HARRISBURG, PA. THESDAY EVENING. ACGUST 2, 1864.

NATIONAL UNION TICKET

FOR PRESIDENT. Abraham Lincoln, OF ILLINOIS.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT. Andrew Johnson.

OF TENNESSEE Meeting of the Legislature-Organizatibu

The proclamation of Gov. Curtin, convening the Legislature several weeks in advance of the time fixed for its meeting, is in response to an urgent necessity created by the late rebel raid. But it will be regarded as a remarkable fact, when the history of the effort to crush rebellion is written, that a great State like Pennsylvania, only discovered the necessity of a thorough military organization after three years of war had flashed its terrors and danger along her border; and that only now, in sight of the ashes of ruined and desolated Chambersburg, we suddenly find ourselves deficient in military discipline, and, as it were, at the mercy of the foe. These facts are humiliating-because no State in the Union abounds more in military genius and material than our own. Our troops, going hence, many of them, almost as raw militia, have carried themselves as bravely and fought as effectively as veterans. This fact alone, should have given us a local military organization in six months after the inauguration of the war, such as would have impelled every man to familiarize himself with the use of arms. Had this been done, every house in the Commonwealth would have been made an arsenal and every citizen become a soldier. And with such a discipline and organization among the people, no possible danger could have arisen, no emergency occurred, for which the authorities and the people would

not have been prepared. Henceforth a knowledge of the use of arms, a practical acquaintance with a soldier's full duty, will become as essential to the safety of the State, as industry, thrift and affection are necessary for the peace and comfort of a family. For the next quarter of a century, the peace and unity of the nation will rest entirely on the military skill, force and energy of the people. The strength and endurance of the Union will be lodged in the military power of the States thereof-a power to be organized and disciplined by the States, alone for the use and benefit of the nation. While this fact is kept in view, the strength of the nation is maintained—and while that is well established, the interests and the existence of the States are secure.

-We trust that when the Legislature again meets, all other business will be made to subserve the great object of securing this proper organization and discipline of the similation. Tuere is no exaggeration to assert that Pennsylvania should at all times be able to put into the field a hundred thousand dis ciplined troops. There are that many active, able-bodied men in the Commonwealth now, who need but the legal force to compel this organization, and whose service for any period of three, six or even twelve months, would not be seriously felt to the manufacturing or mercantile interests of the people at large. With such a force constantly in readinesswith each man properly drilled and imbued with a correct idea of discipline, we would not only be safe from invasion, but the Commonwealth would become a power in the Union potent for its peace, its prosperity and its glory. We earnestly hope and pray, then, that wise councils will prevail at the coming session of the Legislature. With the organization of that session, the very life of the State is placed at the disposal of our legislators. Time must prove their regard for its sanotity and preservation.

A Word to Horace Greeley.

The New York T. ibune and Horace Greeley are synonymous in reputation. Whatever appears in the columns of that sheet, out of which good can be manufactured, is claimed by the friends of Mr. Greeley as his ownand whatever the man does which can be rendered as so much capital towards the support of a journal, is at once appropriated to the Tribune's account. Such at least is the impression of a large number of people who patronize the Tribune. They support it, not because they believe it to be more reliable as a newspaper than any of its cotemporaries: but because they have a notion that Mr. Greeley is a just and a pure man, in whose atterance they can look for a degree of justice and fairness which many other men fail to exhibit. But we submit it to the most ardent friend of Mr. Greeley, whether the Tribune did not overstep the bounds of decency, truth and humanity, in its coarse allusions to the calamity that has overtaken our fellow citizens of Chambersburg? We submit it in all candor, whether the reference made by Mr. Greeley, to the burning of Chambersburg, is not in all respects the exhibition of a brutality equalled in its atrocity only by that of the deeds of the actors in that hellish transaction. The invader came inspired with hatred and crazed with rum - he came trained for the brutish workbut Mr. Greeley, deliberately and coolly, in the quiet retreat of his sanctum, grasps his pen, to ridicule, to contemn and to scent the suffering of the people of Chambersburg.-It is literally using the hot ashes of their own homes to dry the tears of the women and children of the people of Chambersburg. It is absolutely mocking the calamities of the old and helpless, to feed the pedantic vanity of a journalist who exhibits in his criticism of the action of a foe, a baseness himself, sufficient to dam him in the estimation of all true men. Mr. Greeley, by his coarse allusion to the suffering of the people of Chambers: beraburg forfeits the respect of the people not only of Pennsylvania, but of good men

everywhere who are animated by the common Government Securities as an Insympathics necessary to the preservation of order and decency.

This is not the first time that the people of Pennsylvania have been insulted by the misrepresentations and the outrage of the press and the people of New York. At present there is no way to resent these taunts and gibes but to avoid and refuse to patronize those who exhibit this disregard for truth and justice. We wish it was possible for Mr. Greeley to carry the Tribune, and read his article in yesterday's issue on the subject of the burning of Chambersburg, to the people of the Cumberland Valley. While thus engaged, he could learn the story of many an outrage, the fact of the most heinous insults to weak women, perpetrated by his own immediate friends and neighbors, while they professed to be here a year ago for the defence of the border. But we do not wish to indulge in crimination, We only desire to assure Mr. Greeley, that the people of Pennsylvania seek no aid from such as he, to relieve the homeless and starving citizens of Chambersburg. There are humane men in the land who will gladly extend this succor. But let Horace Greeley remember hereafter, that with all his professions of humanity and regard for the suffering, his philanthropy is but a veil of flimsy profession, through which can be seen the foul hideousness of the hypocrite and the liar.

What the Sympathizers with Rebellion May Expect from the Rebels.

There has been a class of men and women in the loyal States, who have actively, ably and earnestly sympathized with the rebel efforts to destroy the present National Administration. These poor, ignorant dupes of a clique of base politicians have been taught to believe that the triumph of Jeff Davis and his armies implied merely the overthrow of "Lincoln and the nigger worshippers." Hundreds and thousands of strong men and gossipping women in the loyal States have been laboring under the delusion that the conspiracy of the slave-holders was merely an organization to secure the extermination of the "abolitionists." When that object was achieved, peace and the lash of the slave-breeders would again rule, guarded by the beautiful influences of that Democracy which trained the upholders of negro slavery until their arrogance showed itself in treason, and their treason filled the land with woe and deluged it with blood. But this delusion is fast being dispelled by the practical and indiscriminate brutality of the rebels whenever they can make a successful incursion into free territory. The people of Chambersburg are being mournful witnesses of the impartiality with which the slave-breeding traitors carry on this war against a free Government. It is not against a party that these men war-it is not against individuals that they battle -it is against the ides, the principle, the hope and the glory of a great and free Government. Hence, those who represent that Government in any particular-who represent it in its present administration, stand who aspire to represent it under any administration. are secured as enemies by the traitors. Look at Chambersburg. Was there any discrimination made by the invaders when they seized that ill-fated borough? Did the ruffians as they traversed the streets with their blazing torches and consuming turpentine balls, enquire for the residences of Democrats who believe in the rights of slavery, that they might save their dwellings? No! All homes were alike fired, because all, in the estimation of the traitor foe, represent the idea of northern freedom, of equality and of prosperity; and until these are destroyed, until our organization of society is broken up, and the labor which is now free enslaved, the conspiracy of the south will not have achieved its objects. The fate of Chambersburg would be that of Harrisburg, were the rebels to gain possession of the city. They have decreed the desolation of the entire free North. They have sworn to apply the torch to every free home in the free States. The man who does not believe this to be so, is but a miserable dreamer, wasting his time in listless indifference, while all that he holds dear of wife and home, are constantly in danger of de-struction. We must all then arm! We must discipline ourselves for the roughest dangers of war. We must be watchful and vigilant, calculating and prepared as we lay down each night, to be aroused to meet the traitor foe. Our duty is plain. If we fail in it now, our disgrace and destruction become inevitable.

PENNSYLVANIA, 88:



IN THE NAME AND BY THE AUTHORITY OF THE COMMONWEALTH OF RENNSYLVANIA. ANDREW G. CURTIN, Covernor 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 delibera empon, and adopt such mea-sures 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 sthe independence of the United States, the eighty-nicth.

By the Governor:

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Lie Bridge of a severnom versione see fine

ARE Seed for Total Court Line Area in Line and Court Line Area in Line and Court Line Area in Line and Court Li

Secretary of the Common wealth.

There is one view of investments in Govern

ment stocks which has not been generally taken. If taken by shrewd capitalists and speculators, it has not been generally considered by the people. It is this: When, after a long sus pension, specie payments are resumed, all stocks and all prices immediately and largely decline, but Government stocks DO NOT ma-ter ally decline. This fact we assert on the ground of historical experience. It is true that in the W r of 1812-15 Government stocks fell at one time, to 70; but most of the banks were then suspended or bankrupt, and there was comparatively little currency in the coun try to buy stocks with. But suppose the gold value of Government stocks were this day 70, (the lowest they were ever till now sold at,) the market value at the present rate of gold would be 135, while in fact the stocks are selling below 105. Supposing, then, that the market price of Government securities were, by the resumption of specie payments, to go down to 70 in July; the decline would be 35 on 105, equivalent to 331 per cent., while the decline on a railroad stock would be nearly or quite equal to the whole present difference between gold and paper. A common railroad stock, selling now at 105, would decline to 55. or in the best supposable case, to 60. This is illustrated by the history of every suspension of specie payments we have had, and there are many business men who will recollect what the prices of produce, stocks and all saleable commodities] were after the commercial revulsions of 1837 and 1839-40. In 1841, '42 and '43, prices were reduced to a degree now scarcely credible. But Sovernment stocks did not fall materially. the contrary, it is a settled principle, deduced from all experience in England and this counry, that Government funds do not fluctuate to the same extent as other kinds of property. There is good reason for it. The time, rate of interest, and security are all fixed and permanent. There may be some variations in the market price, owing to the greater or less bulk of the entire currency, but there can be none in the intrinsic value; and hence it is, that historically the fluctuations in the value of Government stock have been comparatively small. In all the recent commercial fluctuations of England (in some of which there has been a complete prostration of all other property,) the variation in British consols has not been over five or six per cent. This cannot be said of any other kind of stock. Of railway and bank stocks the great variations and at times wonderful depreciation are notorious. Sudden commercial revulsions have reduced these stocks to one half their price. Suppose, then, that with gold say at 90 and Government stocks at 105, there should be a resumption of gold payments in one year, (and this is a supposition which may become a fact, I what would be the relative effect on three kinds of stock—say Government at 105, bank at 118, and railroad at 120 In all human probability the resumption of

gold payments in a year would bring them to these relative prices, viz: Government, 90; bank, 85; railroad, 70.

Judged by historical experience this would be nearly the relative result. The consequence, then, is that the Government funds depreciate 15 per cent., the banks 25, and the railroads 50. It is more probable, if this statement be thought erroneous, that the actual results would be much more in favor of Government. But we merely give this as an illustration of a general historical truth, that on the resumption of specie payments, or on the occurrence of a great commercial convulsion, the fall in Government stocks will be far less, relatively, than the fall in any other kind of stocks The practical inference from this is plain. The ourchase of Government stocks being made for investment, it is a for only and many factors will be resumed, than any other.

Now nobody can doubt that the War (that

is, the great bulk and expense of the War, will be over in a year or so; and when that occurs, there will come a gold standard: and then, when others are lamenting over the fall of stocks, the holder of Government loans will have no fall to lament. He will, in fact, profit by that change which injures the holders of other property.

By Telegraph.

Our Loss in the Late Engagement.

It is Estimated at 2,500.

The Rebels Refuse to Receive Flags of Truce.

THE SUPPOSED CAUSE OF THE REFUSAL.

Escape of Some of Hunter's Officers from the Rebels,

Washington, Aug. 2.

Dispatches from Headquarters of the Army of the Potomae to July 31st, 9 p. m., say that the exact losses in the battle of yesterday have not been officially ascertained, but as near as can be judged will foot up about 2,500, not including the missing, and many believe the figures will turn out to be larger.

In the hospital of the Minth Corps, the 1st division has 206; the 2d division, 307; the 3d division, 241 the 4th division (2012) division, 341; the 4th division; (colored.) 626. besides a large number lying on the field between the lines who cannot be got off. The Eighteenth Corps lost nearly 300 men:

while Turner's division of the Tenth Corps had nearly 400 killed and wounded. A flag of truce was sent out to the enemy to day for the purpose of getting the remain-der off the field, but it was refused, the reason

not being given.

Gen. Butler also sent out a flag of truce from his lines to-day, which was likewise refused, the officer giving no reason except his orders, which were peremptory not to accept a flag of truce under any circumstances.

They also refuse to exchange papers, and the men are so closely watched by their officers that they have no chief.

cers that they have no chance of exchanging them, though they are always willing to do so. There must be some good reason for this, and many believe their line is very weak, while others think they have some extensive move on foot and are afraid of its becoming known to us. The raid into Pennsylvania may be the reason and they wish to keep it as

quiet as possible.

All the wounded that have been brought in are being well cared for, the medical arrangements being ample. The lines of the two armles are about the same as before the battle, and picket firing has been constantly kept up since its termination.

The number of prisoners captured and brought in was 252, the highest rank among them being a captain. They are a healthy looking set of men, but their dress presents the usual dirty and ragged appearance.

The report sent yesterday morning that the colored troops had captured an entire brigade.

The receipts for the ? 30 loan to day were of the formation in fact, everyaprisoner \$1,506,800, making a total for four days of months.

The receipts for the ? 30 loan to day were of Jn. J. and the men of taken having been brought in by white men \$4,873,950, or over \$1,000,000 per day. The report sent yesterday morning that the colored troops had captured an entire brigade, had no foundation in fact, everyaprisoner.

yesterday, having escaped from Lynchburg on the 20th and made their way here: M. V. Sweet, 1st N. Y. Cavalry; J. H. Anderson, 1st N. Y. Cavalry; F. S. Reader, 5th Va. Union Cavalry; H. Pennman, 1st Maryland Infantry.

LATER.

A Flag of Truce Successful. Suffering Among Union Prisoners at Lynchburg

Later advices from headquarters up to 7 o'clock, A. M., of Augest 1st, say a flag of quite large.

The following, with a large number of others, still remain confined at Lynchburg, and are suffering much from want of proper food: Col. Miller, 147th New Jersy volunteers, slightly wounded; Capt. R. G. Hutchison, 8th Mass. Volunteer Intantry, wounded; Capt. A. Heere, 28th O. V. Inf., wounded; Capt. S. D. Ludlin, 8th N. Y. Heavy artillery; Lieut. Sears, 12th Pa. cavalry; Lieut. J. H. Kidd, 1st Md. artillery; Lieut. H. G. Hamilton, 14th N. Y.; Lieut. A. C. Reckenpaugh, 6th W. Va. cavalry; Lieut. Emery, 2d Massachusetts cav., wounded; Lieut. Burns, 13th N. Y. Infantry; Chaplain Humphreys, 2d Mass., cavalry; Lieut. G. W. Crout, 106th Pa. Infantry; Lieut. A. S. Harrington, 18th Pa. Infantry, very sick; Adjutant A. C. Hastings, 7th Pa. Reserves; Lieut. J. W. Core, 6th W. Va., Cavalry; Lieut. C. H. Long, 1st P. H. B.; Lieut. W. C. Mathers, 1st P. H. B. They were nearly all captured on the 20th of June in the Shenaudoah Valley.

Bogus Rumors of Guerrilla Movements in Maryland

WASHINGTON, August 2. The Star says that last night rebel-guerril-las, supposed to be of Moseby's command, made their appearance at a point three miles above Rockville, having crossed the river at

Nolan's Ferry.

Parties living in the vicinity imagine that these guerrillas were the advance guard of a large invading force, and immediately "skedaddled," which occasioned some excitement in this direction, for a short time.

Troops were sent from here to intercept the rebels, but they were nowhere to be found, having gone back to the Virginia side of the

A panie stricken orderly came hurrying into headquarters at a late hour last night from Fort Reno, and reported that the rebels in large force were advancing in the direction of Tenallytown. Due investigation showed that the report had no foundation whatever.

Re-Enlistments for One, Two Rnd Three Years.
War Department,
Adjutant General's Office,

Washington, D. C., July 26. General Orders, No. 235 .- L. On and after his date, volunteers serving in three (3) years' organizations, who may have, at the date of re-enlistment, less than sixty (60) days to serve, may re-enlist in the regiments or companies to which they belong, for one, two or three years, as they may in each case elect. The new term will commence from the date of re-enlistment.

II. All men re-enlisting will be entitled to the bounty provided by the act of Congress, approved July 4, 1864, and promulgated in eneral Orders, No. 224, current series, from this office, as follows: for one year, \$100; for two years, \$200; for three years, \$300. The law provides that one-third of the bounty shall be paid to the soldier at the time of his being mustered (re-mustered) into the service. one-third at the expiration of one-half his term of service, and one-third at the expiration of his term of service."

Under the foregoing the first installment of bounty will be paid when the men are re-mustered, and as follows: For re-enlistments for one year, \$33,33; for re-enlistments for two years, \$66 66; for re-enlistments for three ears. \$100. III. The musters-out of service, re-enlist-

ments, re-musters, and payments, under this authority, will be regulated by the general provisions of General Orders, No. 359, series of 1862, from this office. The following remark will be made on the

muster-out roll: Discharged by re-enlistment for one year. (or two, or three years, as case may be,) under the provisions of General Orders, No. 235 series of 1864, from War Department."

The following remarks will be made on the muster-in roll:

"Re-mustered for one year (or two, or three years, as case may be,) under the provisions of General Orders, No. 235, War Department, series of 1864."

IV. Reports of Credits (see Circular No 52, current series, from this office,) under the foregoing, must be made and kept separate from those for other troops. V. To men re-enlisting, as herein provided,

no furloughs will be promised. Commissa ries of Musters and their assistants, will be held responsible that this condition is dis tinetly understood by all parties concerned. By order of the Secretary of War, E. D. TOWNSEND, Ass't Adj. Gen.

NEWS FROM ARKANSAS.

THE LOSSES IN THE LATE FIGHT NEAR HELENA CAIRO, Ill., July 31. The Memphis Bulletin contains further par ticulars of the late fight near Helena. Our

total loss was sixty-two, including four officers. The rebal loss was two hundred and Rebel prisoners say that had Colonel

Brook's expedition been sent out from Helena a few days since the rebel General Robbins would have attacked the plantations below that place the next day, and drawn all the Union force he could out of Helana, while the rebel General Shelby, with some four thousand men, was to make an attack on the place from the northwest and overpower the small force left in the fortifications.

The steamer Graham, from Memphis on the 29th inst., brings the body of Major Rawson, of the Seventy-second Ohio, who died from wounds received near Tupelo.

From Washington.

Washington, August 1.
ARRIVAL OF WOUNDED. The steamer Harder arrived to-day with 540 sick and wounded soldiers from City Point. The hospital steamer Connecticut also arrived with 432 sick and wounded men.
Colonel Curtin, of the 45th Pennsylvania

regiment, is reported to have been killed on Saturday THE STRAMER BERMUDA.

The United States supply steamer Bermuda will sail from Philadelphia, on the 11th of August, with the mails for the West Gulf Blockading Squadron. All letters for that squadron will go by her. DEATH OF THE CHERNAN.

The father of Major General Sherman died

in this city last week.

taken having been brought in by white nem the following officers, mostly captured from Gen. Hunter's command in the Shenan from, and no reports have been received from this parents in N. 2d street, to merrow (Wednesday) evening the West Love of the West Love of Shenan the S

Gen. Sherman's Army.

INTERESTING CHROULAR OF GENERAL THOMAS-HEROISM OF OUR TROOPS.

Nasaviria, July 31.

Major-General Thomas, commanding the army of the Cumberland, has issued the following interesting problem to the army near Atlanta.

Atlanta:

Assoc Headquarters, July 26.

The Major General commanding the army congratulate the troops upon the brilliant success attending the Union army in the late bottles.

battles. In the battle of the 20th inst., in which the truce is now prevailing and a party have gone out to bury the dead, and bring off the wounded. The number is represented as being out to large and a part of the 14th Corps were engaged, out to large and a part of the 14th Corps were engaged, out to large. and missing, 733. In front of the 20th Corp.

there were put out of fight 6,000 rebels. Five hundred and sixty-three of the enemy were buried by our own troops, and the rebels were permitted to bury two hundred and fifty of their dead.

The 2d Division of the Corps repulsed sever different assaults of the enemy with slight loss to themselves. This fight must have swelled the number of dead and buried by the rebels to beyond 300. We also captured seven stand of colors.

No official report has been received of the part taken in the battle by the 14th Corps. By command of Major Gen. Thomas. The battle of the 22d ult., was a flank attack of the enemy upon our left. During that attack the 17th Corps was partially cut up, but

not until it had repulsed several of the desperate charges of the rebels and afforded time for Gen. Logan, who temporarily succeeded McPherson in command of the Army of the Cennessee, to face about and repel the assaults made on him.

made on nim.

Our correspondents with the army state that
the rebels were driven back to their last line
of works around the city.

In the battle of the 22d the total union loss in killed, wounded and missing was 3,500, and 10 pieces of artillery. The rebel loss in captured was 3,200. The known dead of the enemy in front of the 15th and 16th Corps, and one division of the 17th, was 2,147.

The other divisions of the 17th Corps repulsed six assaults of the enemy before they fell back, which will swell the rebel loss in killed to at least 3,000.

The latest report states that we buried over 3,200 rebels killed in the fight. We captured from the enemy in this battle 18 stands of colors and 5,000 stands of arms. The battle of the 28th was an assault in

force on the 15th Corps, and appears to have resulted in as complete a defeat of the rebels as that of the 22d.

642 dead rebels were buried by our forces after that battle.

The report of the wounding of General

Stephen Lee is not confirmed, nor is it positively known that his force has reached At Gen. Stanley succeeds Gen. Howard in command of the 4th Corps.
General Howard has been assigned to the

command of the Army of the Tennessee, in place of General McPherson. General Hooker passed through this city en route North this morning. It is under-stood that he leaves General Sherman's command to enter upon other duties else-where, and that General Rousseau succeeds him as commander of the 20th Corps.

AN ASSAULT BY THE ENEMY ON WEDNESDAY LAST—THEY ARE REPULSED WITH THE LOSS OF BEVERAL THOUSAND MEN.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Aug. 1, 1864. The Government has received official dispatches from Gen. Sherman, announcing a battle on Wednesday last in front of Atlanta. Gen, Hood hurled a large force on our centre with the intention of erushing it, but was repulsed with a loss of several thousand men, while our loss was less than one-fifth of theirs. Nearly seven hundred rebel dead were buried on the battle field.

Intelligence has also been received that the Macon Railroad had been badly damaged by our raiders.

News from New Orleans.

ADOPTION OF THE CONSTITUTION BY THE CONVEN-TION - PROMIBITION OF THE GOLD TRAFFIC. CAIRO, Ill., July 31.

The Louisiana Constitutional Convention adopted on the 22d inst. the new constitution by a large majority, and would immediately submit it to the people.

General Banks has prohibited the transfer of gold to the rebel States, and stopped all traffic in gold, except the purchases of it be deposited in the United States Treasury, such deposits to be drawn out only on satisfactory explanations being given of the purpose to which the gold is to be applied.

Extensive Fires.

New Haven, Aug. 1. A fire at Centreville, last night, destroyed property to the amount of \$5,000. Nine buildings, formerly known as the rubber-works, but now used for the manufacture of camp stools, were burned. A building used as a needle manufactory, and one owned by

as a needle manuaciory, and one owned by Goodyear Bros., were also destroyed. The fire was the work of an incendiary.

London, C. W., Aug. 1.—The Chrystal block, with all its stores, offices, etc., was burned on Saturday night. The loss is \$10,000.

The Quota of Lancaster County
—Relief to the inhabitants of
Chambersburg.

Lancastres, Aug. 1.

A Delegate County Convention was held here to day to take measures to fill the quota of Lancaster county.

A resolution was offered by the Hon. Thaddeus Stevens, and unanimously adopted, requesting the county commissioners to donate \$20,000 for the relief of the sufferers at

The Gettysburg Panic-The Rebels Recrossed the Potomac.

Chambersburg.

All accounts received here indicate that the anxiety and alarm of the people at Gettysburg and ticinity is entirely groundless. It is believed here that the rebels have recrossed

the Potomac ស្រែង ជាក្រុងប្រជុំ Kelief of the Chambersburg Sufferers.

PHILADELPHIA, August 1. A special train will be sent out by Adams' Repress to megrow afternoon, to convey contributions to the sufferers at Chambersburg. The contributions will be sent free.

MARRIED.

On the 28rd of July 1884 by Boy. E. S. Johnston. Mr. Jacob larmete Mrs. Mary And Gares, both of Middletowns.

On the 31st of July 1884, by Rev. E. S. Johnston, Mr. Joseph Reservoire to Mrs. Mary Locuman, both of Carline

DIED.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

OST OR TAKEN BY MISTAKE, from the 1 two o'clock Buss, on Sunday morning, a binck leather Traveling Bag or Valice, containing a Gum war, cost, a Summer Cloth Coat, several Shirts and other ar. cles of clothing, &c. Allocal reward will be paid if est to the Jones Rouse. C. H. MANN, C. H. MANN aug2 d3t

WANTED, TO RENT,

A HOUSE with 5 or 6 rooms. Apply to Capt PRHUME, at C 1 Bomlord's office. au2-tf FOR SALE,

A GOOD HORSE, CART and HARNESS.
Apply immediately, to ABRAHAM STEESER, aug2-d2t or, EPHRAIM SERSHEY.

BOY RUN AWAY, PYNAME of JACOB KEHR, between 8 and 9 years of ag., on Sunday morning, 31st uit. Whoever may know of his whereabours will confer a favor by giving information to his uncle, on Third street, West Harrisburg, and the public is cautioned not to harbor him under the pensity of the law.

JACOB KYHR.

JACOB KPHR. Fifty Volunteers Wanted!

FOR ONE YEAR'S SERVICE!

TO fill the quota of the Third ward of the city of Hurrisburg. Volunteers credited to the ward will be paid as follows:
 Ward bounty, cash.
 \$250

 Government bounty
 100

 Premium
 16

PAY PER MONTH, \$16.

TERM OF SERVICE, ONE YEAR.

Families of recruits credited to districts not within Dauphin county will lose the relief paid by the county.—\$10 premium will be paid to any person furnishing an acceptable recruit. Headquarters for the ward have been established at the law office of J. M. Wiestling. Eq., walnut street, near Third, and at law office of J. B. Ewing, Esq., in Third street. Fecruits will apply at either office, or to W.K. Verbeke, Esq., Treasurer of the fund. J.B. Ewing.

J.B. Ewing.

M. GUBEATS.

M. GUBEATS. Families of recruits credited to districts not within

M GUMBATS, GEO BAILEY W W JENNINGS, Recruiting Committee, Taird ward

Winner's Perfect Guides

Use of Every Musical Instrument. Winner's Perfect Guide for the Violin, 60 cents.
Winner's Perfect Guide for the Flute, 60 cents.
Winner's Perfect Guide for the Guitar, 60 cents.
Winner's Perfect Guide for the Piano, 60 cents.
Winner's Perfect Guide for the M. lodeon, 60 cents.
Winner's Perfect Guide for the Accordeon, 60 cents.
Winner's Perfect Guide for the Fir, 60 cents.
Winner's Perfect Guide for the Carlonet, 60 cents.
Winner's Perfect Guide for the Flagolet, 60 cents.

ALSO, Winner's Flute and Plano Duets, 60 cents. Winner's Violin and I iano Duets, 60 cents.

The instructions in these books are given in a manner adapted to the comprehension of all grades of scholars. The exercises illustrating and enforch g the lessons are not dry and tedious, but sprightly and enlivening, and the selection of music, varying from the simple to the difficult, comprises the most p pular melodies of the day.

Oliver Ditson & Co., Publishers, Boston. Sold by J. aug2-atc

A LL PERSONS, not subscribers nor connected with the Catroll Library, and having books belonging to the ame, will confer a favor by returning them to the Lutheran thu ca, Fourth street, on next sunday me nilug or afternoon. Books can also be left at Mr. Wm Duncan's store, co ner Third and Wainut, or at the residence of the Labrarian, North street, during the week.

week.
The following books, numbered as follows have been missing for some time: 143 62, 212, 887, 283, 306, 864, 891, 892, 728, 894, 899, 392, 1240, 1213, 1200, 1422, 1559, 1802, 1844, 1136, 1139, 1205, 1807, 1279, 1194, 1357, 1 56, 1318, 1412, 1513, 1512, 1389, 1461, 1405, 1227, 225, 1142, 1344, 1439, 1435, 1188, 1231, 1211, 1235, 1437, 1429, 1435, 1306, 1206, 1206, 1206, 1430, 1434, 1197, 1232, 1240, 1340, aug2 22.

PROVOST MARSHAL'S OFFICE, 14th District, Prinsylvania, Harrisburg, Aug 1, 1864.

The Board of Enrollment OF this District is now engaged in revising and correcting the lists of persons corolled as liable to do military duty.

Persons who may be improperly on the roll on account ALIRNAGE NON-RESIDENCE. UASUITABLENESS OF AGE

MANIFEST PERMANENT PHYSICAL DISABIL I'I, or HAVING SERVED TWO YEARS IN THE PRE abould promptly APPEAR BEEORE THE BOARD, prove the sains and have their nam. s sinken from the list. Any citizen who has a knowledge of any o. a having cacap. d enrollment, and who is hable to military duty, or of any one who has arriv d at the nge of themy years since the enrollment of 1863, or of any who have uccla ed their in-tentions to become citiz us, are carries is invited to com-municate the information to the Board of Enrollment, that such persons may be placed on the last.

tentions to necome civit as, are carbos to movie the tentions to necome civit as, are carbos to manifer the the information to the Board of Enrollment, that such persons may be placed on the lists.

AGF it is the interest and duty of every enrollen citizen to see that all who have been improperly chiltred from the sist should be added thereto.

AGF it is the imperative duty of all citizens to see that persons d sited in any sub-district, and failing to report, are abbreast ED and brought before the Board of Enrollment. The sub district is charged with the duty of furnishing its full quota.

JNO KAY CLEMENT,

Capt., Pro. Mar. and Pres't of Board.

UHAN C. RAWN,

Commissioner o the Board.

Surgoon of the Board.

BATHS! BATHS!

BATHS! BATHSL HATHS! BATHS!

BATHS erected two fine
BATHS, at his Barber Shop, No. 123 Market street,
(Eby's building,) where warm or cold baths can be had at
all times.

[sul-lw*]

E. BELITSKI. HOUSE WANTED.

WISH to buy a house on Third street ex-tended, somewhere in the western part of the city— must have 6 or 7 rooms. Any one having such for sale, can find outparticulars by enquiring at S. LEWY. au1-81 HAMS, BEEF AND TONGUES—a fresh invoice at [au1] SHISLER & FRAZER'S.

500 POUNDS Lancaster county Bologne just received at SHISLER & FRAZER'S.

COUNTRY SOAP.—A small but superior OUNTRY SUAF.

Jot of Home-made Soap just received at
SHISLER & FRAZER'S.

NOTICE.

County, ss: that I was enrolled in 1863, in the county of Pa, Pa, where I then resided, but that I moved from there in the month of Pa, but that I moved from there in the month of Pa, but that I moved from there in the month of Pa, but that I moved from there in the month of Pa, but the month

Id., into said — men, and by occupation a and hereby request that my enrollment may be changed to suit my present residen: a.

Norm.—The above is adopted by the Board of Enrollment of the 14th District of Pennsylvani as a satisfile 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,

\$300 REWARD.

THE following United States securities have \$1,000 7 3-10 Treasury Note, dated Oct. 1, 1861, No. 22,477 do do do do

The above have on them the coupens from Oct . I, 1862,

actusive.

\$100 7 3-10 Treasury Note, dated Aug. 19, '61, No. 64,084
100 do do 4227
100 do do 64 222
100 do 64 228

The latter five notes have on them the coupons from Feb. 12, 1868, inclusive. \$1,000 One Year Certificate of Indebtedness, due April 3, 1968, No. 8 194

ESP PAYMENT ON ALL THE ABOVE HAS BEEN STUPPED at the United States Treasury, and the holder of them will not receive paym at The above reward will be paid, on behalf of the person owning them, if left with HARRISBURG, July 29, 1864-d3waw2w.