K
Thompson, L R
Thompson, Wm P
Thomas, J W
Taylor, W
Tittle, Chas L
Tranque, Isaac
Tolbert, Joseph H
Tice, John
Trout, m. O
Von Heller, Chas F
Wagner, Wm
White, James E
Wilder, James
Wilson, James, M D
Wilsdorf, Wm
Wing, Rev C P
Wilson, Robt G
Williamson, Chas C
Wood, D H
Woodrow, John E
Young, Henry
Zuss, Jacob
Zeigler, John

GEO. BERGNER, P. M.

LOST.

ON Saturday evening or Sunday morning, a Ladies' Gold Watch Chain. The finder rewarded by leaving it at THIS OFFICE.

BATHS! BATHS!

THE subscriber has just erected the BATHS, at his Barber Shop, No. 12½ Market (Eby's building,) where warm or cold baths can be had at all times. [au1-1w*] E. BELT.

THE TAXPAYERS OF THE 3D WARD

CAN save an abatement of 5 per cent. on their COUNTY, STATE and Relief Taxes by paying the same at the place of holding the Ward election, to the COLLECTOR of the ward, on the 2d of August, being the day the abatement is asked.

HARRISBURG, Aug 1, 1864.

TEN DOLLARS REWARD.

LOST on Sunday, between the Depot and Tanner's Alley, a shoepeak Pocket Book containing forty-nine dollars. Most of the money was in fractional notes. The owner is a poor colored man, just from Chambersburg, with a family, and he hopes the finder will leave it at this Office.

PUBLIC SALE.

WILL be sold, at public sale, at the residence of Mr. Philip Bradley, State street, Front, his entire stock of Household and Kitchen Furniture, consisting of Bedsteads, Bedding, Bureaus, Tables, Chairs, Stoves and Pipe, and many other articles too numerous to mention. Sale to commence tomorrow (Tuesday) afternoon at 2 o'clock

ENSMINGER & ADAMS, Auctr.

HOUSE WANTED.

I WISH to buy a house on Third street, or intended, somewhere in the western part of the city; must have eight rooms. Any one having such to sell can find out particulars by enquiring at S. LEWIS aul-3t

HAMS, BEEF AND TONGUES—a fine article just received at [au1] SHISLER & FRAZER.

500 POUNDS Lancaster county Bologna just received at SHISLER & FRAZER. au1

COUNTRY SOAP.—A small but superior lot of Home-made Soap just received at SHISLER & FRAZER. au1

AUCTION SALE OF CONDEMNED HORSES.

WAR DEPARTMENT, CAVALRY BUREAU, OFFICE OF CHIEF QUARTERMASTER, WASHINGTON, D. C., July 23, 1864.

WILL be sold at public auction, to the highest bidder, at GIESBORO, D. C., on FRIDAY, August 5, 1864, 100 Cavalry Horses; TUESDAY, August 9, 1864, 100 Cavalry Horses.

These horses have been condemned as unfit for the military service of the army.

For road and farming purposes many good bargains may be had.

Horses sold singly.

Terms cash, in United States currency.

JAMES A. EKIN,
Lieut. Col. and Chief Quartermaster,
Cavalry Bureau.

aug 1-7t

JULIUS ROSENDALE,

29 29

Practical and Scientific OPTICIAN,

No. 29 NORTH SECOND STREET, NEAR WALNUT, HARRISBURG, PA.

Particular attention is called to the celebrated concave convex Crystal Spectacles, which are warranted to strengthen and preserve the eyes of the wearer, and last from 10 to 12 years without change.

List of prices sent free to any direction

Concave and convex lenses, set in steel frames, $4.

Concave and convex crystal lenses, set in best frames, $3.

Concave and convex crystal lenses, set in silver frames, $5.

Concave and convex crystal lenses, set in platina frames, $5.

Concave and convex crystal lenses, set in gold frames, $15 to $25.

In ordering spectacles state how long glasses are used. Any pair of glasses purchased, either here or sent to order, can be exchanged if not suited to the eye.

Always on hand a large assortment of Aeromatic Microscopes, Telescopes, Opera and Field Glasses, Thermometers, Barometers, Compasses, Drawing Instruments, Stereoscopes, with the latest views.

☞ Send stamp for a catalogue containing prices, &c aul-d&w1

——— County, ss:

I, ———, at present a resident ———, being duly sworn, do depose and say that I was enrolled in 1863, in the ——— county of ———, Pa., where I then resided, that I moved from there in the month of ——— 18—, into said ——— ward above named. I am a ——— man, and by occupation a ———, and hereby request that my enrollment may be changed to suit my present residence.

NOTE.—The above is adopted by the Board of Enrollment of the 14th District of Pennsylvania as a suitable form of affidavit to be made on an application to change the name on the enrollment lists from one District or Sub-District to another.

JNO. KAY CLEMENT,
CHAS. C. RAWN,
S. T. CHARLTON,
Board of Enrollment.

jy29-1m

PHOTOGRAPH ALBUMS.

Photograph Albums. Photograph Albums. Photograph Albums. Photograph Albums.

THE largest and cheapest variety of PHOTOGRAPH ALBUMS in the city are constantly kept at [mar12] BERGNER'S CHEAP BOOKSTORE.

ENGLISH BREAKFAST TEA.—Just received, a fine chest of English Breakfast Tea, at SHISLER & FRAZER'S, (Successors to Wm. Dock, Jr.)

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

PROVOST MARSHAL'S OFFICE, 14TH DISTRICT, HARRISBURG, Pa., June 6, 1864.

TWO DRAFTED MEN.—I am directed by Lieut. Col. J. V. Bomford, A. A. Provost Marshal General, by his circular, No. 59, of June 4, 1864, to publish "That drafted men are not allowed to enlist as volunteers after being drafted; and that the credits for drafted men will remain for the sub-districts from which they were drafted, no matter whether local bounty has or has not been paid to such men, upon illegal enlistment."

JNO. KAY CLEMENT,
Captain and Provost Marshal, 14th Dist., Pa.

jo6-dtf

1,000 LBS. CODFISH, of the celebrated St. George brand, just received and for sale by SHISLER & FRAZER, feb1 (successors to Wm. Dock, jr. & Co.

Soldiers' Portfolios.

A LARGE assortment at BERGNER'S CHEAP BOOKSTORE. mar18 Sold at Wholesale or retail at low prices.

CIDER VINEGAR.—Pure Cider Vinegar can be bought by the barrel or small quantity, at BOYER & KOEHLER. jy 18

A NEW SUPPLY of FRESH SMOKED HAMS, just received this morning, at SHISLER & FRAZER. jo17 Successors to W. Dock, Jr., & Co